



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 May 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT070
Project title	Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts
Country/ies	Mozambique and South Africa
Lead organisation	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
Partner institution(s)	Peace Parks Foundation, Freeland, Black Mambas, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Mozambique Customs, and South African National Parks
IWT grant value	£438,824.85
Start/end dates of project	1 October 2019 – 31 March 2023
Reporting period (e.g. April 2018-Mar 2019) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	Oct 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Dr David Mills
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1. Project summary

The project addresses the illegal trade in lion parts in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), specifically Limpopo and Kruger National Parks (the project area). Here, lions are threatened by targeted poisoning and snaring for body parts for local and international illegal trade. We will address these threats through:

- Developing on the ground anti-poaching and poison response strategies;
- Strengthening law enforcement capacity through targeted training; and,
- Understanding and breaking the supply chains for lion products.

The outcome of this project is a significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the GLTP, particularly in the Mozambican component and South African portions bordering Mozambique.



Fig 1. Operational area indicating the project area for Lion monitoring and ranger patrol optimisation and the training locations for Mozambique Customs officials.

2. Project partnerships

Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) – PPF is the management authority contracted by the Mozambican wildlife authority (ANAC) for the entire Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) in Mozambique, including Limpopo National Park (LNP). The Dyck Advisory Group (DAG) is contracted by PPF to conduct anti-poaching patrols. The Lion Protection Unit (LPU) that are part of this IWT project are employed and supplied by PPF. DAG manages the deployment of the LPU and hosts all data collected through the SMART system. The long-standing relationship between PPF and ANAC facilitates EWT operations within Mozambique. In November 2019, PPF hosted a site visit to LNP for EWT personnel to provide a history of anti-poaching operations, an overview of current operations, and to introduce the LPU (Annex 4).

Wildlife authorities (ANAC, SANParks) – The governmental wildlife authorities in both South Africa and Mozambique are also essential partners. We cannot operate with the protected areas without their buy-in and permission. This is a cross-border project that addresses a major conservation concern across a conservation landscape. This is certainly the correct approach and will be much more impactful than addressing the issue in a single country and isolated corner of a broader landscape. However, this has introduced a political dynamic that requires sensitivity and diplomacy.

We have compiled and submitted permit applications to both authorities – directly from EWT to SANParks in South Africa and to ANAC through PPF in Mozambique. SANParks has indicated that they are very supportive of the project and acknowledge that the escalating targeted poisoning of Lions in Kruger is gravely concerning and needs to be addressed immediately. ANAC also feels that this problem must be addressed. Both organisations indicated that human-wildlife conflict is motivating people to kill Lions and must be addressed by this project.

In February 2020, EWT staff attended a regional GLTFCA security meeting in KNP. At this meeting, the decision makers and leaders of anti-poaching teams and protected area management discussed the various issues facing the conservation landscape. This included a long discussion about the growing poisoning problem and how it was being addressed. We were given the opportunity to present the Lion project to all stakeholders, and had an excellent

discussion. The project was very well received, with the recommendation that we incorporate more human-wildlife conflict work. To address this request, we will work with the Herding 4 Health programme that PPF runs in the communities within and around LNP.

Mozambique Customs Officials - We have developed and furthered relationships with relevant Mozambican Customs Officials. In March, Ashleigh Dore of the EWT visited Maputo and met with Mr Mauricio Cumbi of Mozambican Customs. She also met other members of Customs and a recommended interpreter for the Flagship Species Identification Courses (FS501). This face-to-face meeting was essential to gather additional support for the FS501 courses. While the aim of these courses is to provide Mozambique officials with capacity to identify flagships species and train the trainer, government buy-in is essential and requires regular interaction. These FS501 courses were originally scheduled for Year 1, but unfortunately were delayed due to the extraordinary circumstances around COVID-19 and subsequent travel ban and lockdown. They are currently planned for Year 2, depending on lockdown ending.

Black Mambas – The Black Mambas were identified as a partner in this project because they are an all-female anti-poaching unit, who could work with the LPUs to share experiences as women in this field. Unfortunately, due to challenges in collaborating with them on other projects, we have not been able to work with the Black Mambas. We have therefore identified alternative leaders in this industry who are highly motivated women, willing and interested to share their experiences in anti-poaching and conservation work. It is therefore our recommendation that these women, who are rangers in Kruger National Park, engage with the lion protection units and the communities surrounding the project area on the value of women in this sector and incentivise young girls from the communities to consider conservation as a career. We were unable to incorporate this into the last financial change request; COVID-19 slowed our progress. We would like to request that this funding shifts from the Black Mambas to the female rangers we have identified. If we could shift the £in Y2 from Black Mambas to the female rangers, we could compensate them for their time engaging with the lion anti-poaching units via calls and video engagements and would provide a report on their engagement.

Freeland – We have engaged regularly with Freeland on their work outputs. While measurable indicators on their activities will only be complete by the end of Year 3 (per the logframe), they have reported adaptive steps towards their output during this quarter. We did have some challenges around communication and budget, due mostly to multiple contacts involved in this project from its early development stages, from both EWT and Freeland. We have made significant strides, however, in the past months to developed streamline communication and organised reporting lines. Further information on this progress is detailed in Section 3 below.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

In general, we have used the first six months of this project to set the groundwork for activities to take place. We have invested in developing our relationships with stakeholders, getting additional buy-in from government agencies, purchasing equipment for lion collaring and monitoring, engaging with facilitators on training material, and planning the next stages of this process in further detail. This has been a very productive 6 months in that sense, and we are confident that once travel bans are lifted and the restrictions from COVID-19 removed, we will be able to immediately initiate our outlined activities per the log frame.

1. By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range:
 - Activity 1.1: We hired Marnus Roodbol as Lion Field Officer. He has prior experience running a Lion research programme, dealing with human-wildlife conflict, and working in remote areas.
 - Activity 1.2: All Field Rangers successfully completed the Basic Field Rangers course/s as presented by SAWC before the start of this programme. Refresher and advanced training needs are being identified and will proceed following the lifting of COVID-19 travel restrictions.

- Activity 1.4 & 1.6: PPF has continued to employ, supply, and deploy the LPU. The unit consists of 12 Field Rangers (Annex 5), divided into four patrol teams of three. The main considerations were adaptation to Forward Operating Base (FOB) Standard Operating Procedures into patrol units and restriction of helicopter capacity (three passengers). Considering leave and off-duty periods for the rangers, having four teams ensures that at least three teams are deployed most of the time. Match funding provided by PPF for this project included:
 - Ex-Panthera members from LPU received special equipment, i.e. rucksacks, tents, camping equipment. New LPU personnel will be equipped by the FOB to have the same standard of equipment.
 - The dedicated LPU vehicle has been procured by PPF.
 - The diesel tanker received from Panthera remained in LNP.
 - All personnel receive the LNP ration kit.
- Activities 1.9–1.12: FOB took advantage of previous LPU management and member experience for continuation of operational deployment of LPU. This includes:
 - Intimate knowledge of known and identified lion activity areas to plan and execute operational tasks.
 - When taking over management of the LPU from Panthera, PPF maintained the LPU radio call sign, “LIMA”, and provided them with additional radios available from FOB for communication purposes.
 - LPU/Lima is already a separate entity to FOB Daily reports (Sitreps) and other administrative and reporting purposes.
 - Training, use and availability of 4 x Blackview/Cyber tracker devices for recording of data. These units were programmed for download purposes to the LNP SMART application.
 - These activities are undertaken in anticipation of the envisaged entry of EWT as coordinating partner and for further training opportunities.

In the absence of recent Lion sign, the LPU teams were deployed to general anti-poaching operations.

