



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

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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, Mozambique Wildlife Alliance, 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 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021, (Annual Report 2)
Project Leader name	Dr David Mills
Project website/blog/social media	ewt.org.za
Report author(s) and date	Dr David Mills, 30 April 2021

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), recently renamed to the Environmental Management and Conservation Trust (EMCT), is contracted by PPF to conduct anti-poaching patrols. The Lion Protection Unit (LPU) rangers that are part of this IWT project are employed and supplied by PPF and ANAC. The EMCT manages the deployment of the LPU and hosts all data collected through their Cmore system. The long-standing relationship between PPF and ANAC facilitates EWT operations within Mozambique.

The EMCT hosts lion project staff at their Forward Operating Base (FOB) in LNP. Lion project staff report to the head of operations and carry Hytera radios supplied by the EMCT to ensure all movement within the park is coordinated. This is critical to ensure anti-poaching rangers are aware of Lion project staff movements and can assist where necessary. When searching for Lions, LPU rangers also operate as regular anti-poaching rangers and report and respond to poaching incidents. Conversely, regular anti-poaching units (APUs) record and report Lion sightings and signs of Lion activity. Through this collaborative approach, we are able to monitor the Lion population over a much broader scale than would be possible if we were working alone.

The EMCT also provides helicopter time and support for Lion collaring, monitoring, and rapid response to human-wildlife conflict and Lion poaching incidents. Close communication allows the LPUs and APUs to launch coordinated rapid responses to deter potential poachers and reduce livestock losses.

Wildlife authorities – The Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC) in Mozambique and South African National Parks (SANParks) are essential partners. We cannot operate within the protected areas without their buy-in and permission. We have received permits from both wildlife authorities to conduct this work (Annex 4 and Annex 5). In November 2020, SANParks Scientific Services and Veterinary Services organised the first collaring operation for this project in Kruger National Park (KNP), providing veterinarians, drugs, and personnel. We were able to place collars on five Lions within the first week. Additionally, the section rangers that oversee areas of KNP where collared Lions are roaming have been extremely supportive. Despite limited resources, they have deployed rangers and flown over potential poison sites and checked on collared Lions we felt were moving in unusual ways. ANAC LNP park management is equally supportive, though ANAC rangers in LNP are managed by the EMCT.

Mozambique Customs Officials – Over COVID-19 lockdown, our main contact in Mozambican Customs resigned. We have had to redevelop relationships within the department, which has been difficult when government offices have been closed and travel has been restricted. In January 2021, Kerushka Robyn Pillay began coordinating the Flagship Species Identification Courses (FS501). She has been re-establishing our relationship with Customs officials and plans to visit Maputo for in-person meetings early in Year 3.

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. We have identified three female rangers in positions of authority that are willing to speak to girls in Mozambique about careers in conservation. This has been delayed due to COVID-19 limitations on travel and gatherings. We expect to complete this activity in Year 3.

Freeland – Once government offices reopened, Freeland established a weekly meeting with ANAC and other security personnel in Mozambique. They have worked closely with law enforcement agencies in Mozambique and southeast Asia to track investigations and map trade routes. They have been submitting quarterly reports on their work and we have been meeting regularly to discuss activities and progress. They are planning a Big Cat Investigation Working Group workshop in April 2021, which will bring together IWT personnel to discuss cross-border poaching, arrests, seizures, court cases, and to teach trade route mapping.

Mozambique Wildlife Alliance – MWA provides veterinary services free of charge. They are extremely supportive of our work and are a highly collaborative organisation. They work throughout Mozambique with almost all conservation organisations and have close ties to ANAC. They therefore provide an important link between conservation practitioners. They plan to create a Mozambique Lion Forum that will bring experts together to guide Lion conservation in the country.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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.

Activity 1.1: The Field Officer was hired in Y1.

Activities 1.2–1.3: All training has been postponed until Y3 due to COVID restrictions on international travel and gatherings.

Activities 1.4 & 1.9–1.12: LPU patrols have continued throughout lockdown. Due to COVID-19, the EMCT FOB could only operate at 50% occupancy. During this period, the LPUs were integrated into the general APU patrol plans. This was essential to maintain anti-poaching

coverage. Since these restrictions were eased in February 2021, the LPUs are working daily with the Lion Field Officer when he is in LNP. The EMCT has given the Lion Field Officer latitude to deploy the LPUs where he thinks they should go to locate Lions for collaring, as long as they report all poaching activity as usual;. The remaining APUs are also fully capacitated to operate as LPUs and report all Lion sightings and sign during their regular patrols. This arrangement allows us to monitor a much larger portion of LNP for lion activity than we would otherwise be able to. We have access to all Lion data in the EMCT database.

Activity 1.5: During COVID lockdown, occupancy at the EMCT Forward Operating Base was limited to 50% and we were not allowed to cross international borders. We were only able to access the park for Lion collaring in late February 2021. We are prioritising the placement of Lion collars so we can intervene proactively in potential human-wildlife conflict incidents and respond when Lions approach communities that have been associated with poisoning in the past. Once this is complete and we have built trust with the LPUs, we will ask them about their finances.

Activity 1.6: A vehicle was purchased in Y1.

Activities 1.7–1.8: This was also not possible due to COVID. However, we have identified several female rangers in positions of authority who are willing to talk to rangers and to girls in the community regarding the participation of women in conservation. This will be organised as soon as it is safe to do so.

Activity 1.13: The EMCT and Freeland continue to follow up on legal proceedings related to arrests in LNP. During Y2, they arrested 9 individuals and assisted with 3 prosecutions.

Activity 1.14: We have conducted a series of callups to identify lions for collaring in both LNP and KNP.

Activities 1.15–1.16: Despite COVID-19 lockdowns, we were able to place collars on seven lions in the GLTFCA. Five of these lions have activity areas that include both Mozambique and South Africa. Though it has only been a few months, we have obtained valuable information on how the lions use the landscape. The full data log of all lion movement is stored on the cloud, both on Africa Wildlife Tracking (AWT) and Earth Ranger servers. Key individuals from the EMCT, PPF, and MWA have requested access to Lion locations to assist with monitoring and prevention of human-wildlife conflict. We have established several WhatsApp groups to coordinate communication on human-wildlife conflict, veterinary issues, and lion movements. These have allowed us to maintain continuous communication with all partners.

Activity 1.17: As part of the SOP, the EMCT has agreed to deploy rangers when we tell them a Lion is approaching cattle and may be at risk for retaliatory poisoning. They have already deployed aircraft and rangers to respond to two livestock predation incidents. They have confirmed that they will use Lion movement data to inform deployment of APUs across LNP. They already do this with several collared elephants and feel this has enhanced their ability to protect priority species. This will escalate in Year 3 as more Lion movement data becomes available.

Activity 1.18: We are coordinating with partners to plan a photographic callup survey covering KNP and LNP in Year 3. This will allow us to calculate densities of Lions across the transboundary protected area. We will compare this to previous density estimates from 2014 provided by Kris Everatt. This will allow us to determine whether the population is recovering in LNP.

Activity 1.19: This activity is planned for Y3.

Activity 1.20: The LPUs and APUs have been collecting Lion sighting data, including demographics and data on poaching, since they began working in LNP in 2018. These data will be compared to data collected during by the previous Lion researcher to measure population trends. Similarly, EMCT rangers have been collecting data on Lion poaching since 2018. This data will be compared to that collected by the previous Lion researcher. Both Lion and poaching data have been stored in the EMCT's Cmore database. Since we began collaring, we have also been collecting demographic data on Lions in LNP and KNP and will conduct a wide-scale population survey across both parks. All of these data sources will allow us to closely monitor population trends.

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

Activities 2.1–2.6: In June and July 2020, Poison Intervention Training was given to over 450 rangers and staff in KNP. This capacitated rangers across the entire park to respond safely to poison sites and to effectively decontaminate them.

Due to border closures, training scheduled for LNP had to be rescheduled from January to March and again rescheduled to April 2021. We are currently planning to expand this training in Year 3 to protected areas across the GLTFCA, including Zinave and Banhine National Parks.

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.

Activity 3.1: We continue to consult with the Customs authorities and have refined the training course. We have not yet been able to invite participants since COVID restrictions on gatherings has prevented us from traveling to Mozambique for these trainings.

Activity 3.2: We have identified facilitators for the training but have not yet scheduled them due to COVID uncertainties.

Activities 3.3–3.10: These activities will be completed in Y3 once COVID travel and gathering restrictions have eased.

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

Due to the nature of Freeland’s work, certain activities overlap to some extent throughout the term of the Project. Please note that confidential and sensitive information related to law enforcement agencies’ investigations is withheld from this report. Any related questions can be directed.

