



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT058
Project title	Securing Africa’s Ivory: developing gold standard stockpile management systems
Country/ies	Malawi, Ethiopia and Uganda
Lead organisation	Stop Ivory
Partner institution(s)	EWCA, UWA, DNPW, EPI.
IWT grant value	£270,014 full award. £79,616 Year 1
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2018 to 30 th March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. April 2018-Mar 2019) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	July 2018 – March 2019. Annual report 1.
Project leader name	John Stephenson
Project website/blog/social media	www.stopivory.org / www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org
Report author(s) and date	Ruth Musgrave April 2019

1. Project rationale

The main threat to African elephant populations is poaching and the illegal trade in elephant products. The IUCN 2016 African Elephant Status Report reports a continental decline in elephants, with a surge in ivory poaching, beginning in 2006, comparable with those of the 1970’s and 1980’s. African elephant populations in the project’s three target countries (Malawi, Ethiopia and Uganda) are classified under CITES listing Appendix I. Ivory in government storerooms, accrued from natural deaths or confiscations, is often not securely stored and risks being leaked back on to the black market, contributing to the illegal wildlife trade. The theft of stored ivory has been reported in numerous countries in Africa, while this public information is likely to represent only a percentage of actual thefts. Putting ivory out of economic use is widely recognized in international fora as a key strategy (alongside maintaining the international ban on ivory trade and closing domestic ivory markets) to stemming the tide of illegal trafficking; preventing seized and accrued ivory from leaking into the illegal supply chain prevents it from perpetuating the demand for ivory that drives the poaching of African elephants. Ivory leakage is facilitated by several factors: the lack of security measures and robust standard operating procedures across the chain of custody from the point of seizure to central storerooms; the organised nature of ivory trafficking that infiltrates into government; the numerous government departments that handle seized ivory at various stages; and the lack of accountability and transparency. Securing national ivory stockpiles is an essential component of well-developed wildlife product management systems to protect contraband and to ensure it is not available to the illegal markets.

This project will address this, through improving the tools, capacity and law enforcement concerned with securing and managing ivory stockpiles that are held in storerooms controlled by multiple government agencies. This will be achieved through improved security, enhanced multi-agency collaboration as well as accountability and transparency embedded within the storeroom and stockpile management systems. Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda were selected since all experience elephant poaching, and particularly due to their significant role as transit hubs for ivory in Africa. The results of this project will reduce the risk of corruption of law enforcement staff due to the improved security and stricter, transparent protocols in place. This will benefit the wildlife authorities and law enforcement officers, improving their international reputation, and potentially their access to investment and other donor funds. Less corruption and improved transparency will also improve confidence and relationships between government authorities and civil society.

The impact of this project:

This project will develop and put in place best practices for ivory storerooms and chain of custody. The document will be entitled “Best Practises and Gold Standards for Ivory Management” and will be referred to as “Gold Standards” in this report. Once implemented, in-country capacity, infrastructure, resources and procedures should be in place that ensures the security of government stockpiles. As a result, the risk of ivory being lost onto the illegal market is minimised. The main outcomes are anticipated to be:

- reduced corruption and opportunity for government officials to collude with illegal trafficking networks that operate at multiple scales;
- reduced risk of government stocks of ivory being lost and returning to the black market, perpetuating the illicit demand for ivory;
- increased wildlife crime prosecutorial capacity due to improved chain of custody for evidence management, this in turn will increase the risk of participating in poaching and deter involvement;

As the illegal killing of elephants is the most significant threat to elephant populations, activities towards the reduction of the illegal trade resulting from this project will benefit the species.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the three partnering wildlife departments (UWA, EWCA and DNPW), other law enforcement agencies and supporting NGOs. *Wildlife departments* will have improved capacity to plan and implement effective ivory storeroom security and management, and chain of custody systems, including on-going monitoring. *In-country NGOs*, will also benefit from developing these skill-sets to continue providing support as necessary to the government departments, and being independent third-party observers.

A lack of robust and transparent ivory management systems facilitates access for criminals, often in collusion with government officials, to exploit government ivory stockpiles. Ivory management is high-risk for government officials, due to the risk to their personal safety from armed criminals attempting break-ins and the risk of prosecution if they collude with the criminal. This creates a working environment of mistrust and suspicion. By establishing a system that clamps down on the potential for corruption, officials will have a safer workplace, with greater confidence in the whole management structure, and less opportunity and temptation to facilitate ivory leakage.

Indirectly, governments of participating countries will benefit by demonstrating their willingness and ability to put in place transparent systems, and gaining a reputation for zero-tolerance to corruption.



Map 1: The three partner countries highlighted in green – Ethiopia, Uganda and Malawi

2. Project partnerships

The lead institution is Stop Ivory, which is the co- Secretariat to the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI). The Partners are the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA); the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); and Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW).

Stop Ivory is coordinating the project, but each step of the planning has been, and will continue to be undertaken in coordination with the three wildlife authorities. In Year 1, the focus has been developing the tool for the Gold Standards, with the first audit being undertaken on the ground. Years 2 and 3 will be much more focused on implementation on the ground and will require increased coordination and rely on good strong partnerships and communication.

DNPW: Our partnership with DNPW started in 2015, with the inventory of their ivory stockpiles, implementation of the digital stockpile management system and the development of a National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP). With support from SI, the DNPW has been regularly reporting on the stockpile inventory to CITES. Although regular inventories are conducted on the centralised stockpile and field stockpiles annually inventoried and centralise, there is no documented or formal transport or chain of custody Standard Operating Procedures from the point of seizure to regional stockpiles and then to the central stockpiles, posing a serious risk on any management system. The director of DNPW, Brighton Kumchedwa, is keen to work with Stop Ivory to address these problems. Stop Ivory continues to work closely with DNPW on the project, conducting coordinated field visits and receiving feedback on draft documents.

UWA: Stop Ivory has a long-standing relationship with UWA since Uganda joined the EPI in March 2015. We have so far supported inventory aspects and implementation of the Stockpile Management System (SMS). The UWA recognises the need for further improvement to the stockpile management and has requested support from Stop Ivory to build government capacity. Stop Ivory continues to work closely with UWA and maintain a positive relationship on the project, conducting coordinated field visits and receiving feedback on draft documents.

