Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
(http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)
Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT064
Project title	Determining the Deterrent Effect of Combatting Wildlife Crime
Country/ies	Malawi
Lead organisation	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Partner institution(s)	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
	Malawi Prisons Service
	Dr Andrew Lemiuex, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime & Law Enforcement
	Dr Michelle Newberry, University of Southampton
	Dr Rob Ogden, TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network
IWT grant value	GBP 239,018
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2019 – 31 March 2022
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Stuart Williams
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Stuart Williams, 27 April 2020

1.   Project summary

Since 2014 (with the LWT-produced *Review of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Malawi*) and since the identification of Malawi as a "country of primary concern" (as a transit country for wildlife trafficking: see reports from CITES CoP17 in 2016, stemming from the ETIS data), LWT (and other partners) have been investing significant funds and effort to combat wildlife crime. This has included putting in place strategies to disrupt wildlife crime, including a number of deterrents, the majority of which are conventional law enforcement deterrents. Throughout the implementation of this work, LWT and partners have collected data on *process indicators* (e.g., number of arrests, conviction rates). However, the *impact* or *effectiveness* of these disruptions and deterrents on wildlife crime has yet to be determined. In other words, we neither know the

overall impact or effectiveness of the deterrents that have been put into place, nor do we know which of the different deterrents have been or are most effective in reducing wildlife crime.

Beyond the importance of understanding whether or not the deterrents have had impact on wildlife crime, the deterrents themselves are conventional law enforcement strategies derived from European legal systems. They have been put in place on the *assumption* that punitive measures such as deprivation of freedom (through imprisonment) or financial penalty (through fines) would be effective. It appears as if that assumption has not been tested within the socio-cultural context of Malawi.

In summary, then, this project will work i) to demonstrate the effectiveness and impacts of the deterrents, ii) to determine which deterrents are most effective for combatting wildlife crime and iii) to test whether conventional law enforcement deterrents are effective in the socio-cultural context of Malawi.

The project focuses on Malawi – but already there is interest in replicating the work in Zambia.

2.   Project partnerships

The project represents a partnership among the Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (as lead organisation), the University of Southampton, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network. The partnership is dependent on a number of further governmental partners in Malawi: the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), the Malawi Prisons Service (PS), the Malawi Police Service (MPS).

There has been one change to the partnerships. At the beginning of the project, it was envisaged that the Objective One of the project (to carry out interviews within the prisons) would be carried out in partnership with PASI – the Paralegal Advisory Service Institute of Malawi. This did not come to fruition – however, LWT has assumed all the responsibilities that were previously to be carried out by PASI (including, but not limited to, recruitment, training, mentoring and managing the enumerators who have the responsibility of carrying out the interviews of convicted people, transcribing the interviews and carrying out preliminary analysis of the interviews.

To date, LWT has signed agreements with the University of Southampton, NSCR and TRACE, and also negotiated and signed an MOU with the Malawi Prison Service. All agreements and the MOU with the Malawi Prison Service are appended herewith.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities, and

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

The project start-up has been slightly slower than anticipated although satisfactory progress has been made and there is no reason for concern. However, much has been achieved to allow the project to progress hereon:

1. Reaching agreements with all the project partners and government agencies on which the project is dependent – including the University of Southampton, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, the Malawi Prisons Service (to access the prisons across the country and interview prisoners) and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (to access the ivory stockpile in Malawi).

2. Securing permission to proceed with parts of the project from the University of Southampton's Ethical Committee – specifically for the first objective of the project

3. Drawing up the precise details of how the project will proceed – including workplanning, planning data collection regimes.

In summary, the project is well underway and as soon as the coronavirus pandemic is over, data and analysis will go ahead in earnest.

The results of the project, to date, are that people are acknowledging that the current modus operandi of combatting wildlife crime in Malawi (and in adjacent countries such as Zambia) makes significant assumptions about the effectiveness of the formal justice sector in deterring

people from becoming involved in all crime – including wildlife crime. The project aims to test whether those assumptions are vindicated (Output One).

Further progress under **Output One** include:

- The structured and unstructured interview have been designed by Dr Michelle Newberry from the University of Southampton – and reviewed by various people in NSCR and Stuart Williams – and reviewed for socio-cultural appropriateness in Malawi by Chimwewmwe Msukwa.

