



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT074
Project title	Cracking Wildlife Smuggling in Madagascar
Country/ies	Madagascar
Lead organisation	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Partner institution(s)	Flics sans Frontières; Alliance Voahary Gasy; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests; DLA Piper
IWT grant value	£188,364
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2019 – 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019-March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Jeff Dawson
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.durrell.org/wildlife/species-index/ploughshare-tortoise/
Report author(s) and date	Hasina Randriamanampisoa, Jeffrey Dawson - 06 May 2020

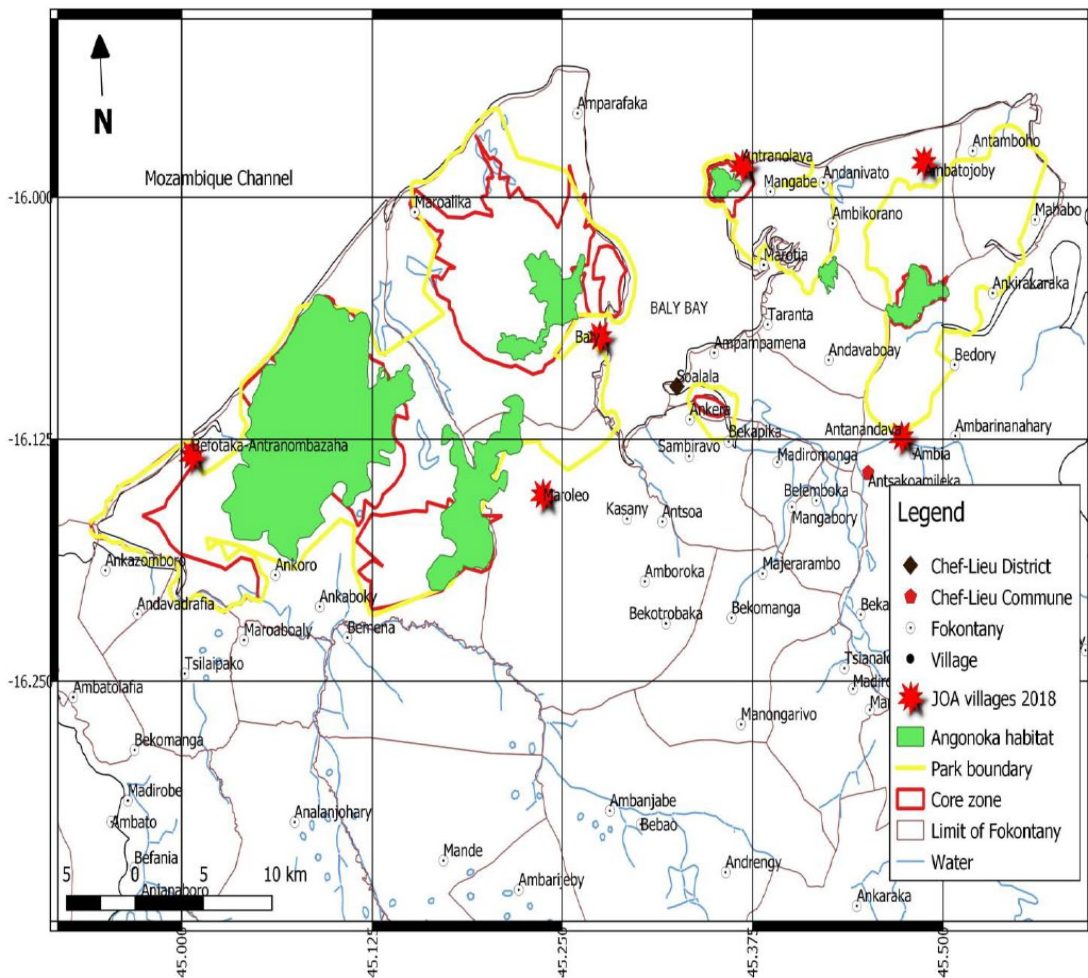
1. Project summary

Focusing on the most threatened tortoise in the world, this project aims to improve national capacity for cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar. The Critically Endangered ploughshare tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*) is at risk of extinction due to poaching for the illegal pet trade and habitat loss. It is endemic to Baly Bay National Park, Madagascar and found only in a small number of increasingly fragmented pockets of bamboo mosaic habitat at this site (see map below). Despite successful captive breeding and release initiatives over the last 30 years, a substantial poaching threat continues to threaten the species and adult individuals can now fetch over \$30,000 in East Asian markets. Poaching intensified in 2009 during a period of political instability in Madagascar and then significantly escalated from 2016. The total wild population has plummeted from an estimated 1,000 adults in 2013 to fewer than 200 adults today. The level of threat to this species from the illegal wildlife trade cannot be understated and the establishment of effective national infrastructure for law enforcement in response to wildlife crimes in Madagascar is imperative to the survival of this species in addition to many other species of endangered flora and fauna, e.g. the radiated tortoise and Madagascar rosewood.

