



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

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 Police Services Malawi Prison Services Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement University of Southampton TRACE Wildlife Forensic Network
IWT grant value	GBP 239,018
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2019 – 31 st March 2022
Reporting period (e.g., April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Jonathan Vaughan
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Jonathan Vaughan, 26 th April 2021

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 several 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. 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 outcome of the project will be that organisations involved in combatting the IWT in Malawi will utilise the findings of the project to improve their future deterrent law enforcement strategies. We believe that this will lead to a reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi once agencies implement the deterrent strategies demonstrated by this project. The project is in, and focuses on, Malawi.

2. Project partnerships

The project continues to represent an implementing partnership among the Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (as lead organisation), the University of Southampton, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) and TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network. The partnership is dependent on several further governmental partners in Malawi: The Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the Malawi Prisons Service, the Malawi Police Service.

LWT has continued to maintain signed project agreements with the University of Southampton, NSCR, TRACE and the Malawi Prison Services. These agreements were shared with LTS/IWTCF as part of the submissions made in the Year 1 Annual Report. Note that in the independent Year 1 Annual Report Review the author made the following comment regarding project partnerships:

At the moment, there is agreement (MoU) with the Malawi Prison Service which will allow the research to be done, but not with other arms of the state. This is going to be necessary if the project is going to deliver outcomes that can affect enforcement practices, and agreement should be sought as a priority.

It is important to note that LWT do have existing MoUs with other arms of state in Malawi, including, but not exhaustive of, MPS (investigations and prosecutions), DNPW and the Financial Investigation Agency (FIA). These MoUs were approved outside of this specific project but allow LWT to access data and receive information needed for the effective implementation of this project. LWT's existing MoUs with MPS and DNPW are available upon request. The MoU cover our collaborate work with the CIU and WCIU plus police prosecutions.

The project partnerships have remained strong and effective across Year 2. An indication of this is the fact that all Year 2 deliverables by LWT and partners have been met, despite the presence of COVID-19 and the various challenges associated with the pandemic (and reported to LTS). COVID-19 did lead to some delays in LWT being able to access the prisons for the purpose of prison interviews and has meant limited in-country field time for TRACE. That said, work under all objectives is generally progressing as planned and in accordance with the project's latest log-frame. The British High Commission in Malawi was sent a copy of the Year 1 Annual Report and will be issued with a copy of the Year 2 Annual Report (and review) once the independent review has been completed.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities.

Output 1 Activities

Output 1 is the final published and presented report that demonstrates the disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi. The development of this report can only commence once the detailed collation of analysis from Output 2 and 3 data and reports has been completed. This work is planned for January 2022.

As such, there was no progress to report in Year 2 with regards to Output 1 activities (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4). That said, activities for this Output remain on target and as planned.

Output 2 Activities

Output 2 activities are those activities assisting in the project's demonstration of associations between offender motivations, perceptions of deterrents and demographic characteristics. These activities are split into three categories:

- 1) Those activities that will enable the project to report on how offender motivations and perceptions of deterrents are associated with demographic characteristics (Activities 2.1 to 2.12)
- 2) Those activities that will enable the project to potentially report changes in suspect/offender behaviour (Activities 2.13 to 2.18)
- 3) Those activities that constitute further methodological analysis of criminal justice wildlife crime data to report on whether it can be determined whether any disruptions/deterrents lead to changes in criminal activity e.g., concealment (Activities 2.19 to 2.24).

This section will provide a brief update on the status of these three Output 2 activity categories.

Offender motivations and perceptions of deterrents (Activities 2.1 to 2.12).

The most significant activities under this category relate to the semi-structured interviews conducted with prisoners serving custodial sentences for wildlife crimes. These interviews aim to build an understanding of people's motivations to become involved in wildlife crime and their perceptions of risk and views about effective deterrents. The interviews also aim to associate such views with demographic variables. The data from such interviews is then analysed using content analysis and thematic analysis by the University of Southampton.

To date the project has fully completed Activities 2.1 through to 2.9 (albeit Activity 2.8 is ongoing for the duration of the project). Of the nine activities that have been completed to date, three were completed during Year 2 - Activities 2.6 to 2.9. A total of 62 prison interviews have been completed and transcribed. At the end of Year 2, 43 of the total number of transcripts (70%) had been analysed by the University of Southampton. This was enough data analysis to produce a report on preliminary findings on offender motivations and perceptions of deterrents. This report by the University of Southampton is attached as supporting evidence of these completed activities. Further prison surveys and detailed analysis of the remaining transcripts is ongoing and final report writing is still scheduled for December 2021. As such, Activities 2.1 to 2.12 remain on target and as planned.

Changes in suspect/offender behaviour (Activities 2.13 to 2.18)

The most significant activities under this category relate to NSCR's analysis of data obtained by LWT from DNPW, MPS and the Malawian courts for the purpose of determining whether the deterrent activities have led to changes in suspect/offender behaviour. To date the project has fully completed Activities 2.13 and 2.14 and activities 2.15 and 2.16 are ongoing. Of these activities, Activity 2.14 was completed during Year 2 and Activities 2.15 and 2.16 commenced

during Year 2 and are continuing into Year 3. Nevertheless, detailed analysis by NSCR has commenced and NSCR were able to produce a report on preliminary findings for Output 2. This report is attached as supporting evidence of these ongoing activities. Data capture and detailed analysis is ongoing and final report writing is still scheduled for December 2021. As such, Activities 2.13 to 2.18 remain on target and as planned.