- The enumerators have been recruited (January – February 2020) and will be trained by Chimwewmwe Msukwa once the Covid-19 pandemic is over. He will also mentor the enumerators through the process of carry out trial interviews (with LWT employees "posing" as people convicted for wildlife crime – carried out by video link under Covid-19 conditions) and through a pilot period with a small number of people within Maula Prison (expected July 2020). Once the enumerators have been fully trained, they will carry out systematic interviews through the prisons. Initially, this will follow a sampling regime (rather than pursing the aim of interviewing all or the majority of the people incarcerated for wildlife crime). In addition, significant efforts will be made to find people previously convicted and sentenced either with financial penalties (or fines) or suspended sentences – so as to determine how effective these are as deterrents to carrying out wildlife crime.

- The equipment necessary to record and transcribe the interviews has been procured.

In terms of achieving this Output by the end of the project, it is on track: once the Covid-19 pandemic has been lifted, the interview process will commence in earnest and even over the course of 18 months, many tens of people can be interviewed and the interviews transcribed for analyses during the remaining two years of the project. In summary, the project is on course to achieve this Output (assuming, of course, that the Covid-19 crisis does not drag on too long in the coming year).

Under **Output Two** – examining the linkage of disruptions/deterrents to spatial, temporal and methodological shifts in behaviour of suspects statistically determined – the data that need to be collected and collated have been identified and data are in the process of being collected and collated. Various opportunities have emerged through the process – associated largely with synergies with other projects that are being led and carried out by LWT but which are funded by other donors. This includes the analysis of regional data being collected by partner organisations in Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

In the coming months, LWT will carry out interviews of investigators working for DNPW's Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) and the MPS's Central Intelligence Unit (CIU): these are the two government units that are most closely associated with combatting wildlife crime in the country. The aim of the interviews will be a retrospective examination of all cases of wildlife crime in the past few years.

Over the past few months and as part of its M&E system, LWT has built a database that includes all parameters that will enable the analysis of the data necessary to achieve this output as well. The officers from the WCIU and CIU will be trained on the collection of data to populate the data base.

Finally, the lead for Output Two, Dr Andrew Lemieux, is continuing to build a picture of the best ways of going about this most ambitious and sensitive part of the project. He is having consultations with various people in LWT (as well as further regional consultations) – especially with Jonny Vaughan, LWT's CEO, and Matt Husher, LWT's Technical Advisor on Law Enforcement and Investigations – who also acts as the mentor to the WCIU and CIU. This includes mapping out the interventions that LWT and its state and non-state partners have carried out over the past five years and predicting – and subsequently trying to measure – the changes in behaviour among suspected and convicted perpetrators of wildlife crime.

In summary, in terms of achieving this Output by the end of the project, it is on track: many of the data have been collected and will continue to be collected in the coming months – giving ample data to analyse – irrespective of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Under **Output Three** - mapping over time the geographical location from which seized product originates – permissions to access the ivory stockpile in Malawi has been secured from DNPW and TRACE has developed the methodology by which the stockpile will be sampled and how the DNA analysis will be carried out. It is expected that this will go ahead on lifting of the travel restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.

In terms of achieving this Output by the end of the project, it is on track: once the Covid-19 pandemic has been lifted, the stockpile will be sampled (which should take two months of work) and the DNA analysis carried out (which should take a further two months of work). In all, this part of the project requires a window of approximately six month to be completed.

Under **Output Four** (dissemination of the results of the project), while there are no results to date, the methods being used in the project have been communicated to surrounding countries and already adopted for replication in Zambia. It is expected that this will be spread more widespread in the coming years.

Output Four will, of course, be achieved before project closure – but on receiving the results from the other outputs.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project's targeted Outcome - *to demonstrate the differential impacts of disruptions and deterrents to wildlife crime in Malawi; this will, in turn, lead to better targeted law enforcement strategies and deterrents* – will be achieved once the results from the Outputs have been achieved. Given that they are on track to be achieved by the end of the project, the project's Outcome will be achieved.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The project team continues to monitor assumptions. For example, a study that was recently completed in Malawi (van Velden et al., 2020) has suggested that the assumption underpinning Indicator 0.1 (that people at a low socio-economic bracket will desist their involvement in wildlife crime as risks increase, disruptions and deterrents take effect) is valid. The monitoring of the other assumptions will become more important as the project proceeds further.