EWCA: Stop Ivory has had a strong working relationship with EWCA since their involvement in the launch of the EPI in 2014. Since, EWCA has requested support from Stop Ivory /EPI on various different streams of work. With specific regards to this project, due to heavy workloads of EWCA staff and English often being their second language, detailed technical communication can sometimes be difficult. This was demonstrated during their participation at the Gold Standards Technical workshop in Nairobi, as two of the Ethiopian participants often required translation of the technical aspects into Amharic. To address this Stop Ivory has engaged the expertise of the EPI Secretariat Lead for the Horn of Africa, Greta Iori, who is part-Ethiopian and bilingual. Greta assisted at the technical workshop, and when in Addis Ababa

holds planning meetings with EWCA regarding ivory stockpile management and this project. This has greatly enabled the implementation and coordination of the project with EWCA.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Outputs 1: Two complementary tools for improving storeroom security and management: a) Guidelines for Ivory Storerooms from minimum to gold award standards, relevant to conditions typically found in EPI countries, are published b). A template Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) from point of seizure to decentralised and centralised storerooms.

The activities in Year 1 towards attaining output 1 have included:

1.1 Consultations with country wildlife departments and supporting NGOs

To understand what protocols and procedures currently existed in the partner countries, existing documentation relating to ivory management was requested. This was to enable an analysis of where the gaps were. It became clear that there was very limited, or no documentation available about procedures, aside from forms used for the movement and the inventory of the stockpiles. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) had not been fully documented. We also reached out to other EPI countries to see if they would be able to share their procedures to give broader understanding of existing documentation, a few were received but were not comprehensive and the countries expressed interest in technical support to improve them.

The terms of reference for the Consultant who would provide the technical expertise to develop the Best Practises and Gold Standards for Ivory Management tools were developed based on discussions with supporting NGOs and partners. The post was circulated to partners and a security based network of people. 14 people applied and 11 people interviewed over Skype/phone for the role of the consultant.

Philip Stewart from Tapis Intelligence was selected as the best person to undertake the work, given his experience on security of high value goods and development of protocols, as well as experience working in Africa. Phillip would be working with experts in conservation and senior wildlife department officials, which would offset his lack of experience with wildlife departments and the ivory trade (see Annex 4e – Phillip Stewart CV), and would be a positive aspect to the project's focus on meeting security standards, and bringing in experience from other Government departments and industries.

1.2 Visiting of field sites by contracted experts of wildlife storeroom management

The contracted expert, Phillip Stewart, visited Uganda in November 2018 as an exploratory trip. The objectives were for Phillip to review storerooms that hold ivory at different locations, to discuss the chain of custody and operating procedures, and to discuss with UWA what their views are on the strengths and weaknesses of ivory management in Uganda. Phillip visited the following stores: URA ivory storeroom, Aviation Police, UWA HQ storeroom and a UWA facility at Queen Elizabeth National Park. Preliminary observations of UWAs storerooms were positive; they appeared well-organized, with seized and recovered ivory split up, and had good access control. The main recommendations from this initial review were:

- having MOUs and Service Level Agreements between agencies to ensure that they understand who has responsibility for ivory at any point in the custody chain, and to encourage good records keeping and maintain the evidential chain.
- Ensuring that the existing standards on scenes of crime and collecting ivory to an evidential standard are sent around - a number of the officers we spoke to were unaware that any existed and expressed a desire to have some instruction.
- In addition to any MOUs, SOPs etc, it is important to deliver training to agency staff to ensure that they understand their responsibilities.

See Annex 4d for full report (please note this is a confidential report and should not be circulated). A full audit will be conducted using the Gold Standards audit tool and standards in quarter 1 of year 2.

This site visit enabled the drafting of the Gold Standards with an understanding of the needs and current situation for ivory management.

1.3 Draft guidelines and minimum to gold-award standards, that are relevant to the conditions typically found in the EPI countries.

The Best Practises and Gold Standards for Ivory Management have been drafted (See Annex 4a for the current draft).

It was decided that there should be different standards depending on the type of storeroom – 4 tiers were identified with tier 1 being the most secure and most likely the central storeroom), tier 2 would potentially be a large storeroom and tier 3 would most likely include the national park storerooms, and tier 4 being the very temporary storage in the field following recovery of the item. However, a National Park might aim to meet Tier 1 or Tier 2 standards. A country should allocate which tier each of the storerooms should be, and therefore what standards it should meet. It would be expected that within a wildlife department there should be at least one tier 1 storeroom and then a series of tier 2 and/or tier 3 (there might not be any tier 2). The document has been reviewed internally within Stop ivory and is currently being reviewed by external partners.

There is a simple tool to facilitate the audit of the storerooms in the annexes – it's a check-list that allows a rapid assessment of the storerooms' management and physical security, identifying what aspects needs strengthening to meet the minimum and gold standards.

1.4 Technical meetings between the experts end-users and other key stakeholders, with preliminary validation of draft guidelines before field testing

A technical workshop was held in Nairobi in February 2019 to review the draft Gold Standards. (See Annex 4b for the workshop report). The workshop involved:

- 3 participants from Malawi: one judge and 2 staff from DNPW
- 2 participants from Uganda, from UWA
- 3 participants from Ethiopia, from EWCA
- 3 participants from Kenya, from KWS
- NGOs: Save the Elephants, WCS, Stop Ivory and the EPI
- The SMS technical experts Bityarn Consult.

The wildlife departments from Tanzania, Kenya and Botswana have expressed interest in this project and we were keen for their input given their large stockpiles and experience. Unfortunately the participants from Tanzania and Botswana were unable to attend at the last moment.

The workshop reviewed each section of the Best Practises and Gold Standards for Ivory Management document, and asked for feedback and input into the proposed standards and operating procedures. Overall the feedback was very positive, and there was agreement that the minimum standards would be able to be met within the wildlife departments. There were a few alterations proposed which were undertaken after the workshop. The participants were very open about the challenges they face in management of ivory. They were keen to discuss the reason for storing ivory and process to destroy – this was something we had not put on the agenda but welcomed as a discussion point. A secondary positive outcome of the workshop was enabling the technical level representatives from the different countries to exchange ideas. It also enabled them to provide feedback on the SMS as a tool and improvements they would like to see being undertaken. After the workshop, the Gold Standards draft was edited based on the feedback and ready for field-testing.

1.5 Tools are field tested in three countries

The field testing commenced in March 2019 with the audit of Malawi storerooms. Philip conducted field testing with the following objectives:

1. Conduct an audit of a representative sample of ivory storerooms, held by DNPW, African Parks, and other Agencies, using the standards developed. An audit report outlining improvements to specific storerooms and management system as a whole will be produced- with a prioritised list of improvements to be made.
2. Train DNPW personnel on the audit process so the DNPW can audit other storerooms to see what needs doing to improve them to meet the Minimum and gold standards.
3. Review the SOPs and look at how to adapt the template SOPs within the gold standards document to the DNPW context.