Methodological Analysis of criminal justice wildlife crime data (Activities 2.19 to 2.24)

The most significant activities under this category relate to NSCR's analysis of data obtained by LWT from DNPW, MPS and the Malawian courts for the purpose of determining whether the whether any disruptions/deterrents lead to changes in criminal activity e.g., concealment. To date the project has fully completed Activities 2.19 and 2.20 and activities 2.21 and 2.22 are ongoing. Of these activities, Activity 2.20 was completed during Year 2 and Activities 2.21 and 2.22 commenced during Year 2 and are continuing into Year 3. Nevertheless, detailed analysis by NSCR has commenced and NSCR were able to produce a report on preliminary findings for Output 2. This report is attached as supporting evidence of these ongoing activities. Data capture and detailed analysis is ongoing and final report writing is still scheduled for December 2021. As such, Activities 2.19 to 2.24 remain on target and as planned.

Output 3 Activities

Output 2 activities are those activities assisting in the project's reporting on the geographic origin of seized trafficked products in Malawi. The most significant activities under Output 3 relate to DNA testing of the seized items and comparing such samples with a reference collection held by TRACE. These activities will help the project to determine whether there have been or are shifts in the geographic origin of seized product in Malawi through time and, where possible, also aim to determine the drivers of potential shifts identified. To date the project has fully completed Activities 3.1 and 3.2, although Activity 3.3 has not yet commenced due to international travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19 mitigation measures.

In the absence of a site visit, progress against activity 3.3 in Year 2 has been made via an assessment of stockpile samples to be requested for future testing. DNPW shared a digital inventory of ivory seizures logged from 2016 to 2020, allowing individual items to be selected because of available meta-data, primarily driven by temporal balance. This has enabled TRACE to select 62 samples for analysis – as detailed in their accompanying report that is attached as supporting evidence. DNA analysis is expected to commence in June 2021 and analysis is still scheduled to be completed by the end of September 2021. As such, Activities 3.1 to 3.4 remain largely on target, although a delay of c. 5 months to activity 3.3 has occurred because of COVID-19 (see Section 14, below). This delay is not currently critical, and it is still anticipated that all Output 3 activities will be successfully completed by project end.

Output 4 Activities

Output 4 activities are those activities associated with the project's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning components. The most significant activities under Output 3 will be the presentation of the project's results to a number of important forums including the Inter-Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime (IACCWC), DNPW and MPS investigators, prosecutors, judicial officers and trusted peer organisations in East and Southern Africa. To date the project has fully completed Activity 4.1. Activities 4.2 and 4.3 will commence after LWT receive the mid-term review of the Year 2 Annual Report (Activity 4.4) and COVID-19 permits the agency to meet. LWT also undertook an annual review of the project upon receiving the Year 1 Annual Report feedback. This led to a change in project design and a new project logframe. It is anticipated that the complete Year 2 Annual Report and Review will also be shared with the IACCWC and LWT's trusted regional peer group in June 2021. Activities 4.5 to 4.7 are to be completed by the end of Year 3.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Demonstrate the disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi through project.

The demonstration of disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi will be determined during Year 3 of this project, in accordance with the project's logframe. This report forms the key indicator (1.1) for Output 1. Once produced, the report will be used to inform the future law enforcement strategies used by agencies in the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime (IACCWC). The draft report is due to be developed in January 2021. Preliminary assessment and analysis are already underway. As such, progress to this Output is on track.

Output 2: Associations between offender motivations, perceptions of deterrents and demographic characteristics demonstrated.

Indicator 2.1 was completed and reported on by end Year 1 and all agreements, methodologies, tools, and findings from preliminary pre-analysis assessments have been submitted and are available to view. As such, this part of Output 2 has been completed (please also note Section 2, above, with regards to wider MoUs between LWT and enforcement agencies in Malawi).

In terms of achieving the rest of Output 2 by the end of the project, the project is still 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. This included LWT carrying out interviews of prisoners and investigators, mapping out historic and current enforcement interventions, and continually populating the Wildlife Crime Information System (WiCIS) (database shared by LWT and DNPW) with the most recent arrest and court data. Please see Section 3.1 with regards to further progress made in terms of Output 2 activities under **Indicator 2.2**. In addition, please see the accompanying interim findings reports published by NSRC and the University of Southampton (UoS).

Please note that at the time UoS wrote their preliminary report (start February 2021), just 43 prison interviews had been completed. At end April a total of 62 prison interviews have been completed. However, even at the start of February 2020 some useful determinations were emerging. For example, when perpetrators were asked about what the best deterrent for them would be to not commit further wildlife crime in the future, the vast majority (83.7%) stated that prison was the best deterrent. Further, the interim report written by NSCR, also based on preliminary data, was able to already determine that the project was generating some interesting findings e.g., offenders were potentially deterred from conducting IWT in Lilongwe district and/or moving their operations to neighbouring districts to avoid detection. Subsequent and continued data collation and analysis will enable more detailed interpretation and richer conclusions to be drawn by UoS and NSCR by end December 2021. As such, **Indicator 2.2** is still "in-progress" but on track. Evidence of this are the preliminary reports by NSCR and UoS submitted as part of this Year 2 Annual Report.

Indicator 2.3 is due to be met at end Year 3 so no further reporting or evidence regarding this indicator is submitted in this Year 2 report.

Overall progress to this Output 2 has been good and work towards achieving this Output by project end is considered "on track".

Output 3: Location from which seized IWT product (mainly elephant ivory) originates mapped over time.

Progress towards this Output is delayed but not critically so. The DNA testing of the Malawi ivory stockpile was not achieved in country by December 2020 (**Indicator 3.1**) but TRACE was able to remotely identify the 62 samples that they will select for analysis and produce a spreadsheet detailing ivory samples listed by unique identifier and seizure year. This spreadsheet is shown in the accompanying report that TRACE has submitted as part of this Year 2 Annual Report. As such, Indicator 3.1 has been met, albeit by April 2021 rather than December 2020. It is anticipated that in-country DNA analysis will commence in June 2021 and, as such, that **Indicator 3.2** will be completed by September 2021. Consequently, no additional change control for the project is considered necessary at this time. In all, this part of the project requires a window of approximately six months to be completed. The accompanying interim report by TRACE is submitted as evidence of the progress made towards Output 3. And, although there have been some delays, we remain confident that Output indicators 3.2 to 3.4 will still be achieved.