During the last 12 months Freeland has made progress regarding the project activities as follows:

1. The relationship with the Mozambique law enforcement agency, ANAC, is excellent. Weekly Zoom conference calls have been conducted between ANAC and Freeland project staff. Freeland is closely liaising with Dr Carlos Pereira and David Chambal (ANAC) on these weekly calls.
2. Ongoing liaison with trusted Mozambique law enforcement officers and gathering verified information on locations of illegal Lion parts consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes, and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.
3. Ongoing liaison with trusted Thailand law enforcement officers from The Royal Thai Police Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division (RTP-NED) and Thailand’s Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO).
4. Since Covid-19 travel restrictions in South Africa and Mozambique have been lifted, a Big Cats Investigation Working Group (BCWG) workshop has been arranged and coordinated by Freeland, and will take place at Karingani, Mozambique during 13-15 April 2021. BCWG Workshop agenda is attached as Annex 7. The workshop focus will be on sharing intelligence and collaborating on law enforcement investigations between Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Southeast Asia. Topics will include:
 - The criminal syndicate linkages between South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, South East Asia, and China.
 - Locations of the consolidation points and points of departure.
 - Description of the transit routes.
 - Assessing the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.
 - Identifying linkages to other crimes associated with the trafficking of Lion body parts.

5. Intelligence Reports forwarded by Freeland to ANAC on a bi-weekly basis and discussed in the weekly Zoom meetings.
6. Analysed information received from trusted law enforcement and other sources. Continued to confirm and verify open-source information.
7. Freeland intelligence analysts have and continued to log verified information on locations of the consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.
8. Continue assessing linkages of other associated crimes which will be further developed during the BCWG workshop.
9. Confirmed data received by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centre's of Excellence (ACE) by using the Nuix platform.
10. Added and verified information to the ACE database (Nuix platform) on a bi-weekly basis.
11. During the past 12 months, success (March 2021) has been achieved on the Boonchai Bach case working alongside Thailand's AMLO. The office has seized assets belonging to Bach and are now looking at his peripheral network including South Africa and Mozambique to expand the scope of the case.

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.

Freeland has conducted and created intelligence leads which have been analyzed and confirmed through the Freeland Analytical Centre of Excellence (ACE) Nuix data platform. These intelligence leads will be presented to the law enforcement officials from Tanzania, Mozambique, and South Africa during the Big Cats Working Group workshop to be held in Karingani, Mozambique during 13-15 April 2021. The presentation will be conducted by Freeland intelligence investigators and analysts by face-to-face and virtual zoom PowerPoint presentations.

The Freeland Data Intelligence Consultants have conducted interviews in South Africa and Mozambique related to the illicit supply chain of Lion parts in the GLTP. Due to COVID restrictions, some interviews have been held remotely, while others were held in person. The following individuals are on the interview list:

- Smaragda Louw, BAT (*The Extinction Business: South Africa's 'Lion' Bone Trade*)
- Vivienne Williams, Univ. of Witwatersrand
- Marius Steyl, Law Enforcement Operations Manager, Peace Parks Foundation
- Joao Almeida, Mozambique Wildlife Alliance
- Marnus Roodbol, EWT South Africa
- Ellery Worth, Karingani Park Warden
- Field Rangers, Gaza Ranger Post
- Vicente Mbombe, Machamba village(poacher), Mozambique
- Makandazulo village, Mozambique (poachers)
- Peter Leitner, Limpopo National Park Manager, Peace Parks Foundation
- Billy Swanepoel, Protection and Wildlife Technical Advisor, Peace Parks Foundation
- Joachim Manjate, businessman, Massingir, Mozambique
- Kris Everatt, Panthera
- Kate Mole, TRAFFIC
- Sam Ferreira, Scientific Services, SANParks
- Agostinho Jorge, Niassa
- Amy Dickman, Wild Cat Conservation with the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, University of Oxford and founder of the Ruaha Carnivore Project in Tanzania.

The intelligence received was analysed by ACET analysts via the Nuix platform. Information was cross-referenced with the ACET database and shared, via the Intelligence Report, with the trusted ANAC law enforcement officers along with recommendations regarding the way forward. Due to the sensitive nature of some intelligence, certain data will be shared via

presentations face-to-face and virtual presentations during the BCWG workshop 13-15 April 2021.

On August 12, 2020, Customs of Cambodia Phnom Penh airport, seized 15 boxes containing wildlife products. The 15 packages were sent from 3 different countries (Spain, Nigeria and Mozambique). The seizure from Mozambique is 279.86 kg of Lion/Tiger Bones, in 4 boxes, originating South Africa and transiting Maputo, Mozambique. Additionally, in November 2020 a Vietnamese woman was arrested at Maputo airport with five rhino horns amounting to 4.3 kg, 36 lion teeth and 127 lion claws.

Activity 4.2 - Assess linkages of other associated crimes.

During the weekly Zoom conference calls with ANAC, Freeland expressed the importance of assessing and identifying linkages of crimes associated to Lion parts trafficking. Since COVID travel restrictions have lifted somewhat in Mozambique, ANAC officials and Freeland program staff are now travelling to certain regions within Mozambique to conduct on-site investigations. On Freeland's recommendation, a Freeland representative, accompanied by an ANAC officer, travelled to the GLTP area and Massingir town to engage potential informers who are ex-lion poachers. Freeland is also currently engaging confidential informants within the region to gather information on Lion parts poaching and trafficking incidents and the syndicate members involved. A major focus on the investigation and interviews is assessing linkages of other associated crimes which will be presented to law enforcement officers at the BCWG workshop. During the BCWG workshop and through the trusted collaboration between Tanzania, South Africa, and Mozambique officers attending the workshop, vital information will be shared regarding linkages of other associated crimes. Freeland will present to the workshop participants a detailed analysis of associated crimes both in South East Asia and Southern Africa, which will assist law enforcement in their current Lion parts trafficking investigations and prosecutions, and in identifying and investigating criminal syndicate asset forfeitures.

Activity 4.3 - Confirm data by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centre's of Excellence (ACE).

Freeland's partner Nuix continues to provide their technology and expertise by providing solutions that power our fight against wildlife trafficking. The Nuix platform is being used in this program to structure the data gathered and extracts relevant data which is shared with law the law enforcement agencies. The Freeland Data Intelligence Consultant and Manager are feeding data to the Nuix analyst who verifies the data via the Nuix and ACET platforms. The analysed product is shared with ANAC and used to create maps of transit routes and supply chains which will be presented at the BCWG workshop. All further data obtained through the continued interviews and the BCWG workshop will be confirmed by means of analysis providing a comprehensive intelligence report and mapping of the supply chain to the trusted law enforcement officials attending the workshop.

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.

Based on Freeland's ACET intelligence report methodology an updated bi-weekly intelligence report is forwarded to ANAC and discussed with them during the weekly zoom calls. Due to the sensitive nature of the intelligence reports ANAC, during the weekly calls, expressed that the reports be discussed in detail and in person during the BCWG workshop with Freeland and their Tanzania and South African counterparts.

ANAC have again conveyed their receipt of and appreciation for the analysed information within the intelligence report and will be actioning the Freeland recommendations and will conduct verification of the information supplied during and after the BCWG workshop.

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.

Information and intelligence is being gathered and analysed relating to consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes, and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked within and

associated with the GLTP. Maps related to the supply chain are currently being created and are to be shared with trusted law enforcement officers during the BCWG.

Freeland in conjunction with Thailand, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania LEA's identified three high level criminal networks and associated trade routes involving the GLTNP area and are currently completing the mapping objective to be submitted and presented to LEA's in Year 3.

Freeland's Ms. Prerana Sethiya is leading the development of maps related to this activity. Freeland's Warren Sweeney, Data Intelligence Manager, and Dan Stiles, Data Intelligence Consultant, have gathered the relevant information and intelligence which was used to develop the maps detailing the routes, consolidation points, persons involved and details concerning these persons.

Intelligence and information generated from the law enforcement collaboration during the BCWG workshop will also be ingested into the Nuix data platform and analysed whereby the final mapping product will be presented during June 2021 by either Zoom conference calls to ANAC and the South African BCWG workshop participants or by a face-to-face meeting, depending on COVID restrictions during June 2021.

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.

Information obtained during the weekly zoom calls with ANAC and information obtained from confidential sources is verified and added to the ACET Nuix database on a bi-weekly basis. The analysed data is provided to ANAC and law enforcement in Thailand via the Intelligence Report. ANAC receives updated reports on a bi-weekly basis and during the weekly calls.

Freeland's current data on Lion parts and Rhino horn traffickers was analysed by ACET with AMLO in Thailand and provided to the South African Police liaison officer in Thailand during the first quarter of the program. This process continues and the AMLO has created a specific task force to support this project.