- Activities 1.14–1.20: We have not been able to collar Lions within the GLTFCA and have therefore not begun ranger patrol optimisation. We have spent our time building relationships with stakeholders and educating ourselves on the broader conservation and social issues within the project area, which are extremely complex. This will put us on much more solid footing when start after the COVID-19 lockdown is lifted. We have purchased all collaring and tracking equipment.
2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies
- Activities 2.1–2.6: LPU members were earmarked for poison training planned for March 2020 by the EWT. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdown, training was postponed to Year 2.
 - As a side note to this project, KNP has approached the EWT Vultures for Africa (VfA) Project Manager, Andre Botha, to conduct comprehensive Poison Intervention Training (PIT) for over 600 rangers in Kruger. Though not directly part of this IWT funding, it is an essential complement to the training we will provide in LNP. The Lion Conservation Field Officer will work with Andre Botha to conduct these training workshops while we wait for Lion collaring permits. In this way, all rangers across the GLTP will be fully capacitated to respond safely and effectively to poisoning incidents.
3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection
- Activity 3.1: We have been in regular consultation with Customs departments in both Mozambique and South Africa. In early March, Project Manager Ashleigh Dore travelled to Maputo and met with Mauricio Cumbi and other Customs officials. This helped strengthen the relationship for hosting these courses on the ground. We will continue to engage with them and begin planning the logistics of the courses in earnest after the travel ban is lifted.
 - Activity 3.2: Facilitators for the FSITP course have been secured and are well-aware of the delays due to COVID-19 travel ban and lockdown. We continue to engage with them during this time and they are ready and willing to participate in the courses once they commence.

- Activity 3.3: Prior to lockdown, we had begun collecting quotes from hotels and venues to host the training courses. We have some quotes from hotels in each of the four cities where we plan to host these courses: Maputo, Beira, Pemba, and Giriyando. Once lockdown is lifted, we will re-engage in these conversations and arrange these logistics.
- As part of the logistical planning for the FS501 courses we have given a lot of thought to securing the specimens needed to conduct the practical training aspects of these courses. We have a range of wildlife specimens we make use of when running the courses in South Africa, this includes but is not limited to elephant ivory, lion skulls and pangolin scales, but as all the specimens are nationally and internationally regulated, we cannot easily legally take our specimens to Mozambique (and there is the added safety concern about traveling with high value “substances”).
- We have developed two solutions to ensure we will have the required specimens when we are able to host these courses:
 - Secure specimens through the Mozambique Nature Conservation Authority, We have been informed by Mr J Mombe (head of wildlife at Mozambique Customs) that this is the best department to approach with a request for these specimens and that he will facilitate that request on our behalf; and
 - Make 3-D prints of all our specimens. The EWT has access to a 3-D printer and we have received permission from the Director of Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital, Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria to use their CT scanner to take the images necessary for 3-D printing. By making these prints we will have the freedom to conduct the FS501 training anywhere globally without the challenges for securing permits and the safety concerns of traveling with high risk specimens.

There are no updates currently on Activities 3.4 – 3.10

4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping:

- Activities 4.1 –4.3: Freeland organised and held High Level Meetings (HLMs) with the Agencies and Organisations listed below to begin forming a transnational enforcement chain (Big Cat Investigation Working Group) to collect, analyse, and act on data related to lion trade:
 - a. The Royal Thai Police (RTP) in Thailand
 - b. The Thai Anti-Money Laundering Organization (AMLO)
 - c. Association of South-East Asian Nations Police Organisation (ASEANAPOL) in Malaysia
 - d. The South African Police Service (SAPS) in Thailand
 - e. The South African Embassy in Thailand

The HLMs took place in Bangkok, Thailand: November, December, January, February (with RTP, AMLO, SAPS) and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (ASEANAPOL). These meetings were designed to include an introduction of this Project and to acquire the relevant agencies commitment with our supply chain data collection, analysis, and eventual disruption. Current data analysis indicates that lion bone trafficking is directly linked to trafficking in tigers, leopards, and rhinos.

Freeland focused on creating a new "Big Cat Trafficking Working Group" that includes all parties that can later join with Mozambique authorities (after COVID-19 restrictions) to form an enforcement analysis and disruption chain from source, transit, and consumer countries. A major hub for this trafficking is Thailand. Police General Sakda from the Royal Thai Police requested to join Freeland on a scoping mission to Southern Africa to learn more about lion bone trafficking so that he can better guide his forces for enforcement action later. More information on Freeland’s progress towards activities can be found in their meetings notes (*Freeland: High Level Meetings Y1Q4*) attached as Annex 6.

- Freeland also made progress on developing the database for these activities. In February and March, they met with Wildlife Alliance to review their data on lion bone trafficking from

southern Africa into Cambodia, including detailed court records. They also reviewed historical data on Thailand and Laos-based lion bone dealers. Their database expert is designing an updated platform that incorporates this project.

- Freeland conducted a preliminary on-the-job (OJT) training with the Thai Anti-Money Laundering Organization (AMLO) and Royal Thai Police (RTP) on how to share data with the Republic of South Africa. SAPS joined this event hosted at the Thai Anti-Money Laundering Organization's Offices with Freeland in January 2020.
- Progress was made on Activity 4.2: Our data on lion bone and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided to AMLO too. AMLO has already created its own task force to support this project. This was done in February.
- Link charts were expanded upon from group inputs whereby questions were created by SAPS, which Freeland has started to help answer by ensuring Thai agencies understand and respond to the questions. They relate to persons of interest (POI) and their details. We are not authorised to share sensitive information at this stage, but data will be uploaded into our database.

Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO. AMLO has already created its own task force to support this project. This was achieved during February 2020. As Freeland has not yet set up a secure data platform, we are in the meantime using Signal and Proton platforms for information sharing.

Freeland has leveraged additional support from USAID Wildlife Asia to finance specialised CTOC events (Counter-Transnational Organized Crime) that convene, inform, and enable cross border enforcement chains to disrupt illicit wildlife trafficking supply chains. A unique CTOC working group has been formed for Big Cat Trafficking and will involve Law Enforcement Agencies from: Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, and South Africa. Due to COVID-19 this working group meeting has had to be delayed, but a virtual event and training video is now being designed by Freeland.

While waiting for COVID-19 restrictions to ease to be in a position to make use of USAID funds, Freeland has initiated and set up a webinar and CTOC training video that will link the big cat trafficking countries (source, transit, and consumer) to establish protocols for information sharing and build their capacity to conduct intelligence analysis more effectively. This will prepare them for their face-to-face CTOC on Big Cats, and it will keep the ball rolling during COVID-19 by empowering agency investigators to collect, analyse and share data from their desks until it is safer to travel. This activity was organised in March with 1:1 discussions with most of the countries. A multi-country webinar and online training with all member countries will be conducted in Y2Q1. Funds were spent on setting up the webinar and training video in Y1Q4. Funds are being cost shared with USAID to fill any gaps going forward which, due to staff travel restrictions working from home and not the office, these details will be provided in the next quarterly report.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range.
 - Lion collaring and ranger patrol optimisation has been shifted to Year 2. There are no additional updates (beyond the report on activities above) on progress towards this project Output currently.
 - The LPUs continue to be employed, supplied, and deployed by Peace Parks. They are protecting Lions where possible while we wait for permission to collar Lions.
 - Ranger training and upskilling has been shifted to Year 2 and will proceed once travel restrictions are lifted.
 - Once travel opens again, we do not foresee any issues with achieving this output within the project period.

2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies.

- The poison response strategy work has been shifted to begin in Year 2; there are no updates on progress towards project Outputs at this time.
- Once travel opens again, we do not foresee any issues with achieving this output within the project period.

3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection.

- Strides have been made in engaging with and consulting Customs departments in South Africa and Mozambique. Ashleigh Dore went to Maputo in March to meet with Mr Cumbi of the Mozambican Customs. This was a very productive meeting which resulted in additional buy-in from the department for the Flagship Species Identification training courses.
- Once travel opens again, we do not foresee any issues with achieving this output within the project period.

4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping.