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

The targeted impact in the original application form was "*A reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi – as law enforcement agencies adopt the most effective disruption strategies/deterrents (as demonstrated by the project)*". Already by posing the questions that are being asked in this project, people involved with combatting wildlife crime are reflecting on the effectiveness of the strategies that have been put into place. In addition, we have been transparent and open with the questions being asked in this project as well as the methodologies that are being used. This has resulted in people in neighbouring countries – and specifically Zambia – being interested in replicating parts of the work.

Overall, the project is asking the question whether the deterrents that are being put in place by the law enforcement agencies in Malawi are sufficient to deter people from being involved in wildlife crime – particularly in the socio-cultural environment in Malawi. The results should have a significant impact on the approaches that organisations take to combatting wildlife crime.

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

The project aims to contribute to the achievement of the commitments made in London and Kasane in the following ways:

1. The project falls under the themes of strengthening law enforcement, and ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
2. In the long-term, the project will contribute to the reduction of wildlife crime and, by extension, it will have a direct and positive impact on those people who would otherwise have become involved in wildlife crime. As such, the project will have an indirect but long-term impact on developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development.
3. The project will have its greatest impact in improving law enforcement in Malawi (which is recognised as a transit country)
4. The project will also contribute to improving legal frameworks by demonstrating the deterrents that are most effective. This is particularly pertinent to the London Declaration, the second section of which is Ensuring Effective Legal frameworks and Deterrents (under the clause: "Strengthen the legal framework and facilitate law enforcement to combat the illegal wildlife trade and assist prosecution and the imposition of penalties that are an effective deterrent")
5. The results of the project will also contribute to strengthening law enforcement as the results will also be used to facilitate targeted law enforcement operations through analysis. In addition, the results of the project will be used "to develop … and implement co-ordinated national and local action plans and strategies, and … the implementation of actions against wildlife crime"

It is currently too early in the project's life to determine the degree to which its results will actually contribute to the achievement of the London and Kasane commitments.

5. Impact on species in focus

In principle, the project will impact all species that are being traded by ensuring that the deterrents that are being put into place are effective. It is currently too early in the project's life to determine the degree to which its results will actually impact the focal species.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project will, directly and indirectly, contribute to meeting the objectives of the following SDGs:

Goal 1 Ending poverty: the project will work to reduce poverty, specifically by reducing the number of people who would otherwise be involved in wildlife crime

Goal 5: Gender equality: Special attention will be given to the women currently imprisoned for wildlife crimes and to understand the role, if any, that women play in motivating men who are involved in wildlife crime

Goal 15 Life on land: by combatting wildlife crime – specifically by increasing understanding of the deterrents that are most effective in the context of Malawi and working with the authorities to adopt the most effective deterrents – the project will contribute to preserving life on land, protecting and promoting the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems, and stopping biodiversity loss.

Goal 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions: through promotion of the rule of law, and ensuring that Malawi has transparent, effective and accountable institutions. LWT (and partner organisations) also strive to ensure that wildlife crime cases are processed efficiently such that people held in detention without being sentenced is minimized.

Goal 17 Means of implementation and partnerships by enhancing the cooperation and collaboration of the partnerships on which combatting wildlife crime is so dependent.

In addition, there are numerous beneficiaries of the project, including (but not limited to):

  a. the results of the project will have policy and legislative implications - depending on which disruptions/deterrents prove to be demonstrated as being the most effective. In other words, the results of the project may lead to proposals to amended legislation, regulations and sentencing rules;

b. because the project is innovative, assuming that it is successful, it will be replicable across all source countries in which IWT is a challenge at present;

c. under Component One, by contributing to LWT's overall prisons programme (which includes aspects such as rehabilitation of people serving custodial sentences for wildlife crime), there will be impacts beyond the project;

d. as more effective disruptions/deterrents are put into place as a result of the project, wildlife crime will reduce; this will have a direct and positive impact on those people (and their extended families) who would otherwise become involved in wildlife crime. As such, the project will have an indirect but long-term impact on developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development;

e. the reduction of wildlife crime in Malawi that will be the (indirect) result of the project will lead to livelihood opportunities (that are not related to wildlife crime) for people living in the vicinity of protected areas and

f. when conducting interviews of arrested perpetrators and of people serving custodial sentences, one of the parameters that will be collected from interviewees will be the socio-economic bracket from which the people come. This will determine the dependence that people from different socio-economic backgrounds have on criminal activities for their livelihoods as well as the risk that they are willing to take to engage in criminal activities (relative to the cost of serving custodial sentences against the benefit of the gains). In summary, this will determine the vulnerability of different socio-economic groups from being involved in wildlife crime and how they may be best deterred from engaging in such activities.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The gender framework for the project is as follows:

The Lilongwe Wildlife Trust functions within the framework that, as an environmental organisation, its work needs to be gender transformative - and, therefore, not just mainstream gender in its programmes. Overall, within LWT, this means that the work is carried out in recognition of the role that women play in the use of natural resources, and that, in field-based programmes, there is gender-balanced sharing of planning, implementing and managing of activities - rather than women only following male instructions in line with traditional androcentric practices. In addition, LWT adheres to the highest social and environmental standards (including, for example, having proactive gender equality policies, and a security management system for all staff and partners), with particular reference to disadvantaged groups and the ethical considerations of our work.

Within the project and under each component (but especially in Component One), all data and analyses will be disaggregated by gender and age. First, special attention will be given to the women ($n = 4$) currently imprisoned for wildlife crimes - both from the perspective of understanding their motivation for becoming involved in wildlife crime but also what differential deterrents may be effective for them (cf. for men). Second, through the prison interviews, a focus will be given to understanding the role, if any, that women play in motivating men who are involved in wildlife crime (analogous to the "cheerleader" role that women often play in war).

To date, the project has been following these policies and practices – for example in the recruitment of the enumerators in which special consideration was given to the differential roles of men and women in carrying out interviews of people and how they might best be placed to build trust among the interviewees and elicit the requested information from them.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's M&E framework is as follows:

The Project Leader is responsible for:

a. Regular monitoring of project results (including the demonstration that the Outputs and Activities of the project actually contribute to the project Outcome) and risks, including social and environmental risks.

b. Ensuring that all project partners maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in the reporting of project results, and ensuring that they provide all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based reporting, including the measurement of results and parameters associated with each of the indicators of achievements (both qualitative and quantitative) and financial data

c. Informing DEFRA/LTS International of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted

d. Developing annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan to support the efficient implementation of the project.

The LWT leadership and administrative staff will support the Project Leader through the project's life.

At various stages of the project's life the following reports will be produced:

A project inception workshop will be held at the start of the project, and the Project Leader will prepare and submit the inception report immediately thereafter. The aim will be to: i) re-orient stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the context that influence the strategy and implementation; ii) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the partners, including in reporting, M&E and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms; iii) review the results framework and indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan; iv) update and review responsibilities for monitoring risks; safeguards; and the gender strategy; v) review financial reporting procedures, and agree on the audit arrangements; and vi) finalize the first year annual work plan.

The partners will provide objective and evidence-based input to the half-year and annual progress reports. The progress towards achieving the targets for the indicators will be updated annually to ensure the project effectively and efficiently achieves these results. The project will also give periodic updates to the Inter-Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime (IACCWC).

In the project's final year, the project partners will hold an end-of-project review (incorporating the findings of the terminal evaluation) to capture lessons learned, discuss opportunities for scaling up and replication, and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. On the basis of this review, a final report will be prepared and submitted at the end of the project's life.

9.   Lessons learnt

The lessons learned from the past year include:

a. As ever, the intricacies of setting up a project take longer than expected – especially when dealing with larger bureaucracies such as the University of Southampton.

b. In contrast, some of the aspects that may have proved challenging – for example, securing permission to sample the ivory stockpile or securing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Malawi Prisons Service proved remarkably straightforward and efficient – all of which proves the value of long-term relationships that LWT has with government agencies and partners.

c. The process of establishing the project has been transparent, including the development of methodologies. This has included the development of the interview schedule/questionnaire for the prison interviews. The questionnaire has been reviewed by multiple people all of whom have extensive experience carrying out interviews among convicted people (although not for wildlife crime) in various countries around the world (including in South Africa and Malawi). This has not only improved the questionnaire significantly but it has also meant that the value of the process has been recognised by other regional actors (e.g., in Zambia) and the questionnaire will be

shared and used by these other actors. This will allow for fascinating comparative analysis across different countries.