Overall, progress to this Output 3 is slightly delayed. However, the delay is not critical at this stage and Output 3 is still considered “on track”.

Output 4: Results of the project disseminated to improve knowledge, learning and practice.

Under **Output Four** (dissemination of the results of the project), while there are no firm results to date, the methods and preliminary findings connected to the project have been communicated to NGO partners in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. As such, **indicator 4.2** is in progress and on-track. All other indicators (4.1, 4.3 and 4.4) will, of course, be achieved before project closure – but on receiving the results from the other outputs. The results will be presented to the IACCWC as soon as it is deemed safe for the committee to meet with regards to COVID-19.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project's targeted Outcome - *Organisations involved in combatting the IWT in Malawi will utilise the findings of the project to improve their future deterrent law enforcement strategies* – 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.

Note that all Outcome Indicators (0.1 to 0.4) relate to work to be completed in Year 3. That said, we still believe that the 4 Outcome Indicators will be adequate for measuring intended Outcome. These 4 indicators were determined and approved by LTS/IWT/CF in September 2020 when the logframe was significantly adjusted in response to the recommendations made within the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption for Indicator 0.1: that people with a less central role in a crime network (and especially people within a low socio-economic bracket) will desist from wildlife crime as risks increase and as disruptions and deterrents are implemented (and studies demonstrate that this assumption is valid).

Comments: The preliminary findings from UoS would indicate that this assumption stills holds true because most of the interviews included in the UoS report were fewer central criminals and most of those interviewed believe increasing risk would deter them and those they know.

All other assumptions for Outcome Indicators remain untested and are assumed to be still hold true at this time.

Output Assumptions

Assumption for Output 2: that interviews of CHISs, suspects and prisoners assume that the information will be reliable.

Comments: Preliminary findings of suggest most of the data for Output 2 is reliable. There have been some instances where prison interviewees have lied. That said, the project is taking various steps to mitigate against the risk of unreliable information, including: i) assuring the participants of their anonymity/confidentiality; ii) 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 cannot 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. As such, this assumption still holds mostly true at this stage.

Assumption for Output 2: that the impacts of COVID-19 have lowered by September 2020 insofar that that prison interviews can commence (COVID-19 led to the closure of prisons to visitors in March 2020).

Comments: A second wave of COVID-19 hit Malawi in November 2020 and, as such, it was not possible to commence prison interviews until late January 2021. However, prison surveys have commenced and are almost now complete.

Assumption for Output 3: This work also assumes that post COVID-19 that flights available from UK to Malawi and Uganda to Malawi (to move the mobile lab equipment) before the end of 2020 and full access granted to inspect the seized ivory samples within the stockpile.

Comments: A second wave of COVID-19 hit Malawi in November 2020 and, as such, it has not yet been possible to move the mobile lab equipment to Malawi. It is now assumed that this will happen before July 2021.

All other assumptions for Output Indicators remain untested and are assumed to be still hold true at this time.

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

A reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi once/if agencies implement the deterrent strategies demonstrated by this 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. 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, (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”).

It is currently too early in the project’s life to determine the degree to which results contribute to the achievement of the London and Kasane commitments. This will be better determined at the end of the project i.e., once it is known that the Government of Malawi have endorsed the project’s findings and final report, then it can be assumed that findings will be adopted and points 1-4 above can be realised.

5. Impact on species in focus

As stated in the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report... *“This project is not focusing on a specific species per se. It is rather focusing on generating evidence and the using that evidence to influence changes to enforcement/deterrent approaches for wildlife trafficking crimes – it is using analysis of seized elephant tusks to help with identifying locations of the crimes to link to the survey of police and prison data”.*

However, in principle, the project will, long-term, impact all species that are being traded by ensuring that the deterrents that are being put into place are effective. As per the project’s impact statement - a reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi will only occur once/if agencies implement the deterrent strategies demonstrated by this project i.e., beyond the end of project. LWT will continue to monitor this post-project through our own organisation’s result framework and MEL system. This includes maintaining WiCIS and supporting all our existing law enforcement projects in Malawi for the long-term (as determined by our organisation’s mission and strategic plan).

That said, it is therefore too early to determine the degree to which its results will impact the focal (elephant, pangolin and rhino) and all other traded species.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

As stated in the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report, *“the project is not directly supporting poverty alleviation. Any intended poverty alleviation impacts are indirect”.*

The project will, in the long-term and assuming the project Outcome is achieved, indirectly, contribute to meeting the objectives of the following SDGs:

Goal 1 Ending poverty - specifically by helping to reduce the number of people who would otherwise be involved in wildlife crime (increasing deterrents).

Goal 15 Life on land – once law enforcement becomes more deterrent, then 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 justice institutions that tackle wildlife crime

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 expected indirect beneficiaries of the project, including (but not limited to):

- a. the results of the project may lead to proposals to amended sentencing rules.
- b. as more effective disruptions/deterrents are put into place as a result of the project, wildlife crime should reduce; this may 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 could have an indirect but long-term impact on developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development.
- c. 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.
- d. 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 help 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.

That said, until the project is concluded and all the detailed analysis and reporting in Year 3 completed, it is not possible to determine how likely the project will/or does contribute to the above SDGs and potential beneficiaries. In short, as outlined in the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report, the project needs to understand what drives people to commit wildlife crime before being able to test/verify the above assumptions (b-c).