There are approximately 16,000 people living around Baly Bay National Park (63,000ha) where the ploughshare tortoise is found. The region is arid and remote, and routinely cut off in the wet season. The last year (2019-20) in particular has been characterised by extreme weather events with very dry weather lasting well into the normal wet season followed by a cyclone, which hit Soalala in December 2019 causing widespread devastation to communities across the region and claiming approximately 2,636 lives (BNGRC, 2020). People are desperately poor (mean Multi-dimensional Poverty Index of 0.46) and rely on fishing (coastal communities) or subsistence agriculture (inland communities). Durrell works closely with communities in Baly Bay and is currently

implementing a five year Jersey Overseas Aid funded project to improve household nutrition, financial independence, reproductive health, sustainable natural resource use and Protected Area management capacity through a series of interventions including Climate Smart Agriculture techniques, primary school market gardens, village saving and loan associations and the provision of literacy and good governance training.

Complementing habitat protection, community engagement and rural development activities, this project will build effective counter wildlife trafficking capacity by implementing strategies at two levels; strengthening law enforcement and ensuring effective legal frameworks. To improve law enforcement, the project focuses on the site level by incentivising patrollers who are the frontline defence for the tortoises and the national park and then on the regional and national level, by addressing capacity to identify, arrest and prosecute smugglers. This is being achieved through training and mentoring with law enforcement agencies. Formal collaboration between Ministries will be built to establish the foundation for sustainable national counter wildlife trafficking capacity. Under this IWT Challenge fund project, principal beneficiaries in Baly Bay are the 52 patrollers organised by Durrell to patrol core tortoise areas within the national park. Additionally, there is a larger group of community patrollers coordinated by Madagascar National Parks who cover the broader area. Patrollers work in extremely difficult conditions, with limited equipment and threats to their personal safety. Project activities are working to improve their conditions, their standing within their communities and support their continued active participation in protecting the ploughshare tortoise. The investment in their skills and equipment, aims to better protect them, improve their employment potential and also improve their standing within the community. Typically, one patroller is the head of their household and therefore over 50 households with an average of five members in each will directly benefit. The map below shows the boundaries of Baly Bay National Park, and the location of ploughshare tortoise (Angonoka) habitat and surrounding communities.



2. Project partnerships

2.1 Flics Sans Frontières/Cops Without Borders (FSF)

Initial discussions to shape Durrell's collaboration with FSF under this project took place between Durrell's former Head of Field Programmes, Andrew Terry and FSF Director, Christian Golovko. The first meetings between Christian and the wider project team took place in London in October 2018. Since that time, and during the first full year of project implementation, regular communication has taken place between Christian Golovko, Jeff Dawson (Durrell, Acting Director of Field Programmes) and Hasina Randriamanampisoa (IWT Project Lead).

There were some initial challenges in finding a suitable opportunity to deliver the planned training sessions for new wildlife crime investigators due to FSF's very busy schedule with other commitments in Africa and, the existing commitments and schedules of the different Malagasy entities due to participate to plan around. The main challenge however was with the Ministry of Environment as reported below in 2.5. Once the training dates were finally decided, the communication between all partners was very good and preparation for the training went smoothly. All desired changes to the training curricula made by the Malagasy partners were fully reported to FSF who were able to accommodate these, and Christian accompanied Hasina Randriamanampisoa on pre-training courtesy visits to prepare for the week-long training event. The training was carried out by FSF to an incredibly high standard and received excellent feedback from participants and stakeholders. While in Madagascar, Christian also remarked on the professionalism and enthusiasm of the Malagasy trainee investigators and expressed his interest to scale up training to be included in the National Forestry Training Centre curriculum. Christian shared his review of the training with the British Embassy in Antananarivo. The next stage of the collaboration – a second training week – now needs to be adapted because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the possibility of delivering the training online is being investigated.

2.2 Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG)

The partnership with AVG under this project builds on many years of collaboration between Durrell and AVG. Both are members of the "Comité de Pilotage National Tortues", set up with input from both organisations to establish an official action plan for the conservation of the endemic Malagasy tortoise species with all key stakeholders under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment in 2011. In the years following, AVG and Durrell worked together to try to secure the movement of goods through the international airport of Ivato and to protect the marshes surrounding Lac Alaotra which are highly threatened by conversion for rice cultivation. Most recently, we have collaborated with AVG on USFWS and IWT funded projects to combat the illegal trade in ploughshare tortoises. These projects focused on improving patrolling at the local level, strengthening law enforcement mechanisms, investigative capacity and case monitoring during tribunal. AVG and Durrell are also members of the consortium which lead the *Shared Resources Joint Solutions* initiative which aims at secure basic services e.g. water and food security, climate change resilience and biodiversity in the Baly Bay region for the future through multi-stakeholder governance systems funded by the IUCN Netherlands, WWF Netherlands and the Dutch government.