Freeland leveraged additional support from USAID Wildlife Asia to finance specialized 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 was formed for Big Cat Trafficking in South East Asia and involves Law Enforcement Agencies from: Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, and South Africa. Freeland now plans to involve Mozambique in the working group following the BCWG workshop. Due to COVID this working group meeting in Southeast Asia had to be delayed indefinitely.

While waiting for COVID restrictions to ease in South East Asia, Freeland set up a COVID-friendly webinar and CTOC training videos that links 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 prospective workshop participants for their face-to-face CTOC on Big Cats, and it will keep the ball rolling during COVID by empowering agency investigators to collect, analyse, and share data from their desks until it is safer to travel. A multi-country webinar and online training with all member countries is now nearly completed in Southeast Asia. Freeland will connect the Southeast Asia BCWG and the BCWG comprising of Tanzania, South Africa and Mozambique with Lusaka Agreement Task Force coordinating efforts to place them in a position to share information and intelligence and conduct cross continental Big Cats investigations long term and more rapidly.

Activity 4.7 - Send analysed information to trusted LEAs to be actioned or for verification purposes at least twice per month.

As per Activity 4.4

Activity 4.8 - Share recommendations with LEAs to provide opportunities for feedback.

During the weekly calls with ANAC Mozambique Freeland makes continuous recommendations to ANAC regarding the information relating to illegal poaching and trafficking of Lions and their parts within Mozambique and the GLTP. Freeland, in collaboration with Lusaka Agreement

Task Force, USHSI attaché, Grace Farms Foundations financial investigation expert, and Basel Governance Institute asset forfeiture expert, will provide mentorship and share recommendations during the workshop. This will facilitate strategic collaborative investigations with associated responsibilities and timelines on identified Lion parts traffickers and poachers within the GLTP region.

Freeland continues to assist in facilitating ANAC investigations and recently made an introduction via Zoom call between ANAC and the Director of Tanzania NTSCIU enabling them to have in depth discussions regarding wildlife trafficking cases including Lion parts trafficking between Mozambique and Tanzania.

Intense and strategic discussions have been held, supported by analysis, regarding locations, dates, and circumstances around specific Lion parts trafficking in the GLTP region and cross border between Tanzania, South Africa, and Mozambique. Freeland will continue to map out these poaching and trafficking incidents, and continue to conduct open-source research into seizures in Southeast Asia and Southern Africa. The final map will show important patterns that will connect the dots for the law enforcement officers and support their investigations.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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.

In 2015, a survey by the previous lion project detected lions in 29% of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and an abundance of 66.2 lions at a density of 0.99/100 km² in LNP. In 2017, through targeted poaching, this had reduced to 22.1 at a density of 0.33 lions/100 km². We will conduct another survey to calculate lion abundance and identify trends in 2021. A final survey in 2023 will indicate whether or not we have been successful in stimulating growth in the population.

Lions have only been collared for two months in LNP and already we have identified three human-wildlife conflict incidents, one in each of three settlements within the park. Response from the EMCT has been exceptional. We have already most likely saved one lion from poisoning through the incident described in Section 3.1. We expect to spend a significant amount of time responding to these incidents and working with Herding for Health to ensure all livestock are placed in protective enclosures. This will reduce the poaching of lions even as the population recovers. In Year 3, we will expand our collaring north and east with in LNP. The movements of collared lions, coupled with a systematic photographic callup and camera trap survey, will allow us to assess occupancy and determine whether the population is repopulating parts of LNP and even whether or not lions are able to move between LNP and Banhine National Park.

Poaching incidents have been steadily declining since the EMCT began managing the anti-poaching operations. The addition of Lion collars will assist anti-poaching planning and operations by letting rangers know where the “assets” are. Poachers know where the lions are because they have extensive experience in this landscape. The poachers will target lions as a high-value commodity. Now that the EMCT also knows where the lions are, it can tailor its operations to patrol and set ambushes more effectively. This type of operation is already under way with elephant collars in LNP.

During the reporting period, the EMCT APU and LPU teams completed 5,809 patrols over 37,259 man-hours, removed 2,485 snares and gin traps, confiscated 3 firearms, arrested 14 individuals, assisted in 19 convictions (including previously arrested suspects), and issued fines. More details and incident reports are provided in Annex 6. SANParks rangers identified 2 poison sites in the heart of our collared lion’s territory and were able to decontaminate the sites before any lions were killed, though there were jackal mortalities.

Of the nine poachers arrested, one was arrested after setting a poisoned bait targeting lions in KNP. This incident represented effective communication between South Africa and Mozambique anti-poaching units. When the tracks of two poachers were detected in KNP, the

EMCT was notified. They set up an ambush for them in LNP. One was arrested and one got away. Interrogation of the arrested individual revealed the location of a poisoned kudu, set up with a boma to deter hyenas. They admitted they were specifically targeting lions. The court case is still pending.

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

Poison training was provided for over 450 rangers in KNP in June and July 2020.

Poison training in LNP was postponed due to border closures and COVID-19 related restrictions on gatherings and travel. It has been rescheduled for early in Year 3 and will be conducted for both LNP and Zinave National Parks.

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.

We have been re-establishing communications with the Mozambican Customs Authority after our contact person resigned during COVID-19 lockdown. We have renewed contacts and plan to visit Maputo for in-person meetings in early Year 3 to discuss the way forward. We expect to conduct the trainings at the previously agreed sites, Beira, Maputo, Giryondo, and Pemba. However, Giryondo, the border post between KNP and LNP, is still closed and Pemba is very close to the terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, so some adjustments may need to be made.

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

This will be achieved by linking trusted, capable nodes of enforcement chains across agency and national lines.

As previously mentioned, Freeland initiated and established a long term, transnational Big Cat Investigation Working Group in South East Asia. South Africa is a member whereby plans are now being put in place to include Mozambique and Tanzania through the upcoming BCWG to be held in Karingani Game Reserve, located in southern Mozambique, and represents the largest privately-owned tract of land within the Greater Limpopo Trans frontier Conservation Area. (GLTFCA).

After difficulties due to Covid-19 restrictions and unavailability of ANAC Mozambique officers, Freeland was able to engage and obtain ANAC cooperation and collaboration for this program. As a result, ANAC and Freeland are sharing information on a weekly basis during conference calls. ANAC now understands the importance of information sharing with NGOs to enable and assist them with their complex investigations. ANAC has also assisted Freeland with the coordination and setting up of the BCWG workshop in Mozambique and recommended due to the geographical location of Karingani that the workshop be held there.

Freeland and ANAC, in collaboration with their South African and Tanzanian counterparts, will complete the mapping of the illicit Lion parts trafficking syndicate and supply chain in the GLTNP region and further afield. An organigram will be created based on information obtained during interviews currently being conducted by Freeland in the GLTP region, coupled with information shared at the BCWG workshop. This will assist law enforcement in their investigations concerning the trafficking in Lion parts from the GLTP and greater southern African region.

The close relationship Freeland has nurtured with ANAC, the South East Asia law enforcement agencies, and the continued relationship with the Mozambican, South African, and Tanzanian authorities will allow law enforcement officials participating in the workshop to collaborate and plan a cross continental joint investigation with a focus on asset seizures.

Freeland's Measurable Indicators

Law Enforcement Agencies use the information from the analysis of the supply chain to identify assets from at least three high-level traffickers within the Project period, with the goal being that

the South Africa / Mozambican and/or Asian authorities will be in a position to seize said assets by the end of Year 3.

Freeland tracking indicators:

Intelligence sharing in the BCWG by Mozambique and South Africa, the analysed intelligence already shared by Freeland, and the mentorship and guidance by the international mentors, including the participation of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, continues to identify gaps in intelligence data. Freeland and other international mentors, including the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) and United States Homeland Security (USHSI), is providing mentorship and recommendations via Zoom conference calls, bi-weekly intelligence reports, and information sharing of active Lion poaching and trafficking cases.

Freeland will encourage the Mozambique BCWG member countries to begin actively seeking asset forfeitures from high level poachers and traffickers already identified and will encourage and mentor the BCWG members regarding the recent success of asset forfeiture and restitution of funds, for example:

Boonchai Bach, a Vietnamese national was acquitted on a rhino horn trafficking case involving 14 rhino horns smuggled from South Africa to Thailand during 2018 in a surprise court verdict slammed by conservationists. The case was dismissed by a judge because of a lack of evidence, according to an official at Samut Prakan provincial court, where the trial took place. The case unravelled after a key witness changed his testimony linking Boonchai Bach to the crime. The case "fell apart" when the prosecution's only major witness "flipped" on the stand. Instances such as these demonstrate gaps in the system where sometimes traditional prosecution does not render a successful result. Freeland thus decided to package information via ACET (Analytical Centre of Excellence on Trafficking) and distribute this to AMLO. AMLO worked with Freeland and the South African Police Service Attaché (SAPS) in Bangkok to move this case forward and start reviewing assets belonging to Boonchai Bach. AMLO identified other key players in the field of organized wildlife trafficking syndicate known as HYDRA.