- Freeland has worked with Law Enforcement Agencies to gain commitment and reinforce relationships for information sharing and collaboration:
- Freeland met with and obtained USAID commitment to invest in the formation of the Big Cat Investigation Working Group, specifically by arranging a meeting with ASEANAPOL and funding Freeland to travel to Kuala Lumpur to meet ASEANAPOL to begin discussions regarding the Big Cat Investigation Working Group. Whilst in Kuala Lumpur, Freeland met with the Royal Malaysian Police to invite them to participate in this initiative.
- Freeland obtained commitment from the South African Police Service (SAPS) via meetings with the RSA Ambassador to Thailand, bridging the gap between the SAPS liaison officer with Thailand's Anti-Money Laundering Office and Police. The Ambassador sent a report back to Pretoria that reached the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA), SAPS, HAWKS via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. South Africa is ready to participate in and support this new Big Cat Investigation Working Group that links Africa to Asia.
- Beyond reinforcing the long standing relationship Freeland has with the agency, the meeting with the Royal Thai Police (RTP) also laid a solid foundation for supervised sharing of information relating to suspects under investigation and already arrested in Thailand (including Thai, Lao and Vietnamese nationals) for wildlife trade who were also trafficking in lion parts.
- General Sakda, Deputy Commissioner General of RTP CIB, in charge of environmental crime and Colonel Keng, Operations leader for RTP Environmental Police both agreed to join the new Big Cat Investigation Working Group and to engage with Vietnam, Malaysia and South Africa. General Sakda offered to travel to South Africa to meet with SAPS and discuss collaboration and to learn more about the illegal lion parts trade. Freeland briefed them on our current intelligence data and asked them what type of training and networking support they currently required. They requested CTOC training for link analysis, supply chain ID and disruption.
- Freeland contacted the RSA Ambassador Doidge to Thailand and his SAPS Liaison officer, and explained the Project and the CTOC Big Cats working group whereby they committed to participate.
- SAPS has the first batch of data (from Freeland, RTP and AMLO) and has run checks. SAPS Sam Mangwane requested to join the CTOC Big Cat Working Group.
- At a meeting in Bangkok, Thailand on January 18th 2020, Freeland and AMLO reviewed data together. Freeland invited SAPS to join another meeting and showed them the progress, to SAPS fill some gaps from RSA. They also jointly discussed how to form the next step of the Big Cat Investigation Working Group. This partnership of Freeland-AMLO-SAPS-RTP (via General Sakda) is a big step toward activating cross border information sharing and collaboration on lion bone trade.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Stated project outcome: a significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the GLTP, particularly in the Mozambican component and South African portions bordering Mozambique.

Though several factors, including COVID-19, have conspired to delay aspects of the project, we are confident that the indicators are adequate for measuring the Outcome and that we can achieve the Outcome by the end of funding. We are still in the initial stages of the project and are laying the groundwork for future progress against specific indicators.

PPF continues to employ, supply, and deploy the LPU in LNP. During this difficult time, these rangers continue to be employed and can support their families. They have received basic training and are maintaining and honing their field skills so that they are fully prepared to follow and protect Lion prides as soon as they are collared.

It is likely that arrests and/or asset seizures will take place, but they may be in Asia, rather than in Mozambique. It seems Freeland can bridge RSA and Thailand for asset freezing of a syndicate that is targeting southern Africa's lions. By the end of the project, this action will set the stage for much larger and wider actions that are going to occur after the Project. It will therefore be necessary to focus a lot on the Big Cat Investigation Working Group so that enforcement agencies continue to share information, cooperate, and dismantle syndicates.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome: Mozambique and the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) have improved capacity to detect and prevent illegal killing of lions and trade in their parts across the entire trade chain, from poaching to international trafficking.

Assumption 1: Data for the project closure report can be collected

Comments: Due to delays in permitting and international politics, we have not yet been able to begin data collection. We are confident that we will be able to collect and utilise sufficient data to achieve the project Outcome before the end of funding.

Assumption 2: Trained individuals remain employed

Comments: The LPUs remain employed by PPF. No advanced training has yet taken place, but the anti-poaching rangers remain employed, even during the COVID-19 lockdown.

1. By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range:

Assumption 1: Government remains committed to supporting and permitting anti-poaching work in wildlife areas

Comments: This assumption remains true. Both ANAC and SANParks continue intensive anti-poaching patrols.

Assumption 2: Wildlife authority can support additional APU teams in situ and able to provide an armed ranger for all patrols

Comments: PPF has hired additional rangers for the LPU. We have not yet begun to look for Lions to collar as this activity was moved to Year 2, so no armed rangers have been required..

Assumption 3: Positions for enrolment in the relevant courses are available at the SAWC

Comments: Ranger upskilling has been postponed. Additionally, we have discussed with PPF that it may be more financially and logistically efficient to bring the SAWC trainer to LNP rather than sending rangers to SAWC. This will occur once COVID-19 lockdown is lifted.

Assumption 4: Female community members are interested in signing up to be APU members and can travel for training purposes

Comments: We will engage with female community members once the lockdown is lifted. The assumption is still valid.

Assumption 5: Wildlife authority can support the independent teams in situ and provide an armed ranger for all patrols

Comments: We will have support from both ANAC and SANParks. Likely, we will have an armed escort in LNP. In KNP, they may not have the extra personnel to ensure that we always have a ranger with us. They have indicated that they may be able to provide us with a trackable radio and we can organise a ranger when we are traveling in particularly risky areas. The field coordinator will also carry a satellite phone for safety.

Assumption 6: Rangers remain satisfied with their employment, adhere to the code of conduct, and remain with the project

Comments: This is still valid and important.

Assumption 7: Reporting and communication lines work effectively.

Comments: This is valid and so far and remains true.

Assumption 8: A high number of snares and poison incidents can be detected and suspects can be apprehended with support of law enforcement officials

Comments: Snares and poison incidents continue to be detected in both LNP and KNP. This data will be communicated to us once we begin ranger patrol optimisation.

Assumption 9: An increase in patrol efforts will lead to a decrease in poaching activities

Comments: This is a valid assumption and fundamental to the project outcome.

Assumption 10: Prides in vulnerable areas can be located and caught for fitting of collars

Comments: This is still valid. We will rely on call-ups, anti-poaching sightings, and tourist reports to locate the Lions. Direct hunting with weapons can make animals skittish, but poisoning should not have the same effect. We therefore believe that we will be able to locate and capture Lions in all areas.

Assumption 11: Number of new study animals recorded in Limpopo NP will increase as potential Lion source populations in Kruger NP and areas where Lions were extirpated are secured from poaching

Comments: This assumption is key to the stated Outcome and remains valid.

Assumption 12: Livelihood information can be obtained from the new APU members

Comments: Given the history and sensitivities in the communities, this may be more difficult than originally assumed. We have met with two international social scientists with long experience with the communities in question. Collecting data through them or their networks may be the most effective option.

2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies:

Due to the delays in beginning work on Output 2, all assumptions remain valid and so far, true.

3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection.

Due to the delays in beginning work on Output 3, all assumptions remain valid and so far, true.

4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping:

Assumption 1: Parties remain committed to the London Declaration and Kasane Statement throughout life of project

Comments: Freeland have observed that police and AML agencies could use more engagement with UK diplomats regarding the London declaration. Most diplomatic interactions appear focused on MoNRE and forestry agencies. The CITES authorities are aware of the

London declaration and Kasane Statement. The police and other agencies are not as aware but are keen to gain capacity in this area.

Assumption 2: LEA officers are committed to a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and able to conduct longer-term investigations into transnational counter-wildlife trafficking

Comments: We have not yet encountered corruption problems in the carefully selected LEAs that we have recruited for this project. This assumption remains valid.

Assumption 3: LEAs have baseline training and experience in working with other agencies to counter transnational organised crime cases

Comments: This assumption is key to the stated Output and remains valid.

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

This project directly addresses the threat that poaching poses to lions in the GLTP through direct mitigation increasing anti-poaching action. Additionally, this project directly addresses the threat of illegal supply chains to lions by researching and understanding the illegal supply chain of lion projects. This will enable recommendations to be made on where action can be taken to best disrupt or break this supply chain.

At this point in the project we have not seen any contribution to the high-level impact of poverty alleviation or illegal wildlife trade. However, our impact goals remain the same in this regard.

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

In Year 1 of this project we have not had measurable impact on the statements below. We would like to reaffirm how this project addresses clauses and points of the following:

London Conference Declaration:

This project addresses clauses XIII, XX and XXIV of the London Conference Declaration by:

- Increasing law enforcement capacity to protect lions by increasing anti-poaching capacity on the ground and through targeted training of ports officials.
- Working with communities in the project area to develop anti-poaching capacity with the long-term aim of developing a community wildlife guardian programme.
- Improving the understanding of the supply chain for illegally traded lion parts which will provide vital information for establishing the illegal trafficking routes, the modus operandi of how these products are illegally trafficked, by whom, quantities and prices. We will use this information to develop actions to combat this illegal trade.