It is important that a whole range of wildlife offenders from different socio-economic backgrounds are interviewed and a whole range of wildlife crimes subject to assessment e.g., fish poaching through to rhino horn export. Those persons who have really basic livelihood needs could end up worse off if wildlife crime reduces. However, their vulnerability to be recruited into such crimes would be less.

To date only a relatively small number of interviews have been completed (see Section 3.1) and the majority of those interviewed were from low socio-economic backgrounds and had committed lesser wildlife offences. The final report will include a far larger number of more serious wildlife criminals, who it is assumed have less basic livelihood needs and different drivers. However, from the limited analysis to date, UoS have found that people largely poached wildlife to provide food and to top up basic incomes. This driver needs to be tested further and for more serious crimes such as elephant ivory/rhino horn trafficking and trade.

As the project is still in development, there are no notable achievements with regards to poverty alleviation to report on currently. Year 3 data and analysis is needed to test project assumptions and potential for long-term indirect impact on poverty. Nevertheless, if the project is successful and the Impact Statement realised, then it is highly likely that insights that can indirectly improve poverty reduction can be expected from this project. For example, in the preliminary analysis by UoS, rehabilitated prisoners seem to gain a considerable increased awareness about the value of wildlife and risk associated with such crime.

For example, in the UoS report, 93% of the interviewed persons state that being in prison has changed their perception of risk about wildlife crimes and that they would want to, “*educate people about how hard life in prison is.... if people become aware of the challenges people in prison face, then they can be very scared to commit wildlife crimes.... It would be great if ex-convicts are used to educate people about the risks associated with wildlife crimes*”. This example conveys that the project has high potential to generate opportunities for improving future programme designs. In this instance, it shows the potential for rehabilitated perpetrators to gain an income by delivering experience led community awareness campaigns that might have more impact than the standard issue led community awareness campaign. The early findings of the UoS present several other examples of insights that can improve future CIWT programmes.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project is not directly working to address gender inequality and it does not have any direct gender impacts. That said, LWT 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 with regards to the prison surveys), all data and analyses has been, and will continue to be, 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.

To date, the project has been following these policies and practices and the project should be able to understand the roles and motivations of both genders in entering wildlife crime, as well as the differential impact imprisonment has on them. Disaggregating the results may be helpful in considering whether crimes and the punishment are appropriate for both sexes. That said, it is too early in the project to be able to determine such findings.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

LWT have maintained the same M & E system for the project as reported in the Year 1 Annual Report. As such, the Year 2 M&E framework for the project was as follows: The Project Leader is responsible for:

- a. Regular monitoring of project results using the indicators and evidence contained in the project logframe (including the demonstration that the Outputs and Activities of the project are still likely to 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.

LWT leadership and administrative staff, and project partners, have continued to support the Project Leader throughout Year 2 and have provided objective and evidence-based inputs to the half-year and annual progress report. Further, the project team took on the recommendation made in the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report and revised the project's indicators so that each Output now had 2-3 indicators and milestones for each year. This will help the project team monitor progress in a meaningful way.

9. Lessons learnt

The project team took on the recommendations made in the independent review of the Year 1 Annual Report and revised the project's indicators so that each Output now had 2-3 indicators and milestones for each year. This helped the project team monitor progress in a more meaningful way. The team also learnt to think more analytically about the result chain of a project and especially the difference between Outputs and Outcomes and the need to be realistic with what can be achieved in a 3-year project timeframe.

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

A strong recommendation included in the Year 1 Annual Report Review was for LWT to reconsider the overall project logic and discuss/consider the need to update the overall project logframe and submit a revised logframe via a change request. The external reviewer also kindly included some advisory notes on how best the logframe could be potentially amended. LWT and our project partners reviewed the recommendations made and decided to follow such advice.

As such, a revised logframe was submitted in July 2020. We needed to make the change as, after testing, we also agreed with the findings of the Year 1 Annual Report Review that the project's logic and assumptions (underlying and Output to Outcome) needed to be adjusted, including the original Output statements (especially Output 1) and, as such, the Outcome. There was also a need to tweak indicators and include some annual indicator milestones for each output. The revised logframe was approved in September 2020.

The revised logframe will allow the project's outputs and outcome to be directly attributed to the results of the project. As such, we feel this action will strengthen the project and help ensure that it meets its objectives.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design of the project has been enhanced over the past year and a new logframe approved (see annexe 2). At present the project does not face any significant risk, as long as the DNA analysis can be completed by end July 2021.

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 – GIZ are also providing additional funding to the project ii) partner organisations in Zambia are replicating the prison surveys 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 known 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). The grant to LWT to support this project is recognised with correct marking and branding on LWT’s website.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

A change request will be submitted to LTS/DEFRA to deal with the detailed changes that result from the Covid-19 pandemic was submitted in May 2020. This change control request detailed how COVID-19 was impacting our project and how we responded. At this time no longer-term delays are expected. None of our project outcomes or impacts assist with the response to COVID-19, although LWT shall be adopting a greater use of virtual meetings to reduce the need to travel in the future.

15. Safeguarding

No safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred under this project.

LWT have “Safeguarding” and “Anti-Bullying and Harassment” policies which are reviewed and updated at least annually at the Trust’s AGM. These are shared with project partners downstream and such partners must adhere to the content of these policies. These policies include statements of LWT’s commitment to safeguarding and a zero-tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. The policy also directs LWT to keep a register of any safeguarding issues raised (none to date). LWT also have clear disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made. LWT also has a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised.

Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)

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

Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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.