Facilitated by Freeland and conducted by Thailand's anti-money laundering authorities, a March 12, 2021 operation targeting Boonchai Bach, who is also a Thai citizen, was conducted whereby worth of assets were seized from the trafficker. The syndicate is responsible for having trafficked thousands of tonnes of ivory, rhino horn, lion parts and other endangered species from Africa to Vietnam, Thailand and China.

Freeland's Means of Verification

Court and police records related to the syndicate

ANAC have and continue to share case details which have been analysed by Freeland and recommendations given. No arrests have as yet been made. The upcoming BCWG workshop is designed for the law enforcement members to plan, strategize, task responsibilities and timelines to further their investigations, make future arrests and asset forfeitures against identified traffickers and high level poachers.

List of assets seized from high- level traffickers

Asset forfeitures can sometimes take years due to legal processes. Freeland mentors and guides law enforcement authorities during the course of the process until completed. Freeland was recently successful with working alongside the Thailand Anti Money Laundering Organisation and South Africa authorities, to facilitate the seizure of worth of assets from a renowned wildlife trafficker responsible for smuggling large quantities of wildlife products from Southern African countries to South East Asia. The investigation continues to identify the links to South Africa and Mozambique regarding illicit wildlife trafficking and there is a strong possibility this case will yield links to specific lion parts trafficking in the GLTNP region. ANAC and the South African authorities attending the BCWG workshop in Mozambique will be briefed on the latest developments of the case by Freeland and will lay the groundwork for similar asset forfeiture investigations.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/thailand-says-11m-seized-in-wildlife-trafficking-sting/articleshow/81553093.cms>
<https://worldanimalnews.com/breaking-11-million-dollars-worth-of-assets-seized-in-thailand-during-latest-wildlife-trafficking-bust-involving-kingpin-boonchai-bach/>

Confirmation of planned joint operation (we note that due to the nature of this information details may not be available for sharing)

Freeland will prep the BCWG for their involvement in the further investigation of the Boonchai Bach (Hydra syndicate) case. ANAC and the South African authorities will work with Thailand authorities to identify further links to Mozambique and South Africa, including Lion parts offences and identification of additional offenders with the purpose of also identifying additional assets derived from the proceeds of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

The Mozambique workshop is designed to bring together “hands-on” law enforcement investigators operating within and outside the GLTNP region to share information and plan a strategic joint operation for the near future. Further details will be provided during the next quarter.

During the Mozambique BCWG workshop, participating country representatives will also provide presentations covering the following:

- Poaching/trafficking incidents
- Criminal methods used in poaching/trafficking
- Criminal violations committed
- Suspects: people and their businesses
- Trafficking trails
- Payment trails

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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.

Though we have experienced serious delays in training (Indicators 0.2 and 0.3) and in hiring new LPUs due to Forward Operating Base capacity limitations (Indicator 0.1), we are confident we will achieve the outcome by the end of the project period. In the short time since we have regained access to LNP, we have greatly increased our knowledge of the lions in the area, as well as placing collars on several of them. All partners are fully invested in the project and are responding promptly and decisively to incidents. The EMCT in particular has been exceptionally supportive, providing in-kind support far beyond what is outlined in the match funding of the project budget. While COVID-19 has set the clock back on the project, it has also brought people together to get the job done in a way that might not have happened pre-COVID.

The seizure of \$ during March 2021 from members of the Hydra syndicate and Boonchai Bach is seen as a major success in conservation of wildlife in South East Asia and Africa. As a result, it is likely that Freeland can further bridge Mozambique, South Africa, and Thailand for asset freezing of additional syndicate members targeting Mozambique’s and South Africa’s Lions through the establishment of the BCWG. Links have already been established regarding South Africa, Mozambique and Cambodia’s illicit supply chain of illegal Lion parts. By the end of the program, this action will set the stage for much larger and wider actions that are likely going to occur post-program. In the BCWG, it is important to focus on the involvement of Mozambique and the sharing of information related to Lion poaching and trafficking in Mozambique and the GLTP so that international enforcement agencies continue to share, cooperate, and dismantle the illicit supply chain and seize further assets.

ANAC and the South African authorities attending the BCWG workshop in Mozambique during 13-15 April 2021 will be briefed on the latest developments of the case by Freeland and will lay

the groundwork for further asset forfeiture investigations. A strategic investigation plan will be developed by the Big Cats Working Group during the workshop to be conducted at the Karingani Game Reserve, Mozambique.

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: Since COVID restrictions have eased, we have begun collecting data on lion movements, sightings, APU/LPU poaching detections, and trafficking at an increasing rate. We are confident we will collect sufficient data to demonstrate change by the end of the project period.

Assumption 2: Trained individuals remain employed

Comments: The LPUs remain employed by PPF. Due to COVID-related capacity limitations, some of the rangers have been repurposed to general anti-poaching patrols. They continue to collect and report data on lion sightings and sign across a much larger area than we would have been able to achieve if they were deployed in known lion range as LPUs. They have been instrumental in intensive collaring operations over the last several months.

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:

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. SANParks organised the first lion collaring in KNP in November 2020, and dedicated significant resources and personnel to this inaugural collaring. ANAC also remains supportive. The Park Warden is kept up to date through PPF and the EMCT and is happy with the progress of the project.

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

Comments: The EMCT manages all ANAC rangers and the LPU. All APUs and LPUs are armed. The Field Officer is always accompanied by LPUs on all patrols and when searching for lions to collar. The EMCT provides the lion team with a Hytera radio so they can remain in contact with the Forward Operating Base at all times and coordinate with other APUs in the event of poacher contact. The EMCT remains exceptionally supportive, providing air support and additional APUs when requested to address specific incidents.

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

Comments: Ranger upskilling has been postponed. We will schedule a SAWC trainer to travel to LNP for advanced training 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: The assumption is still valid. We will engage with female community members once the lockdown is lifted. We have identified several female rangers in positions of authority, including one APU team leader in LNP who will be excellent role models for engagement with communities.

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

Comments: See Assumption 2

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. We are fundraising to provide better field equipment for the rangers, including rucksacks, bedrolls, headlamps, and bicycles. We will ensure they have the equipment they need to do their job safely and will ensure they are always treated with respect so that their job satisfaction remains high.

Assumption 7: Reporting and communication lines work effectively.

Comments: This is valid and so far remains true. We have established numerous WhatsApp groups to cover issues such as human-wildlife conflict, veterinary assistance, and general lion movements in LNP. We maintain weekly communication with section rangers in LNP. Rangers in positions of authority have access to live lion locations through Earth Ranger. Within LNP, lion staff use Hytera radios supplied by EMCT. They participate in morning and/or evening EMCT ranger meetings to ensure all rangers on patrol know where the lion team plans to operate for the day and what they found at the end of the day. Multiple, intertwining lines of communication ensure that everyone is always fully informed.

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: LPU and APU continue to detect snares, poaching incursions, and to detect and decontaminate poison sites.

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. So far, we have collared seven lions and expect to locate and collar more as we move our efforts to more inaccessible parts of the park.

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. During the reporting period, a poacher was arrested and the entire village locked down in protest. When a park official went there, they held him hostage, though he was later released unharmed. We have been in discussions with Herding for Health and other stakeholders regarding the best approach to obtain this information. The APUs are in a tenuous position. Often their family members are resident in communities that support poaching, so their safety and security within their own communities is at risk. COVID-19 has also limited our ability to build relationships by limiting our movement and ability to host workshops. We are continuing to explore options for addressing this community economic component.

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

These activities have not yet been completed. All assumptions remain valid and important.

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.

These activities have not yet been completed. All assumptions remain valid and important.

Output 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: We observe that police and AML agencies could use more reach out by UK diplomats regarding the London declaration. Most diplomatic reach out appears focused on MoNRE and forestry agencies. The CITES authorities are aware of the London declaration and Kasane Statement but the police, FIU and other agencies do not seem as aware, but they are keen.

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 to date not encountered corruption problems in the carefully selected LEAs that we have engaged for this project.

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

Comments: This assumption is still valid. LEAs do appear to have a baseline of experience and are gaining more experience through the Big Cat Investigation Working Group.

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.

Freeland was instrumental in the arrest of Boonchai Bach and seizure of \$ in assets. They have been working closely with ANAC to facilitate cross-border investigations and to map supply chains and identify syndicate members.