The audit was undertaken successfully with 7 storerooms audited (4 DNPW managed, 3 courts) in 5 locations around Malawi. Two officers from DNPW were trained on the audit process, and a confidential debrief meeting held with DNPW, and a meeting of the Inter-agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime representative was organized for debriefing them on the results (see Annex 4c – a powerpoint presentation provided at the meeting). A confidential audit report was produced and was sent to DNPW for review. The key findings were:

- Physical Security at DNPW storerooms is of a good standard, but improvements required for Gold Standards
- Physical Security at Courtrooms is below the standards
- Physical Security at Police Stations unknown
- Cooperation between agencies is very good; a real strength for Malawi
- Documentation needs to be consistent and developed
- Access key control requires further thought

And the following recommended priorities given.

- Priority 1: upgrades to DNPW Lilongwe Storeroom to enable use as Tier 1 National Storeroom
- Priority 2: upgrades to DNPW storerooms in NPs, to ensure they all meet Tier 3 standards
- Priority 3: consistent and more complete documentation to encourage better record keeping, helping to spot issues, support staff and ensure ivory is moved promptly
- Priority 4: consider improvements to court storerooms to meet Tier 3 standards
- Priority 5: consider improvements to police storerooms to meet Tier 3 standards

The next steps are to work with DNPW to decide what improvements should be made based on the outcome of the audit, and to develop a budgeted and time-bound plan to make improvements to storeroom and SOPs, within existing budgets.

Additionally the audit in Malawi enabled a review of the Gold Standards guidelines and a few changes were made based on the use of the audit tool and Gold Standards themselves. Field-testing in Ethiopia and Uganda will be undertaken in the first quarter of Year 2.

1.6 After field testing, draft documents will be finalised and made freely available online, translated into three main regional languages (English, French and Portuguese)

To be undertaken at the end of Year 2 or Year 3, once the audit has been undertaken in Malawi, Ethiopia and Uganda, and Standard Operating Procedures developed for each country, using the template provided.

1.7 Promotion by Stop Ivory of tools to EPI member states as a means to meet EPI commitments

The Gold Standard tools have been discussed in depth with Ministers in Nigeria, Angola and Côte d'Ivoire and an application for funding for its implementation in the three countries has been submitted to the US State Department, together with the support letters from the Countries.

During an EPI technical visit to Tanzania in January 2019, the Gold Standards work was outlined to the delegation from the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism. The Tanzanian delegation was headed by DPS, Dr Aloyce Nzuki and comprised representatives from various wildlife authorities, all transported in from the regions for the occasion. They expressed interested and were invited to the Gold Standards technical workshop in Nairobi, however due to travel authorisation process they were unable to attend. However, we will continue to brief them on the Gold Standards work.

During the implementation of the Stockpile Management System in Botswana – the Gold Standards project was outlined to the DWNP in December 2018, and they are interested in looking at the document and seeing how they could use it to help develop and formalise their SOPs. They were invited to the technical workshop in Nairobi, but due health issues from a robbery the day before departure the representative was unable to attend.

Output 2: Improved Ivory storeroom management and security in three partner countries (Uganda, Malawi and Ethiopia).

2.1 Audit of ivory storerooms and storeroom management systems in three partner countries against the guidelines and evaluating the existing SOPs in each country against the template SOPs, with a checklist to assess compliance

In Malawi, The main storerooms holding ivory were audited (See above – activity 1.5), due to time and travel constraints, not all storerooms were audited. The DNPW staff trained on the audit process will visit the other storerooms to complete the audit process in the first quarter of Year. However, the work plan for improving the main ivory storerooms will be developed and work commenced as soon as it has been agreed.

Audits will be conducted in Ethiopia and Uganda in the first quarter of Year 2.

2.2 Training and capacity-building process during the audits will be co-conducted by an independent expert. Training will be on using the tools and implementing SOPs, and using the digital inventory database, as well as at least 2 senior wildlife managers trained on monitoring compliance and developing and implementing priority action plans.

Training on the audit process has started (see above – activity 1.5) in Malawi. The training in Uganda and Ethiopia will be undertaken in the first quarter of Year 2.

In addition to the Audit training, training courses on using the SMS have been undertaken. In Ethiopia in August 2018, an inventory and SMS training course was undertaken (see Annex 4f for further detail).

In Uganda, training on the updated SMS was provided to the Administrators (1 day for 8 people), and the field stations (1 day for 22 people). The training also enabled resolution of any issues with the SMS data or use.

2.3 Country reports given to each partner government department, providing requirements on how to meet minimum and gold standards. Stop Ivory will use this as the framework to work with the wildlife departments and supporting NGOs, to prioritise required changes and develop a plan to make these changes which includes integrating the storeroom and CoC SOPs into the existing SMS digital inventory procedures

The audit report has been submitted to Malawi and discussions are underway on what the priorities are for improvements. The audits for Ethiopia and Uganda, and all the improvements will be undertaken during Year 2 or Year 3.

2.4 Regular management and progress meetings to be held between SI, government partners and supporting NGOs. Technical meetings, i.e. presenting and validating the template documents will be organised at key points during project progress

2.5 An independent expert will provide guidance for follow up audits carried out by department agents to assess changes and improvements

Will be undertaken during Year 2 or Year 3.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Outputs 1: Two complementary tools for improving storeroom security and management: a) Guidelines for Ivory Storerooms from minimum to gold award standards, relevant to conditions typically found in EPI countries, are published b). A template Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) from point of seizure to decentralised and centralised storerooms

Progress in year one towards output 1: We are on target to achieve the output 1 by the project close. The draft standards and guidelines and template SOPs are available and will be finalised after field testing in Year 2 (see Annex 4a for supporting evidence). The tools have been reviewed at technical workshop in Nairobi, attended by 19 people from 5 countries, where they were reviewed and positively received (see Annex 4b for supporting evidence), and have also been reviewed by 5 partner IGO/NGOs to date. Further review may be undertaken after modifications during the field testing process.

The initial field-testing in Malawi has been undertaken (see Annex 4c for supporting evidence). Once finalised they will be translated into the different languages and made freely available on the EPI and Stop Ivory websites.