Our enumerators and consultant developed an extremely good working relationship with the prison service which enabled them entry into the prisons to safely commence interviews before any prison COVID-19 visiting restrictions were lifted. Without this excellent project rapport, the project would not be on target. These relationships have continued to develop, and we now have prison officer contacts in each prison. Our enumerators have worked tirelessly to catch up with the interviews for the project and managed to interview over half of the expected interviewees in a period of only three months.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>A reduction in wildlife crime in Malawi once/if agencies implement the deterrent strategies demonstrated by this project.</p>		<p>Too early to determine. However, the results should have a significant impact on the approaches that organisations take to combatting wildlife crime.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Organisations involved in combatting the IWT in Malawi will utilise the findings of the project to improve their future deterrent law enforcement strategies</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project (2022), a trend analysis will show if/how new national legislation, arrests and other interventions have deterred wildlife trafficking/trade. The analysis will account for different types of wildlife crimes and different social-economic status (SES) and roles offenders have within trafficking networks. This analysis can be used to develop new law enforcement strategies for combating the IWT.</p> <p>0.2 A 'Deterrence Assessment' will be produced which can be used to inform new law enforcement strategies for combatting the IWT. This will be developed since analyses which examine whether offenders' motivations for committing wildlife trafficking/trade offences and their perceptions of risk and deterrence are associated with certain demographic variables (e.g., socioeconomic status -</p>	<p>The project's targeted Outcome 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.</p>	<p>Continued data capture and analysis</p> <p>Trend analysis completed to show if/how new national legislation, arrests and other interventions have deterred wildlife trafficking/trade</p> <p>A deterrence Assessment completed to examine whether offenders' motivations for committing wildlife trafficking/trade offences and their perceptions of risk and deterrence are associated with certain demographic variables</p> <p>It will be determined whether particular disruptive/deterrent strategies are connected to shifts in the geographical location from which product originates.</p> <p>A guiding framework for measuring the deterrent and displacement effects of anti-trafficking interventions will be developed.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>SES) (this will be achieved by the end of the project in 2022).</p> <p>0.3 It will be determined whether particular disruptive/deterrent strategies are connected to shifts in the geographical location from which product originates (i.e., whether shifts in the locations in which animals are killed are associated with certain disruptive/deterrent strategies). The findings from an analysis on the connections between deterrent strategies and origins of IWT products will be used to develop new displacement law enforcement strategies to tackle IWT in Malawi by project end (2022) (Baseline c. 2015 data)</p> <p>0.4 A guiding framework for measuring the deterrent and displacement effects of anti-trafficking interventions will be developed for use by the LWT and regional partners. This framework can be used to develop new law enforcement strategies for combating IWT by the end of the project (2022).</p>		
<p>Output 1. Demonstrate the disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi through project</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of the project (2022), findings will be presented in a report and this will be disseminated to Malawi's IWT law enforcement agencies. It is anticipated that this report will be used to inform the future law enforcement strategies used by agencies in the Inter-Agency</p>	<p>In progress and on track - evidence provided in section 3.2 of report. The demonstration of disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi will be determined during Year 3 of this project, in accordance with the project's logframe. This report forms the key indicator (1.1) for Output 1. The report is due to be developed in January 2021. Preliminary assessment and analysis are already underway.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime (IACCWC).		
Activity 1.1 Detailed collation of analyses from Output 2 and 3 data and reports		In progress	Complete report
Activity 1.2 Report writing		To be completed Q4 Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 1.3 Presentation of results/report at IACCWC		To be completed Q4 Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 1.4 Publication of GoM endorsed report		To be completed Q4 Year 3	Comment and complete activity
<p>Output 2. Associations between offender motivations, perceptions of deterrents and demographic characteristics demonstrated.</p>	<p>2.1 All project MoUs, methodologies, tools, and preliminary assessments for component 1/2, including, but not exhaustive of MoUs, historic data review, deterrence metrics, data inventories, data capture forms, data analysis strategies, prisoner interview transcripts etc. developed and completed (by September 2020).</p> <p>2.2 New data capture and analysis commences by Sept 2020 and by January 2022 the project will:</p> <p>a) Determine spatial-temporal trends in wildlife crime arrests for Malawi at the district level.</p> <p>b) Determine change in sentences handed down for wildlife crime arrests in Malawi pre- and post-change in national legislation.</p> <p>2.3 The complete findings from Component 1/2 will be presented in a report (output 2) by January 2022 (and potentially a peer reviewed publication by the end of the project in 2022). The</p>	<p>2.1 Is completed.</p> <p>In terms of achieving the rest of Output 2 by the end of the project, the project is still 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. 2.2 is in progress and 2.3 will be commence and be completed in Year 3.</p> <p>Please see evidence of such in Section 3.2 above and within the accompanying reports by NSCR and UoS.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	report will be shared with law enforcement agencies (IACCWC) with a view of it being endorsed by the Government of Malawi by the end of the project (2022). The findings from component 1/2 will also be presented at a seminar by the end of the project (2022).		
Activity 2.1 Literature review of prior research on the IWT that has been carried out among prisoners and arrestees (beyond the review to date)		Completed	None
Activity 2.2 Recruit enumerators/interviewers		Completed	None
Activity 2.3 At inception meeting, convene working group to design the interview schedule and to establish data security and confidentiality protocols		Completed	None
Activity 2.4 Obtain ethical approvals		Completed	None
Activity 2.5 Training of enumerators/interviewers, including carrying out 'mock' interviews		Completed	None
Activity 2.6 Enumerators/interviewers systematically visit prisons across the country carrying out semi-structured interviews with prisoners		In progress (75% complete)	Complete remaining 25% of prison surveys
Activity 2.7 Refresher/mentoring of enumerators/interviewers		Completed	None
Activity 2.8 Interviews with arrestees (as arrests happen)		In progress (50% complete)	Complete remaining 50% of CHIS/arrest interviews
Activity 2.9 Transcription of interviews		In progress (50% complete)	Complete all transcriptions of interviews
Activity 2.10 Detailed analysis of interview data		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.11 Report writing		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.12 Presentation of results at final seminar		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.13 At inception meeting, convene working group from partners to examine existing dataset in detail and ensure that it is formatted to facilitate spatio-temporal analysis, including mapping of disruptive/deterrent events to date; in addition, establish data security protocols		Completed	None
Activity 2.14 Initial analysis of existing data		Completed	None
Activity 2.15 LWT and partners continue collecting quantitative and qualitative data (both of spatio-temporal behaviour of suspects as well as spatio-temporal aspects of disruptions/deterrents as they are put in place)		In progress (50% complete)	Complete all spatio-temporal behaviour analysis
Activity 2.16 Detailed analysis of spatio-temporal and behavioural data, periodically through project		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.17 Report writing		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.18 Presentation of results at final seminar		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.19 At inception meeting, the protocols for collecting data on methods of transport and concealment will be determined; the partners will be asked for existing data from arrests that have been carried out over the past four years (including photographs, notes, etc); agree on protocols for data collection		Completed	None
Activity 2.20 Preliminary analysis of existing arrest data, where it exists		Completed	None
Activity 2.21 Data on methods used by people involved in wildlife crime collected during all arrests carried out by DNPW, MPS and partners through the life of the project		In progress (50% complete)	Complete all data capture and analysis
Activity 2.22 Data analysis		In progress (50% complete)	Complete data analysis
Activity 2.23 Report writing		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 2.24 Presentation of results at final seminar		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Output 3. Location from which seized IWT product (mainly elephant ivory) originates mapped over time.	3.1 By December 2020, the Malawi ivory stockpile will have been assessed and samples identified for DNA testing	Progress towards this Output is delayed but not critically so. The DNA testing of the Malawi ivory stockpile was not achieved in country by December 2020 but TRACE was able to remotely identify the 62 samples that they will select for analysis and produce a spreadsheet detailing ivory samples listed by unique identifier and seizure year. Evidence of this is shown above in Section 3.2 and in the accompanying report by TRACE. As such, Indicator 3.1 has been met, albeit	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>3.2 By September 2021, DNA analysis of the seized ivory available to the end of 2020 will have been completed</p> <p>3.3 By December 2021, mapping completed to examine patterns of seized ivory geographic origins over time.</p> <p>3.4 The results from component 3 of the project will be incorporated into the projects final report by January 2022 and presented at a seminar by the end of the project (2022).</p>	<p>by April 2021 rather than December 2020. It is anticipated that in-country DNA analysis will commence in June 2021 and, as such, that Indicator 3.2 will be completed by September 2021. We remain confident that Output indicators 3.2 to 3.4 will still be achieved. Overall, progress to this Output 3 is slightly delayed. However, the delay is not critical at this stage and Output 3 is still considered “on track”.</p>	
Activity 3.1 Visit to stockpile in Malawi (which contains 3.5 tonnes of ivory) to determine which of the items could be analysed (depending on the accuracy of information on each item)		Completed (via remote method)	None
Activity 3.2 At inception meeting, decide how to sample the items in the stockpile; agree on protocol for collecting specimens and DNA analysis from all arrests/seizures made over the life of the project		Completed	None
Activity 3.3 DNA analysis of historic and seized specimens		Incomplete. No scheduled for July 2021	Commence and complete activity
Activity 3.4 Report writing and presentation of results at final seminar		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Output 4. Results of the project disseminated to improve knowledge, learning and practice	<p>4.1 The framework to improve deterrence of IWT is presented to the Government of Malawi and an official endorsement of the framework achieved by the end of the Project (2022).</p> <p>4.2 Biannual dissemination of updates and results to trusted peer-group in region (Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania) via sharing of an executive summary of progress via email and remote meeting platform. This is for the</p>	<p>Under Output Four (dissemination of the results of the project), while there are no firm results to date, the methods and preliminary findings connected to the project have been communicated to NGO partners in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. As such, indicator 4.2 is in progress and on-track. All other indicators (4.1, 4.3 and 4.4) will, of course, be achieved before project closure – but on receiving the results from the other outputs.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>purpose of awareness raising and peer-peer learning.</p> <p>4.3 By the end of project (2022) the final report is shared with the Malawi Government and three other NGOs working with Government CIWT units in the region (PAMS, Wildlife Crime Prevention, Tikki Hywood Trust). The feedback received on potential suitability of use will be logged and included in final project report.</p>		
Activity 4.1 Inception workshop, bringing together stakeholders and agreeing on protocols (as indicated above); inception report		Completed	None
Activity 4.2 Periodic updates presented to IACCWC		In progress	Present Year 2 findings and Annual Report to next IACCWC once COVID-19 safe.
Activity 4.3 Periodic dissemination of updates and results to trusted peer-group in region		In progress	Issue Year 2 findings and Annual Report after feedback received
Activity 4.4 Mid-term review		Completed after Year 1 Annual Review	Complete a further review after Year 2 feedback received
Activity 4.5 Financial audit or project's accounts		In progress and final audit project audit scheduled for Year 3	Complete final project audit in March 2021
Activity 4.6 Final seminar		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity
Activity 4.7 Terminal Evaluation		Scheduled for Year 3	Commence and complete activity