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

In Year 2 of this project we have not had measurable impact on most of the statements below because training has been postponed. 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.
- Through Freeland's relationship with ANAC, we have contributed to 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. Freeland and ANAC have been meeting weekly to discuss trade and collaborate on mapping trade routes.

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. As noted above, Freeland has made progress working with ANAC to map trade routes from Mozambique to Southeast Asia.
- 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.

Due to COVID-19 lockdowns, our impact has been limited. However, by monitoring collared lions since November 2020 in KNP, we have identified one poisoning incident where poachers were targeting our male lions. A second poisoning incident occurred in an area where we have yet to capture and collar lions. The second site in particular was set up using a poisoned kudu surrounded by a boma to keep hyenas away. This suggests the poachers operating in this area are skilled at specifically targeting lions. We will spend Y3Q1 searching for lions to collar in the area of this poisoning event. The area is exceptionally rugged and on the LNP side has no road network, but we have identified this as the highest risk area for lion poisoning.

Additionally, we have prevented two potential retaliatory killings of lions that predated on livestock. Both of the communities that experienced losses have previously killed lions. While we cannot yet say we have reduced retaliatory killing by 80%, we are making progress toward this goal.

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. Advanced ranger training will be provided once COVID-19 lockdown restrictions allow.

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. Once COVID-19 regulations allow us to gather, we will set up a community engagement event to encourage women and girls from communities around the park to become rangers. We will then be able to train and hire female rangers to add to the LPU. One of the APU team leaders at the EMCT FOB is a woman and is very respected in her position. She will be an excellent mentor to incoming female rangers. 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 hired a young woman to position of Training Coordinator under a projected 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 is being trained for collection of intelligence from participants and for further liaison with enforcement agencies. Another woman was hired by Freeland as a Financial Officer.

Other activities:

We are also identifying students to earn advanced degrees, particularly through Eduardo Mondlane University in Maptuo, in association with this project and will prioritise Mozambican women for these opportunities.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

We are taking a multi-pronged approach to achieving the stated Outcome of improving the capacity of the GLTP and Mozambique to detect and prevent the illegal killing of lions and trade in their parts. By addressing this problem from several angles, we will be able to achieve the stated Outcome within the project period. We address the problem from four angles:

Output 1: We are protecting lions in their natural habitat.

We monitor lion movements; proactively respond to human-wildlife conflict incidents (one in March 2021 and one in April 2021 so far) to prevent retaliatory killing of lions; and will provide advanced training to anti-poaching units on the ground to improve their capacity to detect lion sign, poacher sign, and proactively respond to potential threats. In this way, we are securing the major source of lion parts in Mozambique.

Output 2: We are countering and reducing the impact of poison, the most common method of killing lions.

We are providing Poison Intervention Training, which will allow rangers to identify potential poisoning events when first discovered. This ensures they are able to preserve evidence to support prosecution of individuals arrested in association with the event. It also ensures they can quickly and safely decontaminate the site to prevent further wildlife loss. By detecting and decontaminating poison sites, we have removed two poisoning sites in KNP that were set to deliberately target lions. One poacher was arrested in conjunction with the second site. No lions were killed as a result of these poisoning events. This training also ensures rangers can easily recognise containers of poison when they arrest individuals suspected of poaching. This ensures they can handle evidence safely and maintain chain of custody for prosecution.

Output 3: We are capacitating Customs officials at ports of entry.

By training Mozambique customs officials to recognise parts from illegally traded wildlife that are hidden among legally traded parts, we will reduce the likelihood that parts make it to

markets overseas. By disrupting the trade network, we reduce profit and make it much more difficult for illegal wildlife trafficking organisations to operate in Mozambique.

Output 4: We are mapping the trade routes and disrupting international syndicates.

The most destructive trade is associated with transnational organised crime. By working with law enforcement officials in Mozambique and Southeast Asia, we will conduct coordinated investigations on a global scale to map and disrupt supply chains and prevent illegally traded parts from getting to market.

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.

Peace Parks is monitoring the LPU patrols, including detections of potential poachers, snares, and poisoning incidents. This data is recorded and analysed in Cmore 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. We have arranged to obtain this data from the analyst monthly.

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

Freeland employees have been successful in leveraging resources and contacts to start creating the enforcement chain that this program requires in order to help break illicit lion parts trade supply chains between Southern Africa and Asia. Freeland focused on initiating and establishing a long term, transnational BCWG, which is, by the end of this Project, likely to assist law enforcement to make further arrests enabling Mozambique, RSA and Thailand to seize additional assets from Hydra syndicate members targeting Southern Africa's Lions including the GLTNP region. Freeland have offices and experienced ex-law enforcement and intelligence analysis staff in both Southeast Asia and Southern Africa who continuously work alongside and assist law enforcement enabling the positive progress of this Project.

A major indicator that Freeland's Activities are contributing to the project outcome has been the arrest of Boonchai Bach. Through trade route mapping and collaborative investigations through the BCWG, it will become much more difficult for traffickers to obtain and ship Lion parts out of Mozambique.

There have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period.

9. Lessons learnt

What worked well

After some teething issues related to the previous lion project, we received buy-in from all parties, including a signed provisional agreement in July 2020 between LNP management, PPF, and the EWT to proceed with collaring lions before the official ANAC permit was received. This show of good faith was a great indication that our diplomacy and relationship building has been effective. This was followed in September by our official ANAC permit (Annex 4) and in November by our SANParks permit (Annex 5).

Our use of WhatsApp groups and continuous, daily communication with rangers, veterinarians, and park management has been exceptionally effective in maintaining momentum and enthusiasm for the project. As we write this report, we are engaging with the APU team in LNP regarding a lion sighting they reported yesterday. They have deployed an LPU team to track the lions as we prepare to collar them. The ability to coordinate this type of operation in real time from anywhere in the world is a game changer and will ensure that we do not miss opportunities to place collars or to intervene in human-wildlife conflict situations.

The relationship between Freeland and law enforcement agencies in both South East Asia and southern Africa remains very good at this stage. They have established the Big Cat Working Group, which brings together law enforcement and wildlife agencies in Mozambique and

Southeast Asia. They have been meeting with ANAC on a weekly basis to discuss poaching incidents, arrests, seizures, and to map trade routes. This led to a workshop that brings together IWT specialists from South Africa, Mozambique, Southeast Asia, and other countries in southern Africa, which will be held in April 2021.

The relationship between Freeland and law enforcement agencies in both South East Asia and Southern Africa has, during the length of this reporting period, been very good. This will continue. Every effort will be taken to continue with activities and Freeland is on track with the required timelines.

Challenges

If COVID was not an issue, the project leader would have visited ANAC head office in Maputo, the Eduardo Mondlane University, and the site earlier and we would have been able to move relationships forward much more quickly. Nevertheless, we have had discussions with relevant parties. We are making sure we align with ANAC priorities and are working with a professor to identify Mozambican students to work with this project and other EWT carnivore projects in Mozambique.

The landscape in Mozambique is exceptionally rugged and the road network is sparse and poorly maintained. If we had fully understood this, we would have spent more on reinforcing the vehicle to prevent damage. This has now been done.

The communities in the park were difficult to access even before COVID. A history of antipathy between park management and the communities has made them very untrusting and difficult to engage with. We hope that by demonstrating we are using collared lions to reduce human-wildlife conflict, we will gain some social capital that will allow us to sit down with these communities to discuss economics. While Massingir town sits at the entrance to the park, it is risky to engage with people in the village due to their links to organised rhino poaching. Branded wildlife vehicles tend to elicit active disdain. Rangers from this area walk a fine line between family and their job and their personal safety is at risk. We are working with the EMCT to find solutions to this issue so we can gather economic data on the ranger's families.

Recommendations

Particularly during the pandemic, when in-person meetings have not been possible, it is critical to find other ways to engage with partners regularly. People get busy and forget their roles and responsibilities. WhatsApp groups and frequent check-ins can counter this issue and keep everyone on track.

Politics and red tape may be increasing and morphing during the pandemic, and is particularly complex in Mozambique. It's important to remain neutral, but fully aware of all stakeholder priorities, agendas, and expectations as well as inter-stakeholder politics. Having alternative plans and being prepared to pivot quickly makes it easier to maintain project momentum and achieve project goals. We have also experienced miscommunication and misconstruing of our intentions as stakeholders discuss between themselves. Making sure to engage directly and frequently with each stakeholder ensures they have first order knowledge of the project plan.

The way forward

We will continue to keep close, nearly daily communication with all stakeholders to ensure everyone stays on the same page and has the opportunity to express concerns and give input on operations in real time.