Before starting the current IWT project, AVG and Durrell had a shared understanding of the poaching situation in Madagascar and as a result were fully supportive of the activities proposed by Durrell while drafting this project. Collaboration with AVG under this grant is very practical because AVG has a Junior Lawyer and a number of investigators based in Mahajanga who are able to immediately follow-up locally when intelligence from the field requires. This has happened on a number of occasions during the first year of the project but unfortunately, none of the cases ended in a confiscation or an arrest (see AVG's reports attached – Annex 2 and 3). Nevertheless, AVG has proven quick to react and to mobilize the key partners to try to seize either the smugglers or the tortoises. Moreover, we were able to have two Customs agents participate in the FSF training for investigators thanks to the close collaboration between AVG and the Customs Office in Mahajanga (see Annex 5).

2.3 DLA Piper

As with Flics sans Frontière, Andrew Terry started the relationship with Marie Kingston at DLA Piper (International Pro Bono Counsel) and this relationship has now passed to Jeff Dawson as Acting Director of Field Programmes and Hasina Randriamanampisoa as Project Lead. DLA Piper's role is primarily to engage with Ministry of Justice on IWT issues, facilitate workshops between the Ministries and advise on opportunities to improve judicial effectiveness. DLA Piper previously worked with the British Embassy in Madagascar on improving judicial capacity. Hasina welcomed two representatives of DLA Piper to Madagascar in July 2019 where they held initial meetings with Ministry officials. During the first year of the project there has been continued correspondence between Marie Kingston and Hasina Randriamanampisoa, and Marie Kingston and Soarinantenaina Ratsimbazafy from the British Embassy who support this collaboration. Marie and DLA Piper are very enthusiastic about this project and have spoken with Jeff about furthering DLA Pipers Pro Bono support for the project including aiding

communications (facilitating a Times article on the ploughshare tortoise, planned LinkedIn Live interview) and any further desk-based research activities.

2.4 Ministry of Justice

This project was approved by the Minister of Justice through the Directeur des Etudes Juridiques before submission. However, both of these people were replaced in early 2019 following the December 2018 general election. Hasina Randriamanampisoa therefore had to explain the nature of the relationship between the Ministry of Justice and Durrell, and of the IWT project, to the new Directeur des Etudes et Réformes Législatives when he first met her shortly after the start of the project. Fortunately, she was quickly engaged with the project and has facilitated collaboration and communication in the months since. Hasina also visited the Directeur Général des Affaires Juridiques, des Etudes et des Réformes with the staff from DLA Piper in July and she was also very open to the collaboration. She later arranged for a judge to attend the workshop with DLA Piper to give details of the current judiciary and judicial processes in Madagascar which was an important milestone for this collaboration and a great sign of their engagement with project activities.

As for the relationship with the tribunal, Durrell is mainly in contact with the Tribunal of Boeny, located in Mahajanga and in charge of the Soalala region in which Baly Bay is found. The ploughshare tortoise is endemic to Baly Bay and so the route of smugglers often passes through Mahajanga; the main town of the region. Durrell approached the tribunal under the first project funded by the IWT Challenge Fund which started in 2014 and which had a strong law enforcement component. Since then, Durrell has always demonstrated its readiness to help improve the efficiency of the judiciary in the region which would inevitably have a positive impact on poaching. In recent years, the ordinarily very good relationship between the two institutions has been put under pressure due to an escalation in the poaching crisis and the unjust and unproven implication of Durrell staff as accomplices in a number of tortoise-poaching cases. Despite this, Durrell has continued to work with the tribunal and has been able to effectively communicate the details of the current IWT project and solicit their collaboration. Along with Christian Golovko, Hasina Randriamanampisoa went to meet the Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP) in charge of environmental matters and others. The DPP openly declared that the investigators in Madagascar need training in writing the minutes of a case as important details get often missed or reported in a way that is open to misinterpretation and this impacts the efficacy of a judge in dealing with these cases. Together the DPP, Christian and Hasina worked together to review and fine tune the training curriculum for the investigators. The effectiveness of the tribunal is also hampered by lack of equipment which limits productivity and the extent to which confidentiality of cases may be maintained. The IWT project has therefore budgeted funds to equip the tribunal with a printer, and a computer to be exclusively used for environmental cases. The supply of this equipment will also reinforce our commitment to support the regional tribunal and help to ease some of the tensions that have arisen due to the wrongful implication of Durrell staff in poaching cases.