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

Not applicable.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Much of the suggested issues (design, difficulties, risks) have been covered elsewhere. However, it should be stated that the Covid-19 pandemic will have impacts on certain areas of the project – but, assuming that the worst of the pandemic is over and allows some level of work within six months of 01 April 2020, the project will still be able to deliver all its results in a satisfactory way. A change request will be submitted to LTS/DEFRA to deal with the detailed changes that result from the Covid-19 pandemic.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The project has been discussed in a transparent way within Malawi but also within the region. As a result, the project has garnered significant interest: for example, i) donors within Malawi have expressed interest in the results of the project (e.g., the USAID and GIZ missions have expressed interest – so much so that they are providing additional funding to the project), ii) the EU-funded Chilangamo Programme – the justice reform programme within Malawi funded by the EU – has similarly expressed interest in the results of the project, iii) partner organisations in Zambia are replicating the prison surveys (Output One) using the questionnaire that has been developed under this project.

The exit strategy is still valid.

13.   IWT Challenge Fund identity

The project is relatively well know among different actors – both within Malawi and across the region. In all circumstances, it is referred to as DEFRA-funded "IWT064" (the IWT Challenge Fund's project number). The project is discrete and distinct and will, once all the data have been collected and analysed, and the papers/reports been published – all with acknowledgement of the UK Government and DEFRA – the UK Government and DEFRA's role in supporting the project will be recognised.

The IWT Challenge Fund is well recognised by the Malawian Government – and especially the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW).

14.   Safeguarding

The project has been designed to safeguard all vulnerable people. This refers specifically to all aspects of the project including the data collected through the project. The health of the enumerators who will come into close contact with prisoners has been carefully considered and steps will be taken to protect their health. The project follows LWT's safeguarding policies (within the Employees Handbooks and Manuals) which include a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.

The Ethics and Human Rights policy for the project are as follows:

The principal issues in the project relate to the management of data – and, as indicated below, the project will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of research and other project activities or other intended beneficiaries, whether direct or indirect.

The project will be subject to LWT's obligations under the law of Malawi. To ensure that this is the case, the project will periodically report to the IACCWC; this body includes all the relevant government authorities and agencies involved in combatting IWT.

In terms of recognition of the cultural values and traditional justice systems in the country, one key aspect of the project will be to ask the question whether the deterrents, all of which are derived from European legal systems, are effective in the socio-cultural context of Malawi.

The data management system for the project is as follows:

The project hinges on the collection and analysis of data – much of which is extremely sensitive and others of which include personal data on interviewed people. First, as indicated above, the the project will strictly respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are interviewed over the course of the project. Second, the LWT (and the partners in this project) will adhere to the following protocols regarding storage of sensitive and personal data: i) Data will be stored on working computers with encrypted hard disks, ii) Sensitive files will be encrypted (using Axcrypt), iii) Data will be deleted from computers in extreme cases (e.g., if computers are removed by force), iv) Data files are continually backed up to an encrypted cloud solution (see www.tresoit.com - this is compliant with ISO 27001:2013; it has been audited and certified by TÜV Rheinland; finally, it is GDPR and HIPAA compliant

In addition, Output One (the interview process for people convicted of wildlife crime) has been scrutinised and approved by the University of Southampton's Ethics Committee.

15. Project expenditure

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

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

* This was the original budget; the new, approved budget total (as per the financial change request approved in February 2020) was GBP ■ Thus, the overall actual expenditure was GBP ■ (or 0.56% variance) over the approved, amended budget for YR1.

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)

The methodologies developed by the project – with a special reference to the rationale, approach and questionnaire used for the interviews of people convicted of wildlife crime – have been adopted for replication in similar work that will soon be underway in Zambia. This will allow for comparison of the results from Malawi and Zambia.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact A reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi – as law enforcement agencies adopt the most effective disruption strategies/deterrents (as demonstrated by the project)		Law enforcement agencies are still carrying out their "traditional" deterrents through the formal justice system. There have been significant successes in the work carried out by the Malawian law enforcement agencies (WCIU and CIU) with the support of LWT (through LWT's work funded by other donors but this allows the hypotheses under this project to be tested even more clearly.	
Outcome The project aims to demonstrate the differential impacts of disruptions and deterrents to wildlife crime in Malawi; this will, in turn, lead to better targeted law enforcement strategies and deterrents	0.1 By the end of project (2022), the socio-economic bracket of arrestees significantly increases (through statistical analysis of socio-economic bracket of prisoners and arrestees, through time, when controlled for 'level' of trafficker/trader). The baseline will be established when carrying out the interviews of the people currently carrying out custodial sentences (controlled for level of criminal). 0.2 By the end of project (2022), there will be statistically significant changes in spatio-temporal data as a result of the differential impacts of disruption/deterrent events 0.3 From the earliest records (c. 2015 – which will form the baseline when analysed) to the end of project (2022), disruptive/deterrent events lead to demonstrable shifts in the geographical location from which product originates (i.e., the locations in which animals are killed will shift as a result of disruptive/deterrent effects).	Too early in the project to report progress against the Outcome indicators	Once the Covid-19 pandemic is over, the project will continue in earnest. Priorities will be identified and the work will focus on those.