Kasane Statement:

This project addresses points 2, 8 and 13 of the Kasane Statement by:

- Understanding the market drivers for lion products through detailed assessment of the illegal trade of lion parts and, thereafter, develop a supply chain for this illegal trade.
- Providing targeted training and capacity building for ports and customs authorities from Mozambique and South Africa.
- Working with communities living in and around the GLTP to reduce poaching because of improved understandings of illegal wildlife trade drivers.

Hanoi Statement:

This project addresses points 12, 20 and 24 of the Hanoi Statement by:

- Providing targeted training and capacity building for ports and customs authorities in Mozambique.
- Involving the collaboration of three NGOs and strong liaison with government.
- Strengthening and developing the capacity of anti-poaching units comprised of local people.

5. Impact on species in focus

The species in focus in this project include the following:

African Lion <i>Panthera leo</i>	Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>
African Wild Dog <i>Lycaon pictus</i>	Cheetah <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
White rhinoceros <i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture <i>Torgon tracheliotus</i>	White-headed Vulture <i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
Hooded Vulture <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Cape Vulture <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>
African White-backed Vulture <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Pangolin <i>Smutsia temminckii</i>

While lions are the focus of the patrol optimisation, vultures and a suite of other illegally trafficked species are included in the anti-poaching unit training, poison response training, and customs official workshops.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

1. By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range: PPF continues to employ the 12 rangers of the LPU. These rangers can therefore continue to support themselves and their families. This job security is particularly important during this time when COVID-19 has increased unemployment on a global scale.

We are focused on building the skills of rangers currently employed by PPF, all of whom have been selected from regional communities. Skills and capacity development can directly support poverty alleviation for these individuals and their families.

2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies:

This is also a skills and capacity building activity, with the same value as above. Additionally, the proper removal of the poison from the environment ensures the safety of any people and their livestock who may be exposed to poison or poisoned wildlife. Increased awareness of the risk of handling and consuming poisoned wildlife products is beneficial in ensuring people are not harmed by poison.

3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection.

Training will be provided to at least 60 officials, who will then train their colleagues. This is a knock-on effect for skills development and capacity building.

4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping:

Breaking the supply chains: Local communities will benefit as more high-profile arrests will lead to a decrease in poaching which will, in the long term, lead to a reduction in social ills such as substance abuse, violence and unlicensed driving. Furthermore, this could lead to the development of tourism operations and resulting benefits for the community.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

1. By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range: Currently, the LPU is comprised of rangers previously employed by Panthera and rangers newly added to the unit from general APU duties. This allows the unit to function in full for the time being. However, once we work with female SANParks rangers to engage with women and girls in the communities around the park, we will be able to train and hire female rangers to add to the LPU. If there is not sufficient work for the current LPU rangers, we will reassign some members to general APU duties. Our aim is to maximise employment, anti-poaching coverage, and to drive the inclusion of women into local anti-poaching activities within LNP. Priority will be given as far as possible to female candidates for the LPU, these women will receive the same training, salaries, and incentives as their male counterparts. Women are often marginalised in local communities and thus by employing women, and working with female rangers, they can

strengthen their position in their communities and become role models to other women who may not have considered a career in conservation.

2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies:

PIT training will be provided to rangers both male and female. Registration details will be collected and we will be able to report on gender representation as part of our M&E.

3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection.

A woman facilitator will do the training and a young woman will be trained to facilitate future training. We have recently offered a young woman the position of Training Coordinator under a project funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. She will assist with the training of customs officials in this project. We also focus on uplifting and skills development for male colleagues in the training courses. Where possible, liaison and engagement with women enforcement officials will be conducted and letters of invitation will request for female candidates to be included in selection for training. We will use attendance registers to capture the attendance of trainees, noting gender. A key aim of this component of the project is to diversify what is traditionally a very male-dominated industry, both from the training facilitation and the law enforcement aspects.

4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping:

Freeland's employee ratio is currently at 45% women and 55% men. Where possible, liaison and engagement with women enforcement officials will be conducted. A woman will be hired as a technical consultant and will be trained for collection of intelligence from participants and for further liaison with enforcement agencies.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

All partners are participating in M&E. We are in constant email contact. We have provided training in the *Conservation Standards*, using Miradi, to both Freeland and PPF to facilitate reporting and recording of measurable indicators under one, shared platform.

SANParks has requested that the EWT provides support with Poison Intervention Training for all its rangers. This will capacitate a large portion of the GLTP. When we do PIT for the Limpopo National Park, most of the GLTP will be capacitated to respond safely to poison incidents.

Peace Parks is monitoring the LPU patrols, including detections of potential poachers, snares, and poisoning incidents. This data is recorded and analysed in SMART with other anti-poaching data. Their activity is currently measured in terms of distance patrolled, time on patrol, number of detections of illegal activity, and Lion encounters. This is available to the EWT upon request and will be readily shared when we start collaring Lions and protecting known Lion prides.

While we have not begun the training of law enforcement and customs officials, we have communicated with the department in Mozambique that collecting baseline data is an essential part of the M&E for this output. We have not changed this M&E plan for these activities.

Freeland has so far focused on initiating and establishing a long term, transnational Big Cat Investigation Working Group which is, by the end of this Project, likely to assist law enforcement to make arrests enabling RSA and Thailand to seize assets of a syndicate that is targeting Southern Africa's lions. Freeland have offices and experienced ex-law enforcement and intelligence analysis staff in both South East Asia and Southern Africa who continuously work alongside and assist law enforcement enabling the positive progress of this Project. There have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period.

9. Lessons learnt

After expanding the project to include a greater portion of the GLTP (norther Kruger), we encountered a long history of politics between the wildlife authorities in South Africa and Mozambique. We are following advice by various stakeholders to navigate these politics as we

seek permits to operate in both countries. The fact that neither will give their consent without full buy-in of the other party is good and shows important collaboration, but this has increased the red tape. We have discussed this issue with the coordinator of the GLTP. It seems that our cross-border GLTP project may motivate the GLTP members to create a single, cohesive permitting system for the GLTP to minimise this red tape. We will continue to work with the authorities to encourage this approach and thereby pave the way for more landscape level, multi-country research and conservation projects.

We have consulted with several social scientists that have worked extensively in and around LNP to gain a better understanding of the social perspectives and challenges faced by these communities. The issues are not necessarily unique, but the history of the country and LNP does create issues that will require careful consideration and tailored solutions. It is likely that we will go through these experienced and trained social scientists, or at least consult closely with them, to address social issues that may be driving poaching (or motivating people to look the other way). We will develop this aspect in more detail once we have a better understanding of the situation.

We are taking a comprehensive and holistic approach to the issue of Lion poaching. We acknowledge that there are diverse factors driving this issue and are working to incorporate a variety of perspectives. As we meet more organisations and groups working within LNP, we will continue to engage with them to ensure that we address all perspective in our efforts to minimise the risk that Lions will be poached. Specifically, we will be working with Herding 4 Health, which has partnered with PPF, to address human-wildlife conflict issues involving Lions in the study area. There is strong suspicion that this conflict contributes directly to poaching or, at the very least, motivates people to look the other way when community members are poaching.

We learned a lot when coordinating the training courses with customs officials in Mozambique. Ashleigh Dore needed to travel to Maputo to meet with officials in person, to facilitate this process. We believe this was in part a cultural concern, with a huge importance placed on face-to-face meetings to plan the trainings. This resulted in valuable buy-in from the officials on the ground, which will certainly facilitate the rolling out of these courses once lockdown is lifted.

Communicating with officials has been a bit of a challenge, particularly under lockdown. We have adapted in used video conferencing tools and other remote communication methods to facilitate this process. COVID-19 has been an opportunity to improve some skills while adapting to challenging circumstances.

The relationship between Freeland and law enforcement agencies in both South East Asia and southern Africa is very good at this stage. This will continue. Every effort will be taken to continue with activities and Freeland is on track with the required timelines.