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 once/if agencies implement the deterrent strategies demonstrated by this project (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Organisations involved in combatting the IWT in Malawi will utilise the findings of the project to improve their future deterrent law enforcement strategies (Max 30 words)	<p>0.1 By the end of the project (2022), a trend analysis will show if/how new national legislation, arrests and other interventions have deterred wildlife trafficking/trade. The analysis will account for different types of wildlife crimes and different social-economic status (SES) and roles offenders have within trafficking networks. This analysis can be used to develop new law enforcement strategies for combating the IWT.</p> <p>0.2 A ‘Deterrence Assessment’ will be produced which can be used to inform new law enforcement strategies for combatting the IWT. This will be developed since analyses which examine whether offenders’ motivations for committing wildlife trafficking/trade offences and their perceptions of risk and deterrence are associated with certain demographic variables (e.g., socioeconomic status - SES) (this will be achieved by the end of the project in 2022).</p> <p>0.3 It will be determined whether particular disruptive/deterrent strategies are connected to shifts in</p>	<p>0.1 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following completion of the project – see Q31; data from prison and arrestee interviews under Component One)</p> <p>0.2 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following completion of the project – see Q31; data from investigations and intelligence under Component Two)</p> <p>0.3 Reports and peer-reviewed publications (published following completion of the project – see Q31; data from DNA analysis of seized product under Component Three)</p>	<p>Indicator 0.1 assumes that people with a less central role in a crime network (and especially people within a low socio-economic bracket) will desist from wildlife crime as risks increase and as disruptions and deterrents are implemented (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).</p> <p>Whilst the proposed project is not aiming to test this relationship, the profile of people involved in wildlife crime is expected to change (based on their role in a network, socio-economic bracket, and other indicators to be submitted in the Year 2 Mid-Term Report).</p> <p>Data resolution (for indicator 0.1 and 0.2) may have insufficient to detect spatio shifts outside of the district level.</p> <p>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 in Malawi to determine whether this is the case). As such, it is</p>