See in line below in [Aqua](#) for details on the Indicators and Means of Verification.

Measurable indicator: 1.1. *A validated set of practical and effective standards and guidelines for storeroom security and template model SOPs for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) are published, disseminated to EPI countries and made available freely online*
The standards and guidelines are in draft format.

Means of verification 1.1 Report of field testing and preliminary validation of guidelines and SOPs from independent experts in the field of wildlife storeroom management who will be contracted to visit field sites and provide input on draft guidelines.

Malawi report of field-testing completed in March 2019.

1.1.1 *Number of downloads of guidelines from EPI website and requests/uptake of use of guidelines from EPI states. Annual review of website analytics for download history and requests for guidelines will be recorded.*

As yet the tools are not on the EPI or Stop Ivory website. However, we have had interested from UNODC in Botswana regarding using the tools, the Government of Nigeria, Angola and Côte d'Ivoire.

1.1.2 *Verify the number of meetings/conference the tools are presented at. Follow up engagement will be made with all contacts with access to the tools to identify exposure*

The tools have been mentioned at a variety of meetings with EPI Governments, partners and funding bodies, including at the Oct 2018 IWT London conference, where side meetings were had with the different governments - including Côte d'Ivoire. October 2018 - CITES 70th Standing Committee.

*January 2019 - Technical meetings in Tanzania.
 December 2018 - SMS planning meetings in Botswana.
 March 2019 – Meetings with Nigeria Minister in London.
 April 2019 – Meetings with Angola Minister in Luanda.
 As the tools are not completed they haven't been distributed.*

- 1.1.3 *Verify the number of countries using the tools through EPI member state engagement, and wider state of engagement of non-EPI members.
 As its in development, currently 3 countries are in the process of using the tool.*

Measurable indicator: 1.2. *Increase in efficiency, detail and accuracy of annual inventory data to CITES through use of tools in reporting process (from 2019-2020, against baseline of 2018)*

Means of verification 1.2 Annual inventory data of government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles, by countries committed to use of tools.

In 2019, all three of the partner countries submitted their annual reporting to CITES on time.

Output 2: Improved Ivory storeroom management and security in three partner countries (Uganda, Malawi and Ethiopia).

Progress in year one towards output 2: We are on target to achieve the output 2 by the project close, and the majority of the work towards output 2 is scheduled for years 2 and 3.

In Malawi the initial audit has been undertaken of DNPW storerooms and rest of the storerooms will be audited in the first quarter of year 2 by the DNPW staff trained on the audit process. The audit report for Malawi has been provided to DNPW and a review meeting will be undertaken via skype to finalise next steps for improvements. The audits in Uganda and Ethiopia are scheduled for May and June 2019.

Measurable indicator: 2.1 In three countries: Ivory storerooms meet the minimum standards, or have an action plan to achieve desired standards. SOPs for storeroom management and CoC are operational.

This will be measured in Year 2 and Year 3. The Malawi audit indicated that the DNPW storerooms are nearly up to the minimum standard.

Means of verification 2.1 Audit report on standards and SOPs, with recommended changes and how to meet minimum and gold standards, provided to each partner country departments.

Malawi audit report with recommendations has been submitted to the DNPW. The report is confidential. A summary PowerPoint is in Annex 4c.

2.1.1 A budgeted and time bound plan to make improvements to storeroom and SOPs, within existing budgets, provided to each partner country at technical meeting.

Year 2 activity

2.1.2 Follow up audits co-conducted by independent expert, to assess progress on the action plans for changes to improve ivory storerooms, storeroom management systems and CoC required from the initial audit have been made.

Year 3 activity

Measurable indicator: 2.2 Storeroom keepers across the CoC have received training in auditing storerooms and compliance with SOPs. Senior wildlife managers have received training in monitoring/auditing and identifying priority action plans to make improvements. *The activity will mainly happen in Year 2 and 3. Two personnel from DNPW have been trained on the audit process.*

Means of verification 2.2 Training and capacity building, during storeroom and SOP audit process (in 2018), of minimum 30 people from government partner agents and if appropriate supporting NGOs in each country. Measured through attendance on training courses, participation in technical meetings.

Two personnel from DNPW have been trained on the audit process. To be undertaken in Year 2 and Year 3

2.2.1 Training and capacity building measured through before and after opinion surveys and government records of complaints/ investigations/arrests.

To be undertaken in Year 2 and Year 3

Measurable indicator 2.3 Updated inventory data of Government stockpiles using the Stockpile Management System in each partner country by end of project (2021)

Means of verification 2.3 Annual inventory data of Government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles, by countries committed to use of tools.

In 2019, all three of the partner countries submitted their annual reporting to CITES on time.

Measurable indicator:2.4 Gender equality and equity promoted within government departments through implementation of tools in partner countries.

Means of verification 2.4 Number of female personnel included in training and capacity building

At the technical workshop in Nairobi for 7 of the 19 attendees were women.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The outcome of the project aims to be: A comprehensive stockpile management system providing proper storeroom security and procedures, that will prevent illegal wildlife products from leaking back into the supply chain which perpetuates their trade.

We are making good progress to obtaining the outcome of the project. Updates on the indicators are inline below:

0.1 No loss of ivory from government storerooms, in countries actively using EPI standards and guidelines for ivory storerooms and template SOP for storeroom management, by project end.

No loss of ivory has been recorded to our knowledge from the storerooms in Ethiopia, Malawi or Uganda. The CITES report for each of the 3 partner countries does not indicate a loss in ivory since the start of the project.

0.2 100% of known seized ivory added to government stockpiles over project period (Jul 2018-2021) is effectively recorded to SMS.

- Malawi has an up to date digital and paper inventory of their ivory stockpiles.
- Uganda has an up-to-date digital and paper inventory of their ivory stockpiles - aside from the large recent seizure in February 2019, which hasn't been inventoried and sampled as yet as it is involved in a court process (it will be inventoried in July 2019).
- Ethiopia central storeroom has been inventoried, and there is a plan to regroup and inventory the ivory from the field stations in June 2019.

0.3 Minimum of 1,482,774 km² (country area for 3 partner countries) covered by improved system for managing stockpiles and storerooms

This will be measured in Year 2 and Year 3 as improvements to the storerooms are undertaken.

0.4 An improvement in detail of recordings for subsequent CITES reporting (post 2018) as part of CITES Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles

All 3 countries reported to CITES on time in 2019.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions for Outcome:

Assumption 1.1: Government continues to stay committed and allocate sufficient personnel resource to maintain SOPs and storeroom improvements.