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

N/A as this is the first annual report on this project.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

With the extraordinary adaptations required from COVID-19 and restricted travel, there have been some changes required on budget allocations, from project partner Freeland. The justification for this shift in funds from travel to salary is included in Annex 7. They have also made a request that the funding they were not able to spend on travel, a sum of £, be rolled over into Year 2. Unfortunately, this request was not included in the last Financial Change Request. They believed it would be possible to spend this amount on travel but just at the time that travel was arranged, and after they submitted their final changes to the last Financial Change request, they had to shift travel to Year 2. Additional information on the measures they took to advance certain activities are included in Annex 6, and they respectfully request that during this extraordinary time, an exception is made to the IWT policy to hold over a portion of the total funds (£) from Year 1 to Year 2 for travel. Details on Freeland's budget and underspend are included in Annex 7.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Training and upskilling of field rangers in LNP, including the LPU, will make them more effective in their efforts to reduce poaching in LNP and will increase their employment potential for the rest of their life. PPF took over employment of the LPU when Panthera left the project area and their skills will always be in demand. They will be able to support their families and inspire children and young people within their communities to follow them in their conservation career.

Training for customs officials in Mozambique is styled as “train the trainer,” which support sustainability as the participants in our course are encouraged and expected to share their knowledge with others. This is also included in our M&E as a way of measuring impact.

Freeland’s contribution to the development of the Big Cat Investigation Group, should continue with external funding (from USAID (US Agency for International Development) and others) and allow for the sustainability of share information on big cat seizures and law enforcement activities in this regard. There is awareness within law enforcement agencies and others of the role of the IWT project in supporting action on data collection and sharing on the supply chain for lion parts. This project should therefore contribute to the sustainability of increased cooperation between LEAs in Mozambique, South Africa, and southeast Asia.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have published an article in the [April edition of the EWT’s Conservation Matters](#) (attached as Annex 8) in which we introduce the project and acknowledge funding through the IWT Challenge Fund. The funding was presented as a distinct project solely funded by the IWT Challenge Fund.

We have indicated in our permit application to ANAC (the Mozambican wildlife authority) that this project is funded through the IWT Challenge Fund. We are not familiar with their previous knowledge of the fund, but since the illegal wildlife trade is a long-standing problem in Mozambique, it is likely that some officials within ANAC are familiar with the funding opportunity.

In our communication with the Customs Officials in Mozambique we have also discussed the support of the IWT Challenge Fund for these training courses. They are aware that the training we offer for customs officials is a distinct project offered through funding provided by the IWT Challenge Fund.

14. Safeguarding

The EWT has a draft Safeguarding Policy, attached as Annex 9. This is still under development and should not be share publicly at this time.

Additionally, all new projects must be approved by the EWT Ethics Committee. This committee is comprised of both internal and external wildlife scientists, conservationists, and welfare experts in South Africa. This process, particularly the input of external reviewers, ensures that we have considered all impacts and risks to humans, animals, and ecosystems and that we have mitigated for potentially negative impacts. This project has received ethic clearance number EWTEC2019_007 (Annex 10).

15. Project expenditure

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				

Shift in spend between items is largely attributed to Freeland, and this has been discussed with IWT. We have attached a detailed justification letter from Freeland on this matter. In this justification letter Freeland have also asked that a sum towards travel, the difference between their spend and budget (£) be rolled over from Year 1 to Year 2. We recognise that this is an extraordinary request and that it is not IWT policy to allow such shifts between years. Please see the justification letter (Annex 7) for further information from Freeland on this request.

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

N/A in year 1.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>A significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the Mozambican component of the GLTP</p>		<p>Most of the work in this first year has focused on laying the groundwork, developing relationships, and beginning with meetings of stakeholders, law enforcement, and other relevant groups for work towards the overall impact.</p>	
<p>Outcome Mozambique and the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) have improved capacity to detect and prevent illegal killing of lions and trade in their parts across the entire trade chain, from poaching to international trafficking</p>	<p>By the end of Year 3</p> <p>1.1 The number of newly established lion protection units is increased by 2 in the GLTP</p> <p>1.2 At least 25 law enforcement officials have skills and resources to respond to poisoning in the GLTP</p> <p>1.3 At least 60 customs officials on the border between South Africa and Mozambique have the skills to detect the smuggling of lion parts into and out of Mozambique</p> <p>1.4 At least one international trafficking syndicate, operating in or through Mozambique is disrupted through the seizure of its assets, and the potential arrest of at least three of its members.</p>	<p>1.1 Peace Parks is currently employing 12 rangers in the LPU, which operate in 4 teams of 3.</p> <p>1.2 Work will begin on these activities in Year 2.</p> <p>1.3 Work will begin on these activities in Year 2.</p> <p>1.4 Freeland has made progress towards this indicator through the development of the Big Cat Investigation Working Group and meetings with LEAs and other officials</p>	<p>Activities are heavily dependent on the COVID-19 lockdown. As soon as we are released and able to travel internationally, we will conduct PIT in LNP. Soon thereafter, we should have permits to collar Lions in both LNP and KNP. Once this is achieved, we will begin to use the Lion data to optimise ranger patrols.</p> <p>We are also waiting on lockdown to lift to conduct training for customs officials in Mozambique, and for Freeland to travel and host conferences and meetings in South Africa and Mozambique. We are still on track according to the log frame for these activities.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range</p>	<p>1.1 At least 40 PPF rangers receive annual refresher training through the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>1.2 Number of lion protection units (comprising of 4 members each) with capacity to prevent and</p>	<p>1.1 Refresher training has been shifted to Year 2.</p> <p>1.2 PPF has increased the LPU from 4 to 12 rangers. They are deployed in 4 teams of 3.</p>	<p>1.1 We will organise refresher and Advanced training for rangers through the South African Wildlife College. This is dependent on COVID-19 movement restrictions.</p> <p>1.2 PPF will continue to employ, supply, and deploy the LPUs. When we have permits to collar Lions, they will follow</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>detect lion poaching in the GLTP has been increased from 1 unit to 3 by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>1.3 All members (12) of the lion protection units have the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent and detect lion poaching in the GLTP, through targeted refresher training and other value-added training (e.g. SMART) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1.4 A knowledge exchange is undertaken with two senior Black Mambas with communities surrounding the project area and female rangers to inspire more women from local communities to pursue a career as a ranger.</p> <p>1.5 Job creation results in 12 households benefiting from increased basic livelihood conditions, which include education, health, household needs (such as energy and drinking water). The extent to which this will be achieved depends on existing infrastructure, which will be detailed in a project situational analysis developed by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.6 At least 8 lion tracking collars are deployed and providing daily GPS coordinates by the end of year 2</p> <p>1.7 At least one territory of a resident pride extirpated in Mozambique through poaching</p>	<p>1.3 All LPU rangers have received Basic training. They will receive refresher training in Year 2.</p> <p>1.4 Knowledge exchange will occur in Year 2, although not with the Black Mambas. We have motivated in Section 3 above to engage with female rangers from KNP on this.</p> <p>1.5 The hiring of additional LPU rangers has increased the wellbeing of the ranger's families, particularly during this lockdown period when employment has risen. Due to permit restrictions and COVID-19 travel limitations, we have not been able to develop the situational analysis.</p> <p>1.6 We have purchased 8 Lion collars. Since we are still negotiating permits, we have still not deployed the collars.</p> <p>1.7 This activity has been shifted to Year 2.</p> <p>1.8 Tracking survival will only be possible once we have collars on Lions, which will occur in Year 2.</p>	<p>specific Lion prides within their operational area to deter poachers and clear snares.</p> <p>1.3 LPU rangers will receive refresher training and value-added training in Year 2.</p> <p>1.4 The regional ranger from northern KNP began as a field ranger and climbed through the ranks. We have asked if she is willing to engage with girls in local communities to inspire them with her story. She has indicated two other senior female rangers who will also be an inspiration to the next generation of female rangers.</p> <p>1.5 We will develop the situational analysis to determine the impact of employment on the livelihood and standard of living of the ranger's families.</p> <p>1.6 We will place collars on at least 8 Lions in KNP and LNP by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>1.7 We will track Lions within the Intensive Protection Zone in LNP. We expect that Lions will recolonise this intensively patrolled area first.</p> <p>1.8 We will monitor survivorship of all pride or male coalition members associated with collared individuals.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>is naturally recolonised by dispersing animals from contiguous areas by the end Year 3</p> <p>1.8 The survival rate of collared lions increases to >60% per annum (see Q16) by the end Year 3</p>		
Activity 1.1 Advertise the position of Field Officer and hire a candidate to implement the project.		The Lion Field Officer has been hired.	This activity is complete.
Activity 1.2 Provide refresher training for existing rangers including the existing Lion Protection Unit teams in Year 2. Refresher Training shall be undertaken over 10 days and shall include, conservation training (5 days), legal arrest procedures (2 days) and SMART (3 days).		Refresher training has been moved to Year 2 due to permitting restrictions.	LPU and general anti-poaching rangers will receive refresher training through SAWC. The timing depends on the revised SAWC training schedule after COVID-19 lockdown is lifted.
Activity 1.3 Selection of successful refresher training candidates for the creation of 2 additional 4-person Lion Protection Units.		Rangers have been hired to create additional LPU teams. Due to labour laws and leave requirements, PPF has divide the unit in to 4 teams of 3 to ensure that units are continuously deployed.	PPF will continue to employ and deploy the LPU team members.
Activity 1.4 Deploy and manage all three Lion Protection Units in known important lion areas.		Without collared Lions, it is difficult to know which areas are important to Lions. When Lions are seen, the rangers are deployed to follow and protect them. When the whereabouts of the Lions is unknown, the LPU is deployed as normal anti-poaching rangers.	We will collar at least 8 Lions in Year 2 across KNP and LNP. LPU teams will follow and protect Lions within LNP.
Activity 1.5 Document changes in earnings and clarify number of dependents of LPU rangers.		We have not been able to access information about dependents due to permitting issues.	We will work with PPF to collect relevant demographic and livelihood data from the families of the LPU rangers.
Activity 1.6 Purchase an additional vehicle for lion monitoring, register and insure vehicle.		PPF has procured a vehicle for the LPU.	Once government offices reopen and movement is allowed, the vehicle will be licensed and transported to LNP.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.7 Hold a knowledge exchange session between the Black Mambas and the APUs in the GLTP.		We were unable to engage with the Black Mambas.	We have connected with the Regional ranger in northern KNP, which covers half of our project area. She and other senior female rangers in SANParks are willing to engage with APUs to encourage them to respect the contribution of women rangers and girls within communities to inspire them to pursue careers in conservation. This depends on COVID-19 travel restrictions and may happen via video conferencing or other formats, if travel is not possible.
Activity 1.8 Compile a report on the Black Mamba exchange.		We were not able to accomplish this activity.	We will compile the report in Year 2 on engagement with female rangers.
Activity 1.9 Lion Protection Units conduct patrols; patrols are 3–5 days in length and cover a minimum of 10 km per day in important lion areas.		The LPU continue to patrol in Lion areas when Lions are detected. They follow Lions on 21-day rotations.	LPU teams will continue to locate Lions. This will be facilitated when we collar Lions in LNP.
Activity 1.10 Lion Protection Units find, record, and remove or destroy all snares, traps, and poison from important lion areas.		Both when following Lions and when on regular anti-poaching patrols, the LPU teams record all data using Cybertracker. The data is logged by DAG (Dyck Advisory Group) using SMART. Snares are collected and destroyed.	The LPU teams will continue this activity.
Activity 1.11 Lion Protection Units arrest suspected poachers, and hand over suspects to police with all necessary documents to support a prosecution.		No poachers were arrested by the LPU in Year 1	The LPU will arrest poachers and hand over suspects to the police with all necessary evidence and documents.
Activity 1.12 Lion Protection Units record all patrol data and poaching data in SMART and de-brief with APU leader and SMART technician daily.		The LPU teams continue to record data using Cybertracker devices and are de-briefed by the APU leader and SMART technician.	This activity will continue for the duration of the project.
Activity 1.13 Conduct regular follow ups on legal proceedings to evaluate prosecution success resulting from our arrests.		There are no legal proceedings emanating from LPU arrests since the full unit of 12 began operating in January 2020.	PPF will follow up on all legal proceedings as they arise.
Activity 1.14 Conduct call-up and spoor surveys along the border between Kruger and Limpopo National Parks to identify potential prides for collaring.		The Lion survey has been moved to Year 2.	SANParks has verbally communicated their support but will not issue the permit