	<p>the geographical location from which product originates (i.e., whether shifts in the locations in which animals are killed are associated with certain disruptive/deterrent strategies). The findings from an analysis on the connections between deterrent strategies and origins of IWT products will be used to develop new displacement law enforcement strategies to tackle IWT in Malawi by project end (2022) (Baseline c. 2015 data).</p> <p>0.4 A guiding framework for measuring the deterrent and displacement effects of anti-trafficking interventions will be developed for use by the LWT and regional partners. This framework can be used to develop new law enforcement strategies for combating IWT by the end of the project (2022).</p>		<p>assumed that such data exists and is available for examination.</p> <p>Indicator 0.4 assumes that the framework for measuring the deterrent and displacement effects of anti-trafficking interventions will be adopted by the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime at the end of the project.</p>
<p>Output 1. Demonstrate the disruptions and deterrents of wildlife trafficking and trade in Malawi through project</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of the project (2022), findings will be presented in a report and this will be disseminated to Malawi's IWT law enforcement agencies. It is anticipated that this report will be used to inform the future law enforcement strategies used by agencies in the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime (IACCWC).</p>	<p>1.1 Published (restricted access) report on component 1-2 findings that is endorsed by the Government of Malawi and the IACCWC.</p> <p>1.1.1 Hard and soft copies of endorsed report</p> <p>1.1.2 Minutes from IACCWC consultation meetings</p> <p>Both 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 submitted as part of the Year 3 Annual Report.</p>	<p>This assumes that law enforcement agencies will remain open to alternative strategies that may emerge from the analysis.</p>
<p>Output 2. Associations between offender motivations, perceptions of deterrents and demographic characteristics demonstrated.</p>	<p>2.1 All project MoUs, methodologies, tools, and preliminary assessments for component 1/2, including, but not exhaustive of MoUs, historic data review, deterrence metrics, data inventories, data capture forms, data analysis strategies, prisoner interview</p>	<p>2.1 All agreements, methodologies, tools and findings from preliminary assessments are available for view – submitted as part of the Year 2 Mid-Term Report.</p>	<p>The interviews of CHISs, suspects and prisoners assumes that the information will be reliable, although the project is taking various steps to mitigate against the risk of unreliable information, including: i) assuring the participants of their anonymity/confidentiality; ii) the interviews</p>

	<p>transcripts etc. developed and completed (by September 2020).</p> <p>2.2 New data capture and analysis commences by Sept 2020 and by January 2022 the project will:</p> <p>a) Determine spatial-temporal trends in wildlife crime arrests for Malawi at the district level</p> <p>b) Determine change in sentences handed down for wildlife crime arrests in Malawi pre- and post-change in national legislation</p> <p>2.3 The complete findings from Component 1/2 will be presented in a report (output 2) by January 2022 (and potentially a peer reviewed publication by the end of the project in 2022). The report will be shared with law enforcement agencies (IACCWC) with a view of it being endorsed by the Government of Malawi by the end of the project (2022). The findings from component 1/2 will also be presented at a seminar by the end of the project (2022).</p>	<p>2.2 The data sets and reports detailing the deterrent strategies and means for measuring their effect, spatial-temporal findings and changes in sentencing are available to view. Preliminary findings summarised and submitted in Year 2 Annual Report and Year 3 Mid-Term Report.</p> <p>2.3 Final report (and draft manuscript of peer-reviewed publication) submitted as part of Year 3 Annual Report (peer reviewed publication published following completion of the project – see Q31).</p>	<p>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 cannot 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.</p> <p>This assumes that the impacts of COVID-19 have lowered by September 2020 insofar that that prison interviews can commence (COVID-19 led to the closure of prisons to visitors in March 2020).</p>
<p>Output 3. Location from which seized IWT product (mainly elephant ivory) originates mapped over time.</p>	<p>3.1 By December 2020, the Malawi ivory stockpile will have been assessed and samples identified for DNA testing</p> <p>3.2 By September 2021, DNA analysis of the seized ivory available to the end of 2020 will have been completed</p> <p>3.3 By December 2021, mapping completed to examine patterns of</p>	<p>3.1 Spreadsheet detailing ivory samples listed by unique identifier and seizure year</p> <p>3.2 List of DNA sample results with geographic origin estimates</p> <p>3.3 Documented report on the geographic origin of trafficked product.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This work also assumes that CITES permits to ship specimens to DNA laboratories (if</p>