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 1. Organisations involved in law enforcement adopt the most effective deterrents		1.1 By the end of project (2022), the law enforcement agencies are using the results of the project in their law enforcement, and disruption/deterrent strategies (and the current baseline is the conventional strategies and deterrents being used – see *Sentencing Guidelines for Wildlife Crimes in Malawi Courts, April 2018*)	Too early in project to report progress against this indicator; however, actors have become aware of the potential limitations of the effectiveness of the deterrents that they are putting in place – given that they are based on the assumptions associated with the formal justice sector.	
Activity 1.1 Structured and unstructed interviews of people currently serving custodial sentences for wildlife crimes (n=176, including at least four women) and the people arrested over the course of the project, with a specific emphasis on understanding people's motivations to become involved in wildlife crime, and their perceptions of risk and the most effective deterrents (Component One). The data from the interviews will be analysed (both inferential and thematic analyses), including for shifts over the life of the project linked to deterrents that are being put into place.			The questionnaire (or interview schedule) has been designed and peer reviewed; the enumerators have been recruited and training of the enumerators is under way; the equipment required to record and transcribe interviews has been procured; a vehicle has been procured.	The interviews will soon be tested and piloted and will commence in earnest once the restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic have been lifted.
Output 2. Linkage of disruptions/deterrents to spatial, temporal and methodological shifts in behaviour of suspects statistically determined		2.1 By the end of project (2022), there will be statistically significant changes in spatio-temporal and arrest data as a result of the differential impacts of disruption/deterrent events	Too early in project to report progress against this indicator.	
Activity 2.1 Determine whether the behaviour of the people suspected to be involved in wildlife crime change as disruptions/deterrents are put into place using data that are already being collected by the WCIU of the DNPW and the CIU of the MPS (under the technical advice and mentorship of LWT experts) and, therefore, both historical and ongoing data will be used for the analyses (Component Two). Activity 2.2 The project will analyse arrest data (as collected by the CIU/WCIU) - that indicate the methods of transport and concealment - to determine whether any disruptions/deterrents lead to changes in those methods (Component Three).			The different interventions and/or disruptions that LWT and its partner organisations are being mapped out, both in time and, where possible, in space. The different hypotheses for measuring the effectiveness of the deterrence have been developed (see Annex 4). The data being collected for the purposes of the analyses in this project will be collected and analysed in synergy with another regional project in which LWT is involved that is specifically collating regional intelligence data on IWT cases.	In the coming months, the data that may be used for the analyses will be consolidated and collated and cleaned. It is expected that by YR2Q3, preliminary analyses will be carried out and some results will be emerging.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		The investigators and officers involved in making arrests for IWT cases in the past five years are being interviewed to build a retrospective picture of the spatial and temporal nature of IWT to whatever degree this is possible.	
Output 3. Mapping over time the geographical location from which seized product originates.	3.1 By the end of project (2022), the DNA for all seized product for which there is a reference collection will be analysed and the geographic origin of the product will be mapped. It is estimated that this will include the average of five specimens that are confiscated per month at present (although this is expected to change through the project's life) as well as a sample from the 3.5 tonnes of ivory in Malawi's stockpile that are clearly labelled and about which some case data exist and can be linked.	Too early in project to report progress against this indicator.	
Activity 3.1 The geographical origin of product that is seized (both historical and ongoing through the life of the project) will be determined: this will be done by comparing the DNA of the seized items with a reference collection and determining whether there have been or are shifts in the geographic origin of product through time and, where possible, determining the drivers of those shifts (Component Four).	Aside from the permissions necessary to carry out this work (specifically from DNPW), there has been little progress in this activity. However, the modus operandi and methodology has been worked out – including regime for sampling the ivory stockpile, the storage of the samples and how the DNA analysis will be carried out.	It is expected that once the restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic have been lifted, this part of the project will continue in earnest and should, in principle, be completed by the end of YR2 of the project (although it is expected that sampling of ivory seized during the course of the project's life, including in YR3 of the project, will continue until the end of the project).	
Output 4. Results of the project disseminated to improve knowledge, learning and practice	4.1 By the end of project (2022), lessons (identified and disseminated by the project) used in development and implementation of at least three other programmes countering wildlife crime in sub-Saharan Africa	Too early in project to report progress against this indicator.	
Activity 4.1 The results of the project will be presented in a number of forums, including, but not limited, to the	While there are no results to present, at present, the methodologies and rationale of the project have been	It is expected that the overall rationale and structure of the project will continue to be disseminated – and as soon as preliminary results have been observed, they will be shared with partner organisations.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Inter-Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) and at an end of project seminar. Through our other work (funded by other donors), LWT also convenes learning forums with the prosecutors and judiciary (including all levels of magistrates and judges) – for example, through case reviews and "refresher" meetings on the legislation that applies to wildlife crime. These forums will also present opportunities to disseminate the results of the project and influence the deterrents that are being used. In addition, the results of the project (as well as the learning regarding the methodologies – what works well and what works less well and needed adjustment/adaption over the life of the project) will be disseminated to a trusted network of peer organisations across East and Southern Africa: these are organisations in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana and Uganda with which LWT has very close and fruitful relationships. At present (again through other donors), LWT meets three times a year with people from these other organisation precisely to share experiences, learning and practices.	shared and disseminated. This has resulted in the methodologies not only being shared with partner organisations in Zambia – but the adoption of the methodologies such that equivalent interviews among the people convicted of wildlife crime using the same questionnaire will be used in Zambia. This will provide a fascinating comparison with the people in Malawi.		