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
			before ANAC has approved the research project. Once the permit is issued, we will be able to identify important Lion prides. In the interim, we are talking to guides and rangers in the project area to determine where Lions are active.
Activity 1.15 Combine lion survey results with recent poaching and poisoning events to identify three prides that are at the greatest risk.		The Lion survey will occur in Year 2	This activity will start once permits are issued.
Activity 1.16 Collar one female from the three prides and one male of each coalition utilising their pride area.		Lion collaring has been moved to Year 2	This activity will start once permits are issued and COVID-19 travel restrictions are lifted.
Activity 1.17 Use lion movement data from GPS collars and spoor data integrated into SMART to direct deployment of ranger teams (existing and new) in important lion areas.		Lion collaring has been moved to Year 2.	Lion movement data will be analysed once Lions are collared in Year 2.
Activity 1.18 Conduct ongoing surveys to update lion population status and habitat use and to measure the impact of poaching on lion viability.		Lion population surveys and collaring have been moved to Year 2	Lion surveys will be undertaken in Year 2 once permits are issued.
Activity 1.19 Use SMART data and lion movement data to identify prides farther into both Limpopo and Kruger NP for collaring, focusing on prides recolonizing extirpated home ranges in Mozambique.		Lion data collection has been moved to Year 2.	This activity will begin once Lions are collared in Year 2.
Activity 1.20 Use lion population data to monitor lion population trends and SMART data to monitor poaching trends.		Lion surveys and collaring have been moved to Year 2.	This activity will begin once Lions are collared in Year 2.
<p>Output 2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies</p>	<p>2.1 At least 25 law enforcement officials operating in the GLTP have successfully completed one 2-day PIT course by the end of Year 1</p> <p>2.2 At least one poison reaction kit and <i>aide memoire</i> per trainee distributed at the end of each training intervention to provide additional support post training by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>2.3 A Poison Response Strategy (PRS) which facilitates rapid response and effective management of poisoning events involving all relevant role-players</p>	<p>Poison Intervention Training (PIT) will be undergone in Year 2 of the project. Currently there is no progress to report on this output.</p>	<p>As soon as COVID-19 lockdown is lifted, we will reschedule the PIT in LNP that was scheduled to take place on the last week of March 2020. Four Wildlife Poisoning Response Training Interventions will be held for 100 learners in the GLTFCA will be completed by the end of March 2021. We will conduct at least two PIT workshops over the subsequent reporting period.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>has been drafted by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>2.4 Stakeholder approval for the draft PRS is secured by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.5 Within one year of approval, the PRS has been implemented for at least one poisoning incident</p> <p>2.6 0% (zero) of the lions fitted with active tracking collars die due to anthropogenic causes (e.g. snaring or poisoning) for the duration of the project.</p>		
Activities 2 (see logframe)		Poison Intervention Training will be undergone in Year 2 of the project. Currently there is no progress to report on these activities.	
<p>Output 3. The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection</p>	<p>3.1 At least 60 customs officials from Mozambique and the Mozambique/South Africa border (~80% are to be Mozambicans) attend one of four FSITP by the end of Year 2</p> <p>3.2 50% of the participants can provide a list of at least two law enforcement officials that the participant has trained using the train-the-trainer approach by the end of Year 3</p> <p>3.3 At least a 10% increase in seizures of wildlife contraband across the GLTP is recorded against baseline historical seizure data by the end of Year 3</p>	Customs Officials Training will be undergone in Year 2 of the project. Currently there is no progress to report on this output.	We will work on this output in Year 2. The first step in this process is to plan the training courses with Mozambique customs officials and collect baseline data on seizures from the relevant points of entry, where possible. We have already engaged with officials to plan logistics and anticipate running these courses once travel opens. We have also begun investigating online training as an alternative. This may not come to fruition during this year, but would be an excellent alternative in extraordinary times such as this.
Activities 3 (see logframe)		Customs Officials Training will occur in Year 2 of the project. Currently there is no progress to report on these activities.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 4. Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping</p>	<p>4.1 Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) use the information and analysis of supply chain mapping to identify at least one international trafficking syndicate and be in a position to arrest at least three high-level traffickers for use in prosecution by the end of Year 3;</p> <p>4.2 LEAs use the information from the analysis of the supply chain to identify and seize assets from at least three high-level traffickers by the end of year 3;</p> <p>4.3 LEA investigators collaborate and plan at least one cross continental joint investigation with common aims/goals using information from 'mapping the supply chain' by the end of Year 3</p>	<p>This section is detailed further above in Section 3.</p> <p>Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO.</p> <p>Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO.</p> <p>A unique CTOC working group has been formed by Freeland for Big Cat Trafficking and will involve Law Enforcement Agencies from: Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, Mozambique, and South Africa. A CTOC (Counter Transnational Organized Crime) Training for link analysis, supply chain ID and disruption involving SEA, Mozambique and South Africa has been agreed to by Thailand and South Africa.</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to collect data to share with LEAs</p> <p>South Africa LEAs have agreed to join. Currently liaising with Mozambique LEAs to introduce the Program and to join the Big Cats working group. Continue promoting the CTOC training concept.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Log verified information on locations of the consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.</p>		<p>High level meetings were conducted with LEAs whereby they agreed to join the Big Cat working group. Freeland met with Wildlife Alliance in February and early March to review their data on lion bone trafficking from Southern Africa into Cambodia, including detailed court records. We also</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to collect data with various organizations to share with LEAs</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		reviewed (and ongoing) our historical data on Thailand and Laos based lion bone dealers.	
Activity 4.2 Assess linkages of other associated crimes.		Conducted meeting with Thailand AMLO and set the path for identification of linkages with associated crimes such as Fraud and money laundering.	Meetings with Mozambique and South Africa LEAs including anti-money laundering agencies.
Activity 4.3 Confirm data by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centres of Excellence (ACE).		Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO.	Freeland will continue to confirm data collected via our ACE analysts and partners.
Activity 4.4 Send analysed information to trusted LEAs for actioning or for verification purposes, at least twice per month. Open source information confirmed and verified.		Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO.	Freeland will continue to collect data including open source to share with LEAs
Activity 4.5 Maps of transit routes and supply chains used to assist LEAs to target upper-level traffickers and aids in development of complex transnational investigation strategy.		Freeland conducted a preliminary on-the-job (OJT) training with the Thai Anti-Money Laundering Organization (AMLO) and Royal Thai Police (RTP) on how to share data with the Republic of South Africa. Link charts were expanded upon from group inputs whereby questions were created by SAPS, which Freeland has started to help answer by ensuring Thai agencies understand and respond to the questions. They relate to persons of interest (POI) and their details.	Freeland will continue to collect data with various organizations and LEAs
Activity 4.6 Add verified information to the ACE database on a bi-weekly basis. Open feedback loop with LEAs participating in information sharing sessions.		Freeland has a dedicated ACE database which has been regularly updated by dedicated analysts.	Freeland continues to update the data base when data is received
Activity 4.7 Send analysed information to trusted LEAs to be actioned or for verification purposes at least twice per month.		Freeland's current data on lion parts and rhino horn traffickers was	Freeland will continue to collect data to share with LEAs