	<p>seized ivory geographic origins over time.</p> <p>3.4 The results from component 3 of the project will be incorporated into the projects final report by January 2022 and presented at a seminar by the end of the project (2022).</p>	<p>3.4 Inclusion in final reports (and peer-reviewed publications published following completion of the project – see Q31);</p>	<p>required) will be granted through the life of project (and at present this does not appear to be a barrier).</p> <p>This work also assumes that post COVID-19 that flights available from UK to Malawi and Uganda to Malawi (to move the mobile lab equipment) before the end of 2020 and full access granted to inspect the seized ivory samples within the stockpile.</p>
<p>4. Results of the project disseminated to improve knowledge, learning and practice</p>	<p>4.1 The framework to improve deterrence of IWT is presented to the Government of Malawi and an official endorsement of the framework achieved by the end of the Project (2022).</p> <p>4.2 Biannual dissemination of updates and results to trusted peer-group in region (Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania) via sharing of an executive summary of progress via email and remote meeting platform. This is for the purpose of awareness raising and peer-peer learning.</p> <p>4.3 By the end of project (2022) the final report is shared with the Malawi Government and three other NGOs working with Government CIWT units in the region (PAMS, Wildlife Crime Prevention, Tikki Hywood Trust). The feedback received on potential suitability of use will be logged and included in final project report.</p>	<p>4.1 Published technical report on project findings is endorsed by the Government of Malawi and the IACCWC.</p> <p>4.2 and 4.3 At least 3 other CIWT programmes in sub-Saharan Africa that have reviewed and commented on the value of the deterrent framework as determined through correspondence with those programmes.</p>	<p>This assumes, of course, that the results will be worthy of dissemination and replication.</p>
<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>Output 1: Report on the differential disruptions and deterrents on the IWT in Malawi</p>			

Demonstration of the differential impacts of disruptions and deterrents to wildlife trafficking/trade in Malawi through the analysis of collected data and the development of a report that summarises the findings.

- 1.1 Detailed collation of analyses from Output 2 and 3 data and reports
- 1.2 Report writing
- 1.3 Presentation of results/report at IACCWC
- 1.4 Publication of GoM endorsed report.

Output 2: Report on how offender motivations and perceptions of deterrents are associated with demographic characteristics. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with prisoners 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, their perceptions of risk and their views about effective deterrents, and whether these are associated with demographic variables (Component One). The data from the interviews will be analysed using content analysis and thematic analysis.

- 2.1 Literature review of prior research on the IWT that has been carried out among prisoners and arrestees (beyond the review to date)
- 2.2 Recruit enumerators/interviewers
- 2.3 At inception meeting, convene working group to design the interview schedule and to establish data security and confidentiality protocols
- 2.4 Obtain ethical approvals.
- 2.5 Training of enumerators/interviewers, including carrying out 'mock' interviews
- 2.6 Enumerators/interviewers systematically visit prisons across the country carrying out semi-structured interviews with prisoners
- 2.7 Refresher/mentoring of enumerators/interviewers
- 2.8 Interviews with arrestees (as arrests happen)
- 2.9 Transcription of interviews
- 2.10 Detailed analysis of interview data
- 2.11 Report writing
- 2.12 Presentation of results at final seminar

Changes in suspect/offender behaviour

Determine whether the behaviour of those 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).

- 2.12 At inception meeting, convene working group from partners to examine existing dataset in detail and ensure that it is formatted to facilitate spatio-temporal analysis, including mapping of disruptive/deterrent events to date; in addition, establish data security protocols
- 2.13 Initial analysis of existing data
- 2.14 LWT and partners continue collecting quantitative and qualitative data (both of spatio-temporal behaviour of suspects as well as spatio-temporal aspects of disruptions/deterrents as they are put in place)
- 2.15 Detailed analysis of spatio-temporal and behavioural data, periodically through project
- 2.16 Report writing
- 2.17 Presentation of results at final seminar

Methodological Analysis

The project will analyse arrest and court 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

- 2.18 At inception meeting, the protocols for collecting data on methods of transport and concealment will be determined; the partners will be asked for existing data from arrests that have been carried out over the past four years (including photographs, notes, etc); agree on protocols for data collection
- 2.19 Preliminary analysis of existing arrest data, where it exists
- 2.20 Data on methods used by people involved in wildlife crime collected during all arrests carried out by DNPW, MPS and partners through the life of the project.
- 2.21 Data analysis
- 2.22 Report writing
- 2.23 Presentation of results at final seminar

Output 3 Report on the geographic origin of trafficked product

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

- 3.1 Visit to stockpile in Malawi (which contains 3.5 tonnes of ivory) to determine which of the items could be analysed (depending on the accuracy of information on each item)
- 3.2 At inception meeting, decide how to sample the items in the stockpile; agree on protocol for collecting specimens and DNA analysis from all arrests/seizures made over the life of the project.
- 3.3 DNA analysis of historic and seized specimens
- 3.4 Report writing and presentation of results at final seminar

Output 4 Monitoring, evaluation and learning

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.

- 4.1 Inception workshop, bringing together stakeholders and agreeing on protocols (as indicated above); inception report
- 4.2 Periodic updates presented to IACCWC
- 4.3 Periodic dissemination of updates and results to trusted peer-group in region
- 4.4 Mid-term review
- 4.5 Financial audit or project's accounts
- 4.6 Final seminar
- 4.7 Terminal evaluation

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	1
21B	Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	1
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant	N/A	N/A	N/A				
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops organised to present/disseminate findings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	2

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g., journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g., weblink or publisher if not available online)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

There were no publicly accessible project publications in Year 2. All project publications are scheduled for Year 3.

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should 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 need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
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.	