Assumption 1.2: Reduction of leaked ivory from government stockpiles, and therefore amount of ivory trafficked into the market, will lead to a reduction in demand for ivory and poaching.

Assumption 1.3: Government is committed to combatting corruption within its state departments through the appropriate disciplinary action.

Assumption 1.4: All those countries who state to be implementing guidelines and SOPs are adopting all the tools available with full commitment.

Comments: The assumptions and risks remain true for the Outcome. These are key component for the success of the project. In Year 1, all the Governments have remained committed to the project, being involved in project planning, input into the technical documents and have opened the doors to the ivory storerooms for the expert consultant. The principal partners are the wildlife authorities, but the courts, police and customs have all been supportive and interested in the project.

Assumptions for Output 1:

Assumption 1.1. Countries, other than three partner countries, are able to invest in developing the recommended systems.

Assumption 1.2. Government departments are able to access the internet to download tools

Assumption 1.3. Once tools are downloaded or shared with government departments, they commit to using and implementing the tools effectively

Assumption 1.4. Tools are used for CITES annual reporting to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles.

Comments: The assumptions and risks remain true for the Output 1. There is interest in the Gold Standards being used and implemented by other countries; the tools are not yet available to download so cannot comment on Assumptions 1.2 or 1.3 as yet. . After field testing CITES will receive a copy of the Gold Standards for review.

Assumptions for Output 2:

Assumption 2.1. Access to the storerooms is provided to the expert by the Government departments.

Assumption 2.2. Governments are willing to undertake the improvements.

Assumption 2.3. Laws relating to ivory management in the country are clear.

Assumption 2.4. Each partner country remains committed and allocates the necessary human resources to make recommended improvements

Assumption 2.5. The EPI is able to provide support of additional funds for larger scale improvements required.

Assumption 2.6. Partner country governments effectively implement communications plan.

Assumption 2.7. Appropriate funding is made available (either from additional co-funding or by Government departments) for longer term maintenance costs after project completion (2021)

Comments: The assumptions and risks remain true for the Output 2. The storerooms have to date been made available to the consultants, and Malawi have been positive about making the recommended changes, Ethiopia and Uganda are keen to undertake the audit in order to improve their storerooms. DNPW has nominated a person in charge of implementing the agreed changes – for now its collating the quotes for the changes to determine which aspects can be undertaken.

Assumptions 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, relate to Years 2 and 3, and will be reported on in greater depth in future reports.

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

Project impact: “Decrease in elephant poaching and ivory trade to below a level where it threatens the survival of elephant populations and the sustainable livelihood of people”

This project will develop and put in place good practices for ivory storerooms and chain of custody. It is widely recognised that secure management of government stockpiles is necessary for long-term action against the illegal trade. Once implemented, in-country capacity, infra-structure, resources and procedures should be in place that ensure the security of government stockpiles. As a result, ivory should no longer risk being lost onto the illegal market, fuelling the demand for ivory. To our knowledge no ivory has gone missing from the wildlife departments storerooms since the launch of the project. The long-term impact on poaching and the ivory trade will take place incrementally over time.

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

The project is contributing to the IWT challenge fund theme “2. Strengthening law enforcement”.

This project directly addresses the issue of “improving law enforcement and border control in key source, transit and destination countries” and “corruption” under the theme “strengthening law enforcement”.

Over three years this project will contribute the following objectives of the London Conference Declaration:

- Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products I
- Strengthening law enforcement XIII and XV

And the following objectives of the Kasane Statement: 4 and 5.

The project is in the development stage of the tool and is going to be fully implemented in Years 2 and 3, and therefore the achievements will be seen in the coming years.

6. Impact on species in focus

This project is developing and putting in place good practices for ivory storerooms and chain of custody. Once implemented, in-country capacity, infra-structure, resources and procedures should be in place that ensure the security of government stockpiles. As a result, ivory should no longer risk being leaked into the illegal market.

The main outcomes will be:

- reduced corruption and opportunity for government officials to collude with illegal trafficking networks that operate at multiple scales;
- reduced risk of government stocks of ivory being lost and returning to the black market, perpetuating the illicit demand for ivory;
- increased wildlife crime prosecutorial capacity due to improved chain of custody for evidence management, this in turn will increase the risk of participating in poaching and deter involvement;

As the illegal killing of elephants is the most significant threat to elephant populations, activities towards the reduction of the illegal trade resulting from this project will benefit the species.

The activities in Year 1 have focused on understanding the current status of ivory storerooms, reviewing the management aspects to identify issues, and developing tools for improving the management and security of storerooms.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The direct beneficiaries will be the three partnering wildlife departments, other law enforcement agencies and supporting NGOs. Wildlife departments will have improved capacity to plan and implement effective ivory storeroom security and management, and chain of custody systems, including on-going monitoring.

The management of ivory and other high value wildlife products is high-risk for government officials, due to the threat of armed criminals attempting break-ins and the potential of corruption in the workplace. This creates a working environment of mistrust and suspicion. By establishing a system that clamps down on the potential for corruption, officials will have a safer workplace, with greater confidence in the whole management structure, and less opportunity and temptation to facilitate ivory leakage.

Governments of participating countries will also benefit indirectly, by demonstrating their willingness and ability to put in place transparent systems, and gaining a reputation for zero-tolerance to corruption. The reduced risk of corruption will benefit the wildlife authorities and law enforcement officers, improving their international reputation, and potentially their access to investment and other donor funds. Less corruption and improved transparency will also improve confidence and relationships between government authorities and civil society. Since the beginning of the project, there has been no evidence of corruption in any of the three partner governments.

Local communities will also benefit indirectly from the project. Rural communities are often victims in poaching networks; the need for income is exploited to encourage local communities to participate in the poaching of elephants or other species. Such pressures to rely on often life threatening wildlife crime can have devastating consequences to a poor family. Changes to the management system of confiscated wildlife products and the consequent greater risk of prosecution and imprisonment will make the financial gains less appealing and deter local communities from participating in wildlife crime. Additionally, reduced corruption should help improve local communities confidence in government institutions and law enforcement, reducing the risk of violent outbreaks.