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		analysed by ACET with AMLO and provided to SAPS, while a larger dossier was refined and provided also to AMLO.	
Activity 4.8 Share recommendations with LEAs to provide opportunities for feedback.		Due to travel restrictions, Freeland has initiated and set up a webinar and CTOC training video that will link the big cat trafficking countries (source, transit, and consumer) to establish protocols for information sharing and build their capacity to conduct intelligence analysis more effectively.	Freeland will continue to provide recommendations to the Big Cat working Group countries which will prepare them for their face-to-face CTOC on Big Cats and it will keep the ball rolling during COVID-19 by empowering agency investigators to collect, analyse and share data from their desks until it is safer to travel.

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@tsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the Mozambican component of the GLTP			
Outcome: Mozambique and the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) have improved capacity to detect and prevent illegal killing of lions and trade in their parts across the entire trade chain, from poaching to international trafficking	By the end of Year 3 0.1 The number of newly established lion protection units is increased by 2 in the GLTP 0.2 At least 25 law enforcement officials have skills and resources to respond to poisoning in the GLTP 0.3 At least 60 customs officials on the border between South Africa and Mozambique have the skills to detect the smuggling of lion parts into and out of Mozambique 0.4 At least one international trafficking syndicate, operating in or through	0.1.1 Project annual and closure reports 0.1.2 Detailed MOV as per Outputs below	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for the project closure report can be collected Trained individuals remain employed

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
	Mozambique is disrupted through the seizure of its assets, and the potential arrest of at least three of its members.		
Output 1: By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range	1.1 At least 40 PPF rangers receive annual refresher training through the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) by the end of Year 3.	1.1.1 Confirmation of enrolment by the SAWC for all current rangers for refresher training; 1.1.2 Certificates issued to all rangers for meeting the minimum standards required for successfully completing the training at SAWC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government remains committed to supporting and permitting anti-poaching work in wildlife areas • Wildlife authority can support additional APU teams <i>in situ</i> and able to provide an armed ranger for all patrols • Positions for enrolment in the relevant courses are available at the SAWC
	1.2 Number of lion protection units (comprising of 4 members each) with capacity to prevent and detect lion poaching in the GLTP has been increased from 1 unit to 3 by the end of Year 3.	1.2.1 Human resources reports (which may include payroll and gender information) 1.2.2 Patrol logs detailing patrols undertaken by each APU 1.2.3 Confirmation of training (i.e. capacity development) as per MOV 1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female community members are interested in signing up to be APU members and can travel for training purposes • Wildlife authority can support the independent teams <i>in situ</i> and provide an armed ranger for all patrols • Rangers remain satisfied with their employment, adhere to the code of conduct, and remain with the project
	1.3 All members (12) of the lion protection units have the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent and detect lion poaching in the GLTP, through targeted refresher training and other value-added training (e.g. SMART) by the end of year 3.	1.3.1 Proof of enrolment in the refresher training course for all lion protection members at the SAWC 1.3.2 Attendance registers for the refresher training with the SAWC 1.3.3 Copies of certificates of course completion issued to all 12 lion protection unit members by the SAWC 1.3.4 Training logs and attendance registers for value-added training 1.3.5 Monthly SMART reports detailing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patrol efforts across areas of historically minimal-to-zero law enforcement presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting and communication lines work effectively • A high number of snares and poison incidents can be detected and suspects can be apprehended with support of law enforcement officials • An increase in patrol efforts will lead to a decrease in poaching activities • Prides in vulnerable areas can be located and caught for fitting of collars • Number of new study animals recorded in Limpopo NP will

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions undertaken, e.g. number of snares removed, poison incidents resolved, and traps destroyed. 	<p>increase as potential lion source populations in Kruger NP and areas where lions were extirpated are secured from poaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood information can be obtained from the new APU members
	<p>1.4 A knowledge exchange is undertaken with two senior Black Mambas with communities surrounding the project area and female rangers to inspire more women from local communities to pursue a career as a ranger.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Knowledge exchange intervention log(s) 1.4.2 Attendance register for the participating APU members 1.4.3 Knowledge exchange intervention report, with detailed sections from both senior Black Mambas</p>	
	<p>1.5 Job creation results in 12 households benefiting from increased basic livelihood conditions, which include education, health, household needs (such as energy and drinking water). The extent to which this will be achieved depends on existing infrastructure, which will be detailed in a project situational analysis developed by the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Report of pre-employment livelihood conditions compiled from interviews with rangers 1.5.2 Report detailing the improvements to livelihoods at the project conclusion</p>	
	<p>1.6 At least 8 lion tracking collars are deployed and providing daily GPS coordinates by the end of year 2</p>	<p>1.6.1 Summary of collar information from each collared lion in the project area, and all report on collar replacements and removals, for the duration of the project period</p>	
	<p>1.7 At least one territory of a resident pride extirpated in Mozambique through poaching is naturally</p>	<p>1.7.1 Occupancy of lions from focused track surveys complemented with data gathered by patrols in</p>	