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

Reviewer comment 1: In Y1, Peace Parks was under the impression that we should only report on lion related poaching incidents. In many cases, it is not possible to know what poachers are after, and often they pursue multiple species in one excursion. This year, we have included anti-poaching statistics for all APUs operating in LNP.

Reviewer comment 2: Our baselines were measured during the previous lion project (lion densities), which were officially calculated in 2015. At this time, the researcher detected lions in

29% of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and an abundance of 66.2 lions at a density of 0.99/100 km² in LNP. In 2017, through targeted poaching, this had reduced to 22.1 at a density of 0.33 lions/100 km². We will conduct another survey to calculate lion abundance in 2021.

We have baseline poaching data and trends through the EMCT Cmore system. We have included a graph of poaching activity since 2018.

Reviewer comment 3: Herding for Health has been fully integrated into the project. They are involved in all communications through WhatsApp groups and direct messaging. Currently, we alert them when lions approach a particular community and they respond by ensuring livestock are secured. We are discussing the option of giving key individuals access to lion locations, but are also considering other more security conscious ways of ensuring they have access to important information without exposing lion locations to the general community.

As indicated in comments under Activity 1.5, we have not been able to closely monitor lion poaching without collared lions in LNP. With the collaring of the first LNP lion in February 2021, we will be able to more closely track lion-specific poaching in Y3.

COVID and community hostility has continued to hamper our ability to engage in poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement. However, the fact that we have collared lions and are actively tracking them and notifying Herding for Health staff when they approach communities will reduce losses and thereby bolster existing livelihoods.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project design has remained largely the same. Based on lion movement data gathered since November (KNP) and February (LNP), we will focus more on collaring male lions. The two males that are currently collared travel very large distances, which brings them into contact with livestock and takes them into KNP. Retaliatory killing of these individuals could potentially destabilise prides far into KNP. Poachers also tend to prefer males for their parts. One of the poisoning incidents clearly targeted an area where one of our collared male coalitions was particularly active.

We are working with Herding for Health to monitor livestock losses in relation to lion movement. In March, we participated in an intervention to deter one of our collared lions from killing more livestock. We alerted Herding for Health staff that the lion was headed for the cattle post. Unfortunately, the lion killed two cows that were left out of the boma for the night. We arrived on site and the irate owner showed up drunk and aggressive. The LPUs were able to defuse the situation. We then worked with AWT to increase fixes to every 10 min so we could track the lion more closely. We used a variety of methods, including loud music and vuvuzelas to turn the lion away from the livestock boma. Eventually, this worked and he did not return to the boma. This exercise highlighted the need for a clear SOP outlining roles and responsibilities when responding to lions approaching cattle. An advanced draft is currently under review by the partners (Annex 8). It also highlighted the need to train Herding for Health staff in methods to safely deter lions and other predators. We subsequently trained several staff and organised vuvuzelas for them.

The communities inside and adjacent to LNP remain particularly hostile to park management and wildlife personnel. We have also been inhibited from engaging with them by COVID. However, as the COVID threat lifts, we will engage with them more. Working with these unique communities will require significant creativity to build sufficient trust to engage in activities aimed at improving livelihoods.

After a site visit with potential donors, we have provisionally secured funding from the Lion Recovery Fund to support this work. The total amount is yet to be confirmed, but will be approximately. If all goes well and we prove measurable impact, we will be eligible for regular funding for LNP and other parks within the GLTP.

While COVID lockdowns set the project timeline back by several months, we were able to conduct parallel work by providing Poison Intervention Training to over 450 rangers in the GLTP in June and July 2020.

Conservation politics in Mozambique are complex. However, we have built significant respect for our role in Mozambique lion conservation among other conservation partners and have solidified several important relationships. As we expand our lion work across the GLTP, working as part of the conservation community will remain essential to the success of this project. By nurturing these relationships, we have greatly reduced the risks to our long term success in Mozambique.

12. Sustainability and legacy

We have engaged with a variety of important players in Mozambique lion conservation, including the Mozambique Wildlife Alliance, the Gorongosa Project, Karingani, ANAC, and Eduardo Mondlane University. All lion conservation actors are fully aware of our work. Mozambique is going to establish a lion forum to share conservation lessons and we have been invited to participate.

We met with Prof Valerio Machandza to discuss providing opportunities for Mozambican students to pursue advanced degrees. This will include access to lion tracking and collar data.

Due to security concerns, only selected individuals from each partner organisation have access to live lion location data.

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.

Concerns have been raised about the issues that caused Panthera to leave the project area. We have had extensive discussions with project partners and are taking a very different approach to this project. Where the Panthera researcher was operating independently and managing the LPU across a huge area, we are not integrated into the EMCT. The Lion Field Officer and all project personnel report to the EMCT leader and the EMCT has instructed all rangers to collect data on lion sightings. This integration promotes stability, coordination, and trust.

The previous annual report reviewer also raised concerns about the sustainability of the anti-poaching model, indicating there have been questionable results after over a decade of attempts to secure LNP. While this was previously true, the EMCT took over management of all park rangers in 2018. Since then, poaching has decreased significantly. They have secured the southwest Intensive Protection Zone and are expanding patrols throughout the park. Their methodology has been so effective, the Peace Parks Foundation will be contracting the EMCT to manage anti-poaching across the GLTP, including Banhine and Zinave National Parks and Maputo Special Reserve. The EMCT has demonstrated their skill and ability to mount rapid response operations on multiple occasions in response to lion movements and human-wildlife conflict. While the statistics in Annex 6 suggest snare detections and arrests have not changed significantly between 2019 and 2020, this is due to three factors: 1) Most of the reduction occurred within the first year, 2) they initially focused on the Intensive Protection Zone and are now moving further afield, and 3) COVID motivated people to seek additional sources of food and income. The fact that poaching encounters didn’t go up during COVID is evidence of the EMCT’s effectiveness.

Finally, many of the settlements within LNP have agreed to move out of the park. Machandazulo B moved out of the park in early 2021. This community was located within 10 km of the KNP border and was a known lion poisoning location. As communities move out, the EMCT will shift their focal area east to focus on poachers coming from communities along the eastern boundary of LNP.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have ensured that all stakeholders are fully aware that the project is funded by the IWT Challenge Fund. We listed IWTCF as the sole funder in our permit applications to both wildlife authorities and always ensure the IWTCF is credited in all publications, social media posts, and interactions with new potential partners in Mozambique.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 had a significant impact on project. Border closures prevented us from accessing LNP site until February 2021. During this time, we continued to build relationships, came to agreements with partners through remote meetings and over email, and arranged with Mozambique partners to place the first collar on a lioness in LNP. We were communicating daily with the EMCT through WhatsApp. Through this real-time communication, the EMCT which was able to fly to investigate several lion movements from KNP to potentially risky areas in LNP. We will continue the use of WhatsApp groups and Teams meetings to nurture the relationships we have built over the past year.

We were unable to engage with communities, including engaging with women and girls from communities in Mozambique. We will do this as soon as it is safe to do so.

It is unfortunate that the Covid pandemic occurred during this program period but we have made good progress in relation to achieving the program objectives. The sensitive nature of intelligence gathering meant that, in some cases, individuals were not willing or able to be interviewed or to share intelligence during virtual meetings. With the ease of travel restrictions, face-to-face interviews were conducted by Freeland analysts in the GLTP area during the last quarter of this reporting period and will be continued in the final quarter of Freeland project period. This has delayed intelligence gathering to a certain extent, so it was not completed within the original timeframe.

We planned to hold the BCWG workshop in Y2, but this had to be postponed until April 2021. Freeland is on track to meet their objectives by the end of Y3Q1, but this has only been achieved by because they have focused their efforts to achieve in a few months what they had planned to achieve over all of Y2.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

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).

16. Project expenditure

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

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

Some participants of the BCWG workshop who had accepted invitations had to, at the last minute, cancel their physical attendance due to COVID and plan to attend virtually. The associated flights and other travel would have been expensed in March 2021. Having fewer people in attendance meant lower expenditures against the Travel & Subsistence budget. Out of a total allocated budget of £Freeland only spent a total of only £in Year 2. Freeland are highly motivated and encouraged to continue gathering more intelligence information which will enable them to create more detailed maps on Activity 1.2 - Creation of Detailed Maps of Lion Parts Supply Chain Transit Routes. They have identified three criminal syndicates operating in the GLTFCA region, with associated supply chains. In order effectively complete the creation of detailed maps of Lion parts supply chain transit routes, Freeland requests to allocate the expenditure-based balance of £ from Travel and Subsistence budget against Activity 1.2. This will assist with in-person interviews, engagement with confidential informants, and in-person information exchange with LEAs.