The ultimate goal of this project is that elephant populations will be better protected, and this project is just one of many initiatives that contribute to this. The advantage of ivory storeroom management systems is its visibility, with secured buildings and technology for monitoring stockpiles. This visibility adds to renewed confidence that a country has a genuine interest to combat the illegal ivory trade and stamp out corruption. This is important for tourism choices; tourists are likely to make a choice to visit one country over another if they feel secure, have

confidence in the law enforcement institutions, and believe that they will see elephants. The tourism sector holds huge potential for economic growth with multiplier effects across national development goals, including poverty reduction.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project has been designed in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the International Development (Gender Equality) Act. We recognise the need to ensure gender equity and gender equality throughout this project.

Within Year 1 – the technical workshop to review the proposed Gold Standards was attended by 19 people, of which 7 were women. The Ugandan participants were both women; the Ethiopian participants were two women, one man; and the EPI team were 3 women. Our work in Malawi was mainly been dominated by men due to their positions held within the DNPW. We will endeavour to be gender neutral for the training courses in all countries.

All capacity building initiatives will request as equal a gender representation on training as possible; this may be difficult to achieve as in many countries these professions remain male-dominated. Monitoring data on training course evaluations will differentiate between male and female participants to ensure data can be gender disaggregated. This will be reported on following year two and three training activities.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

The log frame and project implementation plan have been used to monitor progress this year, together with the agreed project indicators. This is supported by travel reports, training reports, and meeting minutes, as well as an excel spreadsheet maintained for all activities undertaken, and an excel spreadsheet for training courses run and participants information. Additionally the reports of the annual inventory data of government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16), has been collected for 2019 from the three partner governments. Finally a record of ivory seizures in each partner country over the project period is maintained.

The activities and outputs can be demonstrated to meet the project Outcome through the use of the audit check sheet that has been developed within the Gold Standards. It's a simple form used to audit a storeroom, with a clear categorisation to show if its meeting that minimum standards or not. If not, it results in a list of items that need to be improved in order to meet the minimum standards. The first audit has been done in Malawi and after the improvements are made the audit will be conducted again to verify if it now meets the minimum standards. The audit takes less than 2 hours and can be easily repeated to ensure it maintains the standards.

10. Lessons learnt

Year 1 lessons learned:

- The workshop was a success and we covered all the planned content key to the projects success. However, in hindsight adding an additional day to cover other aspects and how similar processes could applied elsewhere would have been worthwhile. For example discussing how replicable is the work to help manage other wildlife items or confiscated weapons, specifically for the chain of custody. Additionally extra time could have been used to review the SMS and receive feedback.
- The workshop and discussions to date have centred around the wildlife departments, however the work needs to be considered by all law enforcement agencies handling ivory e.g. Police, Customs and Courts. Further effort will be made in Years 2 and 3 to engage with the other law enforcement agencies when developing the SOPs, specifically relating to chain of custody.
- There is a need to manage expectations with regard to the improvements to be made. It was clear in Malawi that the Courts and Police expected to be provided a new building or other for storage of evidence.
- Field-testing is essential– it is easy to develop standards, but if they were unattainable or unrealistic then they need to be modified. For example the need for power 24 hours

a day is not possible for tier 3 storerooms, often they are in national parks using a generator, which are usually shut off at night. The standards need to take into account that protection and management cannot require electricity.

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

N/A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

13. Sustainability and legacy

The aim of the project is to develop useful tools for management of stockpiles and storerooms that will be freely available online in three languages. The audit check list is simple to use, and once online can easily be used by others without any security expertise required. The template SOPs are designed to be flexible so countries will be able to adapt them to meet their needs. A lessons learned or implementation process document will be also developed for others to understand what has happened where and how.

There is already interest in the Gold Standards work in Botswana, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Angola. Funding permitting we hope to replicate the work in these countries.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The partner countries are fully aware of the funding source for the project, and the UK Government and DEFRA logos are included in Stop Ivory reports, presentations and official communications with the Government. Going forward we will continue to promote the Gold Standards work and its funders.

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Partner – operating costs				
TOTAL				

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

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Decrease in elephant poaching and ivory trade to below a level where it threatens the survival of elephant populations and the sustainable livelihood of people.</p>		<p>The work will not have a noticeable impact on poaching and ivory trade until implementation starts in Year 2.</p>	
<p>Outcome A comprehensive stockpile management system providing proper storeroom security and procedures, that will prevent illegal wildlife products from leaking back into the supply chain which perpetuates their trade.</p>	<p>0.1 No loss of ivory from government storerooms, in countries actively using EPI standards and guidelines for ivory storerooms and template SOP for storeroom management, by project end.</p> <p>0.2 100% of known seized ivory added to government stockpiles over project period (Jul 2018-2021) is effectively recorded to SMS.</p> <p>0.3 Minimum of 1,482,774 km² (country area for 3 partner countries) covered by improved system for managing stockpiles and storerooms</p> <p>0.4 An improvement in detail of recordings for subsequent CITES reporting (post 2018) as part of CITES</p>	<p>The draft standards and guidelines are being field tested and the SMS has been updated to improve the chain of custody aspects.</p> <p>0.1 Since July 2018-March 2019, no known items have been lost from Wildlife departments storerooms involved in this project. .</p> <p>0.2 All ivory known to be held by the wildlife departments has been registered into the SMS aside from a container of nearly 3 tonnes worth in Uganda, which is pending funding for DNA sampling and inventory.</p> <p>The implementation of the SOPs and improvements to the storerooms will commence in Year 2.</p> <p>All 3 countries reported to CITES by the 28th Feb 2019,</p>	<p>Finalise the tools for improved ivory management, and translate them into French and Portuguese.</p> <p>Put all the tools on the EPI and Stop Ivory websites for people to freely access and download.</p> <p>Undertake the audits in Ethiopia and Uganda, and develop work plans to make the recommended improvements. Start to make the improvements to the storerooms.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles		
<p>1. Output 1. Two complementary tools for improving storeroom security and management:</p> <p>a. Guidelines for Ivory Storerooms from minimum to gold award standards, relevant to conditions typically found in EPI countries, are published</p> <p>b. A template Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) from point of seizure to decentralised and centralised storerooms</p>	<p>1.1. A validated set of practical and effective standards and guidelines for storeroom security and template model SOPs for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) are published, disseminated to EPI countries and made available freely online</p> <p>1.2. Increase in efficiency, detail and accuracy of annual inventory data to CITES through use of tools in reporting process (from 2019-2020, against baseline of 2018)</p>	<p>1.1: The guidelines and standards for ivory management have been drafted, and has been positively reviewed by partner countries and NGOs. They are currently being field tested and will be updated based on the lessons learned.</p> <p>1.2: The SMS has been updated to improve the reporting function , which will improve the reporting to CITES.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Consultations with country wildlife departments and supporting NGOs		Consultations have been undertaken with wildlife departments and NGOs to launch the work.	Consultants with the Partners and NGOs will continue whilst the guidelines and standards for ivory management are being developed and improved.
Activity 1.2 Visiting of field sites by contracted experts of wildlife storeroom management		Completed Consultant visited Uganda in November 2018.	NA
Activity 1.3 Draft guidelines and minimum to gold-award standards, that are relevant to the conditions typically found in the EPI countries.		Completed The draft guidelines and standards are available and currently being field tested.	NA
Activity 1.4 Technical meetings between the experts end-users and other key stakeholders, with preliminary validation of draft guidelines before field testing		Completed A technical workshop was held in	NA