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions	
	recolonised by dispersing animals from contiguous areas by the end Year 3	SMART and generated into 6 monthly reports		
	1.8 The survival rate of collared lions increases to >60% per annum (see Q16) by the end Year 3	1.8.1 GPS collar data showing movement of lions 1.8.2 Patrol logs detailing visuals and other signs of live lions per annum		
Output 2: The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies	2.1 At least 25 law enforcement officials operating in the GLTP have successfully completed one 2-day PIT course by the end of Year 2	2.1.1 Attendance register of training interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement officials are made available and mandated to attend the training • Law enforcement officials respond to incidents • Key stakeholders are motivated and mandated to develop a response plan • Required official sign off can be obtained • Poisoning incident occurs after the PRS is finalised • Most poisoning incidents can be located and recorded • Social will is in place to implement the response strategies 	
	2.2 At least one poison reaction kit and <i>aide memoire</i> per trainee distributed at the end of each training intervention to provide additional support post training by the end of Year 2.	2.2.1 Distribution register detailing the number of kits distributed and names of recipients; 2.2.2 Request logs detailing when used kits need replenishment; 2.2.3 The annual summary of data collected from the GLTP which has been incorporated into the African Wildlife Poisoning Database		
	2.3 A Poison Response Strategy (PRS) which facilitates rapid response and effective management of poisoning events involving all relevant role-players has been drafted by the end of Year 2.	2.3.1 Final draft of the PRS		
	2.4 Stakeholder approval for the draft PRS is secured by the end of Year 2.	2.4.2 The signed off version of the PRS		
	2.5 Within one year of approval, the PRS has been implemented for at least one poisoning incident	2.5.1 Incident report detailing the use of the PRS in the resolution of the incident		
	2.6 0% (zero) of the lions fitted with active tracking collars die due to anthropogenic causes (e.g. snaring or poisoning) for the duration of the project.	2.6.1 Activity log reports from tracking collars 2.6.2 Confirmed observations of live lions from patrols and other monitoring		

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Output 3 The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection	3.1 At least 60 customs officials from Mozambique and the Mozambique/South Africa border (~80% are to be Mozambicans) attend one of four FSITP by the end of Year 2	3.1.1 The attendance registers for training interventions 3.1.2 At least 70% of the participants (n=42) successfully pass the course (the pass mark being set at 70%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement officials are available and willing to participate in the training intervention • Trafficking of lion parts is done through official ports • Mozambican authorities assign appropriate officials to the training course and who are in a position to detect and enforce any lion trafficking through ports
	3.2 50% of the participants can provide a list of at least two law enforcement officials that the participant has trained using the train-the-trainer approach by the end of Year 3	3.2.1 List provided by the participants of the names, gender and contact information of the enforcement officials trained 3.2.2 Acknowledgement of receipt of training by the listed enforcement officials	
	3.3 At least a 10% increase in seizures of wildlife contraband across the GLTP is recorded against baseline historical seizure data by the end of Year 3	3.3.1 Formal M&E Report 3.3.2 Annual summaries of seizure records for project area: historical and current	
Output: 4 Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping	4.1 Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) use the information and analysis of supply chain mapping to identify at least one international trafficking syndicate and be in a position to arrest at least three high-level traffickers for use in prosecution by the end of Year 3; 4.2 LEAs use the information from the analysis of the supply chain to identify and seize assets from at least three high-level traffickers by the end of year 3; 4.3 LEA investigators collaborate and plan at least one cross continental joint investigation with common aims/goals using information from 'mapping the supply chain' by the end of Year 3	4.1 Court and police records related to the syndicate 4.2 List of assets seized from high-level traffickers 4.3 Confirmation of planned joint operation (we note that due to the nature of this information details may not be available for sharing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties remain committed to the London Declaration and Kasane Statement throughout life of project • LEA officers are committed to a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and able to conduct longer-term investigations into transnational counter-wildlife trafficking • LEAs have baseline training and experience in working with other agencies to counter transnational organised crime cases

Activities

1.1 Advertise the position of Field Officer and hire a candidate to implement the project.

- 1.2 Provide refresher training for existing rangers including the existing Lion Protection Unit teams in Year 2. Refresher Training shall be undertaken over 10 days and shall include, conservation training (5 days), legal arrest procedures (2 days) and SMART (3 days).
 - 1.3 Selection of successful refresher training candidates for the creation of 2 additional 4-person Lion Protection Units.
 - 1.4 Deploy and manage all three Lion Protection Units in known important lion areas.
 - 1.5 Document changes in earnings and clarify number of dependents of LPU rangers.
 - 1.6 Purchase an additional vehicle for lion monitoring, register and insure vehicle.
 - 1.7 Hold a knowledge exchange session between the Black Mambas and the APUs in the GLTP.
 - 1.8 Compile a report on the Black Mamba exchange.
 - 1.9 Lion Protection Units conduct patrols; patrols are 3–5 days in length and cover a minimum of 10 km per day in important lion areas.
 - 1.10 Lion Protection Units find, record, and remove or destroy all snares, traps, and poison from important lion areas.
 - 1.11 Lion Protection Units arrest suspected poachers, and hand over suspects to police with all necessary documents to support a prosecution.
 - 1.12 Lion Protection Units record all patrol data and poaching data in SMART and de-brief with APU leader and SMART technician daily.
 - 1.13 Conduct regular follow ups on legal proceedings to evaluate prosecution success resulting from our arrests.
 - 1.14 Conduct call-up and spoor surveys along the border between Kruger and Limpopo National Parks to identify potential prides for collaring.
 - 1.15 Combine lion survey results with recent poaching and poisoning events to identify three prides that are at the greatest risk.
 - 1.16 Collar one female from the three prides and one male of each coalition utilising their pride area.
 - 1.17 Use lion movement data from GPS collars and spoor data integrated into SMART to direct deployment of ranger teams (existing and new) in important lion areas.
 - 1.18 Conduct ongoing surveys to update lion population status and habitat use and to measure the impact of poaching on lion viability.
 - 1.19 Use SMART data and lion movement data to identify prides farther into both Limpopo and Kruger NP for collaring, focusing on prides recolonizing extirpated home ranges in Mozambique.
 - 1.20 Use lion population data to monitor lion population trends and SMART data to monitor poaching trends.
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- 2.1 Conduct training in project area.
 - 2.2 Assess the need for, acquire and issue PRKs within project area. Issue of *aide memoires* to each trainee at the completion of training.
 - 2.3 Conduct a one-day PRS planning and drafting workshop with key stakeholders in the project area.
 - 2.4 Provide ongoing support and assist in the coordination of the drafting, collation, and adoption of the PRS by all stakeholders.
 - 2.5 Conduct an assessment of implementation of the PRS by at least one simulated exercise in the project area within 6 months after adoption of plan.
 - 2.6 Compile a report on changes in poisoning trends over time using historical and newly gathered data.
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- 3.1 In consultation with the Customs departments of both Mozambique and South African, refine the training course and invite participants.
 - 3.2 Secure facilitators for the FSITP (please see Annexure A for the draft agenda).
 - 3.3 Arrange all logistics for the training course (catering, venue hire, etc.).
 - 3.4 Refine and print training resources.
 - 3.5 Conduct the 5-day training course, concluding with theoretical and practical assessments.
 - 3.6 Prepare a full M&E plan for the project. Introduce the M&E component to each participant at the beginning of the training.
 - 3.7 Repeat items 3.1 to 3.6 for the three remaining training sessions.
 - 3.8 Establish a baseline for seizures of wildlife contraband for each participant.
 - 3.9 Register full details of each participant for future contact for M&E.
 - 3.10 Undertake follow-up communication with each participant monthly for 12 months to monitor uptake and effectiveness of the training.
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- 4.1 Log verified information on locations of the consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.
 - 4.2 Assess linkages of other associated crimes.
 - 4.3 Confirm data by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centres of Excellence (ACE).

- 4.4 Send analysed information to trusted LEAs for actioning or for verification purposes, at least twice per month. Open source information confirmed and verified.
- 4.5 Maps of transit routes and supply chains used to assist LEAs to target upper-level traffickers and aids in development of complex transnational investigation strategy.
- 4.6 Add verified information to the ACE database on a bi-weekly basis. Open feedback loop with LEAs participating in information sharing sessions.
- 4.7 Send analysed information to trusted LEAs to be actioned or for verification purposes at least twice per month.
- 4.8 Share recommendations with LEAs to provide opportunities for feedback.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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.	x
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.	x
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	