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

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

Freeland agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

During the course of this program and which was previously reported on but no details were made available at the time due to the sensitive nature, Freeland were recently successful with working alongside the Thailand Anti Money Laundering Organisation and South Africa authorities whereby during March 2021 \$ worth of assets were seized from a renowned wildlife trafficker responsible for smuggling huge quantities of illicit wildlife products from Southern African countries to South East Asia. The investigation continues identifying the links to South Africa and Mozambique regarding illicit wildlife trafficking and there is a strong possibility this case will yield links to specific lion parts trafficking in the GLTNP region. ANAC and the South African authorities attending the BCWG in Mozambique will be briefed on the latest developments of the case by Freeland and will lay the groundwork for similar asset forfeiture investigations. A strategic investigation plan will be developed by the Big Cats Working Group

during the workshop to be conducted at the Karingani Game Reserve, Southern Mozambique during 13-15 April 2021.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/thailand-says-11m-seized-in-wildlife-trafficking-sting/articleshow/81553093.cms>

<https://worldanimalnews.com/breaking-11-million-dollars-worth-of-assets-seized-in-thailand-during-latest-wildlife-trafficking-bust-involving-kingpin-boonchai-bach/>

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

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 Poison training has been postponed until June 2021.</p> <p>1.3 Customs training has been postponed. We have established all necessary contacts within the Mozambique Customs Authority and will schedule training as soon as COVID restrictions allow.</p> <p>1.4 Freeland has made progress towards this indicator through the development of the Big Cat Investigation Working Group and weekly meetings with ANAC security personnel.</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>1.1 Refresher training has been shifted to Year 3.</p> <p>1.2 PPF has maintained employment of 12 LPU 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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.</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>1.3 All LPU rangers have received Basic training. They will receive refresher training in Year 3.</p> <p>1.4 Knowledge exchange will occur in Year 3, although not with the Black Mambas. We have identified several female rangers in positions of authority, including on female team leader in LNP, who are willing to talk to local women and girls about careers in conservation.</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 unemployment has risen. Due to permit restrictions and COVID-19 travel limitations, we have not been able to develop the situational analysis, but this should be achieved in Y3.</p> <p>1.6 We have deployed 7 Lion collars. Of these, 5 lions have cross-boundary territories. Key people from each organisation have direct access to live locations.</p> <p>1.7 Collaring in LNP began in Feb 21. We are therefore still identifying current territories so that we can identify vacated territories.</p> <p>1.8 We are currently quantifying lion survival in order to clarify changes from the previous study that ended in 2018.</p>	<p>1.2 PPF will continue to employ, supply, and deploy the LPUs.</p> <p>1.3 LPU rangers will receive refresher training and value-added training in Year 3.</p> <p>1.4 The Regional Ranger for northern KNP, other female rangers in KNP, and one of the female team leaders in LNP will all participate in an outreach programme to encourage women and girls to pursue a career in nature conservation.</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 5 more Lions in KNP and LNP by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>1.7 We will track Lions across LNP using satellite collars and conduct a photographic callup survey across KNP and LNP to calculate Lion density and identify vacated territories. The most intense protection will initially be focused in the Intensive Protection Zone, so we will monitor this population the most closely for signs of recovery.</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>1.7 At least one territory of a resident pride extirpated in Mozambique through poaching 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 was hired in Y1.	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 Y3 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 continue to be employed. The list of rangers is available in Annex 6.	This activity is complete.
Activity 1.4 Deploy and manage all three Lion Protection Units in known important lion areas.		The LPUs have been instrumental in identifying Lion movement and collaring 3 of the currently collared Lions.	We will collar at least 5 more lions in Y3.
Activity 1.5 Document changes in earnings and clarify number of dependents of LPU rangers.		EMCT staff does not have time to interview LPUs. Once we are finished locating and collaring lions, we will interview the LPU rangers to identify previous earnings and how becoming rangers has improved their economic status.	We now have access to the EMCT Forward Operating Base and have begun to develop trust among the LPUs since our arrival in Feb 2021. We will soon be able to interview them regarding their financial status. We will do this once we have finished collaring Lions.
Activity 1.6 Purchase an additional vehicle for lion monitoring, register and insure vehicle.		We have purchased a vehicle, registered, and insured it.	This activity is complete.
Activity 1.7 Hold a knowledge exchange session between the Black Mambas and the APUs in the GLTP.		We were unable to engage with communities and occupancy at the	We have connected with the Regional ranger in northern KNP, which covers half of our project area. She and other senior