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
		Nairobi in February 2019.	
Activity 1.5 Tools are field tested in three countries		The tools are currently being field tested – started in Malawi in March 2019	Continue to field test the tools in Ethiopia and Uganda in Year 2.
Activity 1.6 After field testing, draft documents will be finalised and made freely available online, translated into three main regional languages (English, French and Portuguese)		NA	Finalise the Guidelines and Standards for ivory management after field testing and further reviews.
1.7 Promotion by Stop Ivory of tools to EPI member states as a means to meet EPI commitments		Tools promoted in meetings with the Gov of Tanzania, Botswana, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria	Continue to promote the tools to EPI and non EPI countries
<p>Output 2. Improved Ivory storeroom management and security in three partner countries (Uganda, Malawi and Ethiopia).</p>	<p>2.1 In three countries: Ivory storerooms meet the minimum standards, or have an action plan to achieve desired standards. SOPs for storeroom management and CoC are operational.</p> <p>2.2 Storeroom keepers across the CoC have received training in auditing storerooms and compliance with SOPs. Senior wildlife managers have received training in monitoring/auditing and identifying priority action plans to make improvements.</p> <p>2.3 Updated inventory data of Government stockpiles using the Stockpile Management System in each partner country by end of project (2021)</p> <p>2.4 Gender equality and equity promoted within government departments through implementation of tools in partner countries</p>	<p>2.1: Audit undertaken in Malawi – action plan in development.</p> <p>2.2 Two DNPW staff trained on audit process in Malawi.</p> <p>2.3 Uganda and Malawi inventory is up to date. Ethiopia central stockpile has been inventoried but the remote field stations haven't yet been. A work plan is in place to inventory the ivory outside of Addis Ababa.</p> <p>2.4. Seven out of the 19 participants at the technical workshop were women.</p>	
Activity 2.1 2.1 Audit of ivory storerooms and storeroom management systems in three partner countries against the guidelines and evaluating the existing SOPs in each country against the template SOPs, with a checklist to assess compliance		Malawi main audit has been undertaken.	Audit Ethiopia and Uganda storerooms and complete the audit in Malawi.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2 Training and capacity-building process during the audits will be co-conducted by an independent expert. Training will be on using the tools and implementing SOPs, and using the digital inventory database, as well as at least 2 senior wildlife managers trained on monitoring compliance and developing and implementing priority action plans.		Two people trained in Malawi on the audit process.	Train the teams in Uganda and Ethiopia on the audit process. And conduct training on the SOPs.
Activity 2.3 Country reports given to each partner government department, providing requirements on how to meet minimum and gold standards. Stop Ivory will use this as the framework to work with the wildlife departments and supporting NGOs, to prioritise required changes and develop a plan to make these changes which includes integrating the storeroom and CoC SOPs into the existing SMS digital inventory procedures,		Audit report provided to Malawi.	Provide the audit report to Ethiopia and Uganda once completed Develop work plans with each partner country on the improvements to be made.
Activity 2.4 Regular management and progress meetings to be held between SI, government partners and supporting NGOs. Technical meetings, i.e. presenting and validating the template documents will be organised at key points during project progress		Regular updates provided to each country.	Have quarterly formal updates with each country Director of wildlife to ensure the implementation of the improvements is keeping to schedule. Maintain regular communication with the technical teams in the partner countries.
Activity 2.5 An independent expert will provide guidance for follow up audits carried out by department agents to assess changes and improvements		NA	Conduct the audits in Year 3.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact:			
Decrease in elephant poaching and ivory trade to below a level where it threatens the survival of elephant populations and the sustainable livelihood of people.			
Outcome: A comprehensive stockpile management system providing proper storeroom security and procedures, that will prevent illegal wildlife products from leaking back into the supply chain which perpetuates their trade.	0.1 No loss of ivory from secured government storerooms, in countries actively using EPI standards and guidelines for ivory storerooms and template SOP for storeroom management, by project end. Baseline data is recorded from first assessment of inventory at start of project. At end of project stockpile inventory is reviewed to ensure every piece of ivory inputted to SMS over project period is still accounted for. Note Stop Ivory has access to this data where the SMS is operational, however it is owned by individual countries and is not available for use or circulation without authorization from these countries.	0.1 Comparison of the digital database against physical inventories, also made available during the annual inventory data of government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles. 0.1.1 Inclusion of inter-agency communications to update national database on seizures as part of the CoC SOPs. Number of border confiscations of ivory that is traceable to government stockpiles from baseline of data recorded at beginning of project (Sept 2018).	Government continues to stay committed and allocate sufficient personnel resource to maintain SOPs and storeroom improvements. Reduction of leaked ivory from government stockpiles, and therefore amount of ivory trafficked into the market, will lead to a reduction in demand for ivory and poaching. Government and/or implicated departments are committed to combatting corruption within its state departments through the appropriate disciplinary action. All those countries who state to be implementing guidelines and SOPs are adopting all the tools available with full commitment.
	0.2 100% of known seized ivory added to government stockpiles over project period (Sept 2018-March 2021) is effectively recorded to SMS.	0.2 Wildlife Department, partner NGOs, and police reports on ivory seizures, over project period will be collected for analysis against storeroom data, from baseline of beginning of project data recordings.	
	0.3 Minimum of 1,482,774 km ² (country area for 3 partner countries) covered by improved system for managing stockpiles and storerooms. From baseline of beginning of project, review	0.3 Number of countries who participate in use of Standards and Guidelines and template for SOP.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	of number of countries and area, implementing guidelines and SOPs every 2 years after project end.		
	0.4 An improvement in detail of recordings for subsequent CITES reporting (post 2018) as part of CITES Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles. From reports in 2019-2020, against baseline of 2018- allowing that the country in question has been implementing the guidelines and SOPs for a minimum of 12 months.	0.4 Annual inventory data of government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles by countries committed to use of tools.	
	0.5 Improved confidence of partner government staff in the management of the storerooms and an increased perception of a safe working environment, by end of project.	0.5 Demonstrated implementation of Health and Safety measures (as part of the SOPs) and staff well-being measured through before and after project opinion surveys of all those who took part in training. Using baseline of before opinion survey.	