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi – as law enforcement agencies adopt the most effective disruption strategies/deterrents (as demonstrated by the project) (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: The project aims to demonstrate the differential impacts of disruptions and deterrents to wildlife crime in Malawi; this will, in turn, lead to better targeted law enforcement strategies and deterrents (Max 30 words)	0.1 By the end of project (2022), the socio-economic bracket of arrestees signficantly increases (through statistical analysis of socio-economic bracket of prisoners and arrestees, through time, when controlled for 'level' of trafficker/trader). The baseline will be established when carrying out the interviews of the people currently carrying out custodial sentences (controlled for level of criminal). 0.2 By the end of project (2022), there will be statistically significant changes in spatio-temporal data as a result of the differential impacts of disruption/deterrent events 0.3 From the earliest records (c. 2015 – which will form the baseline when analysed) to the end of project (2022), disruptive/deterrent events lead to demonstrable shifts in the geographical location from which product originates (i.e., the locations in which animals are killed will shift as a result of disruptive/deterrent effects).	0.1 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following closure of the project – see Q31; data from prison and arrestee interviews under Component One) 0.2 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following closure of the project – see Q31; data from investigations and intelligence under Component Two) 0.3 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following closure of the project – see Q31; data from DNA analysis of seized product under Component Three)	Indicator 0.1 assumes that people at a low socio-economic bracket will desist their involvement in wildlife crime as risks increase, disruptions and deterrents take effect (and studies demonstrate that this assumption is valid – see Travers, H et al. (2017) Taking action against wildlife crime in Uganda. IIED Research Report, London. http://pubs.iied.org/17604IIED and http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G04133.pdf) Initial concerns that the data resolution (for indicator 0.2) may have been insufficient to detect spatio-temporal shifts have been overcome (and the database already contains over a million data points) Indicator 0.3 assumes that no other factors (e.g., exhaustion of supply with decline in wildlife populations lead to shifts in geographical origin of product; the project will examine historic and current data on wildlife populations to determine whether this is the case).
Outputs: 1. Organisations involved in law enforcement adopt the most effective deterrents	1.1 By the end of project (2022), the law enforcement agencies are using the results of the project in their law enforcement, and disruption/deterrent strategies (and the current baseline is the conventional strategies and deterrents being used – see *Sentencing Guidelines for Wildlife Crimes in Malawi Courts, April 2018*)	1.1 Published law enforcement strategies, and regulations, and sentencing guidelines and rules. 1.2 Analysis and reporting of prison interviews (Component One)	This assumes that law enforcement agencies will remain open to alternative strategies that may emerge from the analysis. The interviews of suspects and prisoners assumes that the information will be reliable; the project is taking various steps to mitigate against the risk of unreliable information, including: i) assuring the participants of their anonymity/confidentiality, ii) using well-validated psychometric measures with robust properties in addition to the use of social desirability scales (to mitigate the interviewees responding in a