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		Forward Operating Base was restricted to 50% during COVID lockdown.	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. One of the female LNP ranger team leaders is from a town near LNP and will also be an excellent role model. This depends on COVID-19 travel restrictions.
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 Y3 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, assist with collaring, and go on patrols.
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 the EMCT and logged in Cmore. 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.		EMCT rangers, including the LPU, arrested 9 poachers and assisted with 3 convictions.	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 Cmore 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.		The EMCT is following up on at least 11 court cases.	The EMCT 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 3. We have approval from SANParks to conduct a photographic callup survey to calculate Lion densities across KNP and LNP.	This activity will be conducted in Y3Q2.
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 3	This activity will be conducted in Y3Q2.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.16 Collar one female from the three prides and one male of each coalition utilising their pride area.		We have collared 5 females and 2 males.	We will collar 3 more males and 2 more females.
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.		Collar data, combined with human-wildlife conflict data, is currently used to inform ranger patrols across the Intensive Protection Zone.	Ranger patrols guided by Lion movement will be expanded to the eastern and northern portions of LNP.
Activity 1.18 Conduct ongoing surveys to update lion population status and habitat use and to measure the impact of poaching on lion viability.		Data collection on this activity has started.	Lion surveys will be conducted in Y3 and lion movement and survival will be tracked to quantify poaching impact on the population.
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.		We have focused collaring in the Internal Protection Zone.	We will expand collaring and Lion-guided patrols in the eastern and northern portions of LNP.
Activity 1.20 Use lion population data to monitor lion population trends and SMART data to monitor poaching trends.		The EMCT has been collecting data on Lion sightings and sign since their arrival in 2018. Current collared Lions are augmenting this data.	This activity will continue in Y3.
Output 2. The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies	<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 has been drafted by the end of Year 1.</p>	Poison Intervention Training (PIT) has been postponed until June 2021.	Four Wildlife Poisoning Response Training Interventions will be held for 100 learners in LNP. We will conduct this training in Zinave National Park, also part of the GLTFCA, directly following the LNP training. We plan to provide PIT for Banhine National Park and Maputo Special Reserve later in Y3.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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 has been postponed to Y3 (June 2021). Currently there is no progress to report on these activities.	We will provide Poison Intervention Training for rangers in LNP and Zinave National Parks in June 2021 and in Banhine National Park and Maputo Special Reserve later in the year.
<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 undertaken in Y3 of the project. Currently there is no progress to report on this output.	We will work on this output in Y3. 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 engaged with officials to plan logistics and anticipate running these courses once travel opens. Over COVID, several people left their positions in the Mozambican Customs Authority. We have established new relationships with their successors. We have also begun investigating online training as an alternative.
Activities 3 (see logframe)		Customs Officials Training will occur in Y3 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>4.1 Freeland has met with ANAC and LEAs from Mozambique and Southeast Asia on a weekly basis to discuss arrests, seizures, and the activity of poaching syndicates.</p> <p>4.2 Freeland was instrumental in the seizure of \$ million of assets from Boochai Bach.</p> <p>4.3 Freeland formed the Big Cat Investigation Working Group, which brings together Law Enforcement Agencies from South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Laos, Malaysia, and Cambodia, with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force being the coordinating law enforcement agency.</p>	<p>4.1 Freeland will conduct the BCWG during 13-15 April 2021 in Mozambique. This workshop will bring together law enforcement experts from Mozambique, South Africa, and Tanzania to share intel on crime syndicates working in the region and map illegal wildlife trade routes.</p> <p>Freeland will also continue to collect data to share with LEAs via the intelligence report and weekly Zoom conference calls</p> <p>4.2 Freeland will continue to work with partners to identify other Hydra syndicate members (in addition to Boonchai Bach) operating in the GLTP region, arrest them, and seize their assets.</p> <p>4.3 Freeland will conduct the BCWG during 13-15 April 2021 in Mozambique with participation from key illicit lion trafficking law enforcement investigators from Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania.</p> <p>Plans are in place to enable the African and SEA BCWG countries to continue collaborating after the workshop. The BCWG will plan and collaborate with cross border Lion parts trafficking investigation leading to arrests and asset seizures</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>Freeland conducted investigations and created intelligence leads which are analysed and confirmed through the</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to collect data with various organizations to share with LEAs. They will continue to conduct interviews related to the illicit lion parts supply chain for the purpose of completion of the mapping</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Freeland Analytical Centre of Excellence (ACE) Nuix data platform.</p> <p>A Freeland Data Intelligence Consultant is has conducted interviews in South Africa and Mozambique related to the illicit supply chain of lion parts in the GLTNP.</p>	<p>which will be presented to LE during the next quarter.</p> <p>Intelligence leads will be presented to the law enforcement officials from Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa during the Big Cats Working Group workshop to be held in Karingani, Mozambique during 13-15 April 2021. The presentation will be conducted by Freeland intelligence investigators and analysts by face-to-face and virtual zoom PowerPoint presentations.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Assess linkages of other associated crimes.</p>		<p>Freeland accompanied an ANAC officer to the GLTP area and Massingir to engage potential informers who are ex-Lion poachers. Freeland is also currently engaging with confidential informants within the region to gather information on the poaching of Lions and trade in their parts, trafficking incidents, and syndicate members involved. A major focus on the investigation and interviews are assessing linkages of other associated crimes.</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to gather intelligence related to the link between poaching and other crimes. They will present to the workshop participants a detailed analysis of associated crimes both in South East Asia and Southern Africa which will assist law enforcement in their current lion parts trafficking investigations, prosecutions and in their identifying and investigating criminal syndicate asset forfeitures.</p> <p>Freeland present at the workshop during the next quarter and updates will be provided in the final report.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Confirm data by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centres of Excellence (ACE).</p>		<p>Freeland's partner Nuix continues to provide technology and expertise to conduct the analyses required to identify and disrupt syndicates and map trade routes. All data sent to law enforcement is analyzed by ACET analysts and information is cross-referenced with the ACE database.</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to confirm data collected via our ACE Nuix analysts and partners.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Based on Freeland's ACET intelligence report methodology an updated bi-weekly intelligence report is forwarded to ANAC and discussed with them during the weekly zoom calls.</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to send analysed information at least twice per month and conduct weekly zoom calls with ANAC. Detailed face-to-face discussions will be conducted at the BCWG workshop.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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.</p>		<p>Information and intelligence is being gathered and analysed relating to consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked within and associated with the GLTP.</p> <p>An initial presentation of the mapping will be presented by Ms. Prerana Sethiya during the BCWG workshop.</p> <p>Additional information obtained during the BCWG workshop related to the information sharing will be included and ingested into the final transit route maps.</p>	<p>Freeland plans to present progress on transit route and supply chain mapping during the Big Cats working group during the next quarter.</p> <p>Freeland will present the final mapping product via a zoom platform to South Africa and Mozambique trusted law enforcement officers.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Information obtained during the weekly zoom calls with ANAC and information obtained from confidential sources is verified and added to the ACET database on a bi-weekly basis. The analysed data is at this time provided to ANAC and law enforcement in Thailand via the Intelligence Report.</p>	<p>Freeland continues to update the data base when data is received. Freeland plans to engage and share with trusted South African law enforcement officials during the BCWG workshop during the next quarter.</p> <p>Freeland will connect the SEA BCWG and the BCWG comprising of Tanzania, South Africa and Mozambique with Lusaka Agreement Task Force coordinating efforts in order for them to be in a position to share information and intelligence and conduct cross continental Big Cats investigations long term and more rapidly.</p> <p>Freeland plan to present this initiative during the BCWG during the next quarter.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 Send analysed information to trusted LEAs to be actioned or for verification purposes at least twice per month.</p>		<p>See Activity 4.4</p>	<p>Freeland will continue to send analysed information at least twice per month</p>
<p>Activity 4.8 Share recommendations with LEAs to provide opportunities for feedback.</p>		<p>During the weekly calls with ANAC Mozambique Freeland makes continuous recommendations regarding the information relating to the poaching</p>	<p>Freeland, in collaboration with Lusaka Agreement Task Force, USHSI attaché, Grace Farms Foundations financial investigation expert and Basel Governance</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>of Lions and illegal trade in their parts in Mozambique and the GLTP.</p> <p>Freeland continues to assist in facilitating ANAC investigations and recently made an introduction via Zoom call between ANAC and the Director of Tanzania NTSCIU enabling them to have in depth discussions regarding wildlife trafficking cases including lion parts trafficking between Mozambique and Tanzania.</p>	<p>Institute Asset forfeiture expert will provide mentorship and share recommendations during and after the BCWG workshop. This will enable participants to prepare strategic collaborative investigations with associated responsibilities and timelines on identified traffickers and poachers within the GLTP region.</p>

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

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact:			
A 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	<p>By the end of Year 3</p> <p>0.1 The number of newly established lion protection units is increased by 2 in the GLTP</p> <p>0.2 At least 25 law enforcement officials have skills and resources to respond to poisoning in the GLTP</p> <p>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</p>	<p>0.1.1 Project annual and closure reports</p> <p>0.1.2 Detailed MOV as per Outputs below</p>	<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
	0.4 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.		
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 • 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 • 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
	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	
	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	

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
		<p>1.3.5 Monthly SMART reports detailing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patrol efforts across areas of historically minimal-to-zero law enforcement presence • Interventions undertaken, e.g. number of snares removed, poison incidents resolved, and traps destroyed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prides in vulnerable areas can be located and caught for fitting of collars • 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 • 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)</p> <p>1.4.2 Attendance register for the participating APU members</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>	

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
	1.7 At least one territory of a resident pride extirpated in Mozambique through poaching is naturally recolonised by dispersing animals from contiguous areas by the end Year 3	1.7.1 Occupancy of lions from focused track surveys complemented with data gathered by patrols in 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	

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
	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	
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	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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 follows 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.
- 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.

- 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.

- 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

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
8	<p>Freeland have assisted the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in drafting a management and action plan after two syndicates were identified. The management and action plan will be submitted to LEAs during the next quarter.</p> <p>Freeland have engaged Mozambique authorities every two weeks via zoom conference calls with and discussed intelligence generated with recommendations for action.</p>				24		24	26
11A	<p>Freeland in conjunction with Thailand, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania LEA's identified three high level criminal networks and associated trade routes involving the GLTNP area and are currently completing the mapping objective to be submitted and presented to LEA's during the last quarter</p>				3		3	3
11B	<p>On August 12, 2020, Customs of</p>				2		2	2

	<p>Cambodia Phnom Penh airport, seized 15 boxes containing wildlife products. The 15 packages were sent from 3 different countries (Spain, Nigeria and Mozambique). The seizure from Mozambique is 279.86kg of Lion/Tiger Bones, in 4 boxes, originating South Africa and transiting Maputo, Mozambique.</p> <p>During November 2020 a Vietnamese woman was arrested at Maputo airport with five rhino horns amounting to 4,3 kilograms, 36 lion teeth and 127 lion claws</p>							
13A	<p>Arrested: Boonchai Bach, a Thailand national and high-level member of the Hydra syndicate</p> <p>A 30-year old Vietnamese woman, Tran Kieu Trang, was arrested at Maputo airport with five rhino horns amounting to 4,3 kilograms, 36 lion teeth and 127 lion claws. It is believed and currently under investigation by ANAC as to the source of the illicit wildlife products being from the GLTNP area, specifically Kruger National Park</p>				2		2	

13A	9 poachers arrested by EMCT				9		9	
13B	On August 12, 2020, 279.86kg of Lion/Tiger Bones, in 4 boxes, originating South Africa and transiting Maputo, Mozambique – Trafficking of 279.86kg of Lion/Tiger Bones, Value of seizure is USD\$ November 2020, five rhino horns amounting to 4,3 kilograms, 36 lion teeth and 127 lion claws with a value of USD\$				2		2	
11C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution				2		2	
11D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime				2		2	
13E	Boonchai Bach, a high-level member of the Hydra syndicate, was arrested whereby worth of assets were seized from the trafficker.				1		1	
13E	3 poachers convicted with assistance from EMCT				3		3	
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency				0		0	
14	Facilitated by Freeland and conducted by Thailand's anti-money laundering authorities, a March 12, 2021 operation targeting Boonchai Bach, a				1		1	

	high-level member of the Hydra syndicate, was conducted whereby worth of assets were seized from the trafficker. The Hydra syndicate is responsible for having trafficked thousands of tonnes of ivory, rhino horn, lion parts and other endangered species from Africa including Mozambique and South Africa to Vietnam, Thailand and China.							
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection				24		24	26
16C	Freeland in partnership with their partner Nuix Technologies established a data base platform - the Freeland Analytical Centre of Excellence (ACE) Nuix data platform. to which intelligence was ingested and analysed by Freeland analysts.				1		1	1

Table 2 Publications

There were no publications in Year 2.

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

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	