Output 1 2. Two complementary tools for improving storeroom security and management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Guidelines for Ivory Storerooms from minimum to gold award standards, relevant to conditions typically found in EPI countries, are published. b. A template Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Storeroom management and chain of 	1.1. A validated set of practical and effective standards and guidelines for storeroom security and template model SOPs for Storeroom management and chain of custody (CoC) are published, disseminated to EPI countries and made available freely online. Post project end, a review of guidelines and template model SOPs uptake and use based on the specified means of verification, will be conducted every year (included in EPI annual report).	1.1 Report of field testing and preliminary validation of guidelines and SOPs from independent experts in the field of wildlife storeroom management who will be contracted to visit field sites and provide input on draft guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Number of downloads of guidelines from EPI website and requests/uptake of use of guidelines from EPI states. Annual review of website analytics for download history and requests for guidelines will be recorded. 1.1.2 Verify the number of 	Countries, other than three partner countries, are able to invest in developing the recommended systems. Government departments are able to access the internet to download tools Once tools are downloaded or shared with government departments, they commit to using and implementing the tools effectively Tools are used for CITES annual reporting to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>custody (CoC) from point of seizure to decentralised and centralised storerooms</p>		<p>meetings/conference the tools are presented at. Follow up engagement will be made with all contacts with access to the tools to identify exposure</p> <p>1.1.3 Verify the number of countries using the tools, through EPI member state engagement, and wider state of engagement of non-EPI members.</p>	
	<p>1.2. Increase in efficiency, detail and accuracy of annual inventory data to CITES through use of tools in reporting process (from 2019-2020, against baseline of 2018)</p>	<p>1.2 Annual inventory data of government stockpiles, which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles, by countries committed to use of tools.</p>	
<p>Output 2</p> <p>2. Improved Ivory storeroom management and security in three partner countries (Uganda, Malawi and Ethiopia).</p>	<p>2.1 In three countries: Ivory storerooms meet the minimum standards, or have an action plan to achieve desired standards. SOPs for storeroom management and CoC are operational, by end of project.</p>	<p>2.1 Audit report on standards and SOPs, with recommended changes and how to meet minimum and gold standards, provided to each partner country departments.</p> <p>2.1.1 A budgeted and time bound plan to make improvements to storeroom and SOPs, within existing budgets, provided to each partner country at technical meeting</p> <p>2.1.2 Follow up audits co-conducted by independent expert, to assess progress on the action plans for changes to improve ivory storerooms, storeroom management systems and CoC required from the initial audit have been made (2020-2021).</p>	<p>Access to the storerooms is provided to the expert by the Government departments.</p> <p>Governments are willing to undertake the improvements.</p> <p>Laws relating to ivory management in the country are clear.</p> <p>Each partner country remains committed and allocates the necessary human resources to make recommended improvements</p> <p>The EPI is able to provide support of additional funds for larger scale improvements required.</p> <p>Partner country governments effectively</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	2.2 Storeroom keepers across the CoC have received training in auditing storerooms and compliance with SOPs. Senior wildlife managers have received training in monitoring/auditing and identifying priority action plans to make improvements by end of project.	2.2 Training and capacity building, during storeroom and SOP audit process (2019-2020), of minimum 30 people from government partner agents and if appropriate supporting NGOs in each country. Measured through attendance on training courses, participation in technical meetings. 2.2.1 Training and capacity building measured through before and after opinion surveys and government records of complaints/ investigations/arrests. Using baseline of before opinion survey.	implement communications plan. Appropriate funding is made available (either from additional co-funding or by Government departments) for longer term maintenance costs after project completion (2021) Government departments have a given number of female personnel in roles to which the training is relevant.
	2.3 Updated inventory data of Government stockpiles using the Stockpile Management System in each partner country by end of project (2021). Baseline of inventory data from start of project.	2.3 Annual inventory data of Government stockpiles, (from reports in 2019-2020, against baseline of 2018), which is submitted to CITES to comply with Resolution 10:10 (CoP 16) on securing stockpiles, by countries committed to use of tools.	
	2.4 Gender equality and equity promoted within government departments through implementation of tools in partner countries	2.4 Number of female personnel included in training and capacity building- relative to the number of female personnel in the department	
<p>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)</p> <p>1.1 Consultations with country wildlife departments and supporting NGOs</p> <p>1.2 Visiting of field sites by contracted experts of wildlife storeroom management</p> <p>1.3 Draft guidelines and minimum to gold-award standards, that are relevant to the conditions typically found in the EPI countries.</p> <p>1.4 Technical meetings between the experts end-users and other key stakeholders, with preliminary validation of draft guidelines before field testing</p> <p>1.5 Tools are field tested in three countries</p> <p>1.6 After field testing, draft documents will be finalised and made freely available online, translated into three main regional languages (English, French and Portuguese)</p> <p>1.7 Promotion by Stop Ivory of tools to EPI member states as a means to meet EPI commitments</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.1 Audit of ivory storerooms and storeroom management systems in three partner countries against the guidelines and evaluating the existing SOPs in each country against the template SOPs, with a checklist to assess compliance</p> <p>2.2 Training and capacity-building process during the audits will be co-conducted by an independent expert. Training will be on using the tools and implementing SOPs, and using the digital inventory database, as well as at least 2 senior wildlife managers trained on monitoring compliance and developing and implementing priority action plans.</p> <p>2.3 Country reports given to each partner government department, providing requirements on how to meet minimum and gold standards. Stop Ivory will use this as the framework to work with the wildlife departments and supporting NGOs, to prioritise required changes and develop a plan to make these changes which includes integrating the storeroom and CoC SOPs into the existing SMS digital inventory procedures,</p> <p>2.4 Regular management and progress meetings to be held between SI, government partners and supporting NGOs. Technical meetings, i.e. presenting and validating the template documents will be organised at key points during project progress</p> <p>2.5 An independent expert will provide guidance for follow up audits carried out by department agents to assess changes and improvements</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Checklist for submission

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