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			socially-desirable manner), iii) the interviews will be conducted in the language (either English or Chichewa) with which the interviewees feel most comfortable, and in the circumstances in which the interviewees cannor or wish not to read questions, they will be read out to them, and iv) triangulation with other components of the project and intelligence gathered on cases by law enforcement partners.
2. Linkage of disruptions/deterrents to spatial, temporal and methodological shifts in behaviour of suspects statistically determined	2.1 (As indicator 0.2, above) by the end of project (2022), there will be statistically significant changes in spatio-temporal and arrest data as a result of the differential impacts of disruption/deterrent events	2.1 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following closure of the project – see Q31; data from investigations and intelligence under Components Two and Three)	As above (see assumption for indicator 0.2).
3. Mapping over time the geographical location from which seized product originates	3.1 By the end of project (2022), the DNA for all seized product for which there is a reference collection will be analysed and the geographic origin of the product will be mapped. It is estimated that this will include the average of five specimens that are confiscated per month at present (although this is expected to change through the project's life) as well as a sample from the 3.5 tonnes of ivory in Malawi's stockpile that are clearly labelled and about which some case data exist and can be linked.	3.1 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following closure of the project – see Q31; data from DNA analysis of seized product under Component Four)	The DNA reference collection for elephants (ivory) has sufficient resolution to map the source locations accurately; however, the reference collections for both pangolins and rhino have lower resolutions. If this remains unresolved during the project, the work will focus primarily on ivory – with the potential that the rhino and pangolin samples may be analysed at a later date. This work also assumes that CITES permits to ship specimens to DNA laboratories will be granted through life of project (and at present, this does not appear to be a barrier).
4. Results of the project disseminated to improve knowledge, learning and practice	4.1 By the end of project (2022), lessons (identified and disseminated by the project) used in development and implementation of at least three other programmes countering wildlife crime in sub-Saharan Africa	4.1 Number of programmes in sub-Saharan Africa that have adopted the results and/or approaches of the project as determined through correspondence with those programmes.	This assumes, of course, that the results will be worthy of dissemination and replication.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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) 1.1 Structured and unstructed interviews of people currently serving custodial sentences for wildlife crimes (n=176, including at least four women) and the people arrested over the course of the project, with a specific emphasis on understanding people's motivations to become involved in wildlife crime, and their perceptions of risk and the most effective deterrents (Component One). The data from the interviews will be analysed (both inferential and thematic analyses), including for shifts over the life of the project linked to deterrents that are being put into place. 2.1 Determine whether the behaviour of the people suspected to be involved in wildlife crime change as disruptions/deterrents are put into place using data that are already being collected by the WCIU of the DNPW and the CIU of the MPS (under the technical advice and mentorship of LWT experts) and, therefore, both historical and ongoing data will be used for the analyses (Component Two). 2.2 The project will analyse arrest data (as collected by the CIU/WCIU) - that indicate the methods of transport and concealment - to determine whether any disruptions/deterrents lead to changes in those methods (Component Three). 3.1 The geographical origin of product that is seized (both historical and ongoing through the life of the project) will be determined: this will be done by comparing the DNA of the seized items with a reference collection and determining whether there have been or are shifts in the geographic origin of product through time and, where possible, determining the drivers of those shifts (Component Four). 4.1 The results of the project will be presented in a number of forums, including, but not limited, to the Inter-Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) and at an end of project seminar. Through our other work (funded by other donors), LWT also convenes learning forums with the prosecutors and judiciary (including all levels of magistrates and judges) – for example, through case reviews and "refresher" meetings on the legislation that applies to wildlife crime. These forums will also present opportunities to disseminate the results of the project and influence the deterrents that are being used. In addition, the results of the project (as well as the learning regarding the methodologies – what works well and what works less well and needed adjustment/adaption over the life of the project) will be disseminated to a trusted network of peer organisations across East and Southern Africa: these are organisations in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana and Uganda with which LWT has very close and fruitful relationships. At present (again through other donors), LWT meets three times a year with people from these other organisation precisely to share experiences, learning and practices.			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

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