2.5 Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

This Ministry is the principal partner of Durrell in Madagascar. All projects and activities undertaken by Durrell in Madagascar must be approved by the MEDD and so before the submission of this project proposal, it had been approved by the Secretary General of this Ministry. However, as we had anticipated, the election of a new President of Madagascar in January 2019 has impacted the course of the project and relationships with the Ministry. A new Minister of Environment took position, changed the organization chart of the Ministry and replaced the Secretary General and all the Directors. Following the President's directive, the Ministry assigned priority to forest replanting and made it clear that the capacity required for this will be made available.

A major success with the MEDD has been to introduce the two DLA Piper staff to technical representatives of the Ministry in July 2019 to find out know more about the general situation of tortoise poaching. Their mission was a full success as most of the people they met were technicians who openly gave all the information they needed. When we have needed to involve the Minister, the progress was problematic as he was preoccupied with the reforestation directive. For example, the establishment and training of a committee to coordinate the actions of the two Ministries (Justice and Environment) and other stakeholders, required months of negotiation with the senior staff of the Ministry of Environment leading up to this project. Unfortunately, due to the lack of handover between Ministerial positions following the election, their opinion was that Durrell had decided project activities without consultation and they (MEDD) wanted to propose alternative solutions. Hasina Randriamanampisoa spent 15 days with the Malagasy delegation led by the new Secretary General and the new Directeur Général des Forêts of the MEDD at the 18th CITES CoP in Geneva in August 2019 which helped resolve the situation. Joint participation in this official mission, aimed at keeping the parties' will to help Madagascar in the big issues such as the rosewood and tortoise smuggling while defending the country's interests, has forged a friendly and trustful relationship between the Ministry and Durrell.

After continued communication over the months following the CITES CoP, the Secretary General eventually agreed to participate in a round table which would be organized with the British Embassy, on condition that the Special Commission which had been set up for rosewood would also participate and could share common learnings and possible solutions around these issues. Though not initially planned, linking the stakeholders related to these two most prevalent wildlife crimes is a very successful outcome and may lead to more effective law enforcement in both areas. Another Government reshuffle in January 2020 saw a new Minister of Environment come into office in February 2020. We are pleased to say that she seems more open to collaboration, has added more priorities to the Ministry's manifesto and after meeting Hasina, agreed to participate in the round table. The round table was planned to take place on 23 March 2020 but unfortunately the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions were declared immediately before, meaning this has been postponed. Hasina and Madagascar Programme Director Richard Lewis are continuing to communicate with the Minister so that we do not lose any progress we have made in building the relations, and the meeting can take place as soon as possible once restrictions are eased.

3. Project progress

The following sections 3.1 – 3.4 document the project's progress during its first full year of implementation.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Local community-based patrols are incentivised to halt the flow of animals from the wild into smuggling networks

Activity 1.1 Patrol capacity review internal surveys undertaken by Patrol Coordinators

We have not made the progress we had hoped with activities 1.1 and 1.3 as various changes on the ground in Baly Bay have prompted a review of patrol management structures for the park and created tensions between local stakeholders. In October 2017, seven juvenile tortoises were stolen from the Beaboaly enclosure (west of Baly Bay) and in April 2018 one sub-adult was stolen. These two cases came to court in 2019 and have had great impacts on the organisation of patrols in Baly Bay as village patrollers and a member of Durrell staff became suspects. The innocence of these persons has now been proven but the situation has created lasting tension among local stakeholders.

Village patrollers are recruited on the recommendation of members of their communities, who propose them to Madagascar National Parks (MNP) and Durrell as people that can be trusted in these positions. Despite the resource that Durrell has invested in defending those held in custody, these arrests have led to a breakdown in trust between communities, MNP and Durrell, and undermined the sense of unity in protecting the ploughshare tortoise.

In addition, the appointment of a new Madagascar National Parks Director in 2018 has prompted the need to review the co-management strategy for patrolling in BBNP. Currently, MNP is in overall charge of the patrol system and Durrell co-manages the patrols in the core zones with MNP and pays patroller stipends. Following arrests and the resulting breakdown in trust between the stakeholders, the two institutions are looking for the best ways to collaborate regarding the co-management of the patrols. This must be resolved before a patroller incentives scheme (1.3), which will be guided by patrol capacity and motivation reviews (1.1) can take place to ensure they are suited to the local context and can therefore be as successful as possible. It should be noted that despite these issues community patrols coordinated by Durrell are still being undertaken at the planned rate.

Activity 1.2 G4S training provided to improve personal safety for patrollers and Baly Bay National Park staff

Between 11 and 18 of October 2019, G4S provided training in self-defence and patrol security to 32 patrollers, 6 Durrell staff and 4 MNP staff. Two sessions of training were carried out at Antsahamena and Beaboaly; the first for western patrollers and the second for eastern and Beaboaly patrollers. Following on from recommendations in 2018, 40 tonfa lifeguard police batons have been purchased and distributed to trained patrollers, co-funded by USFWS. Despite the challenges in restructuring the patrol networks, we are continuing to train and equip all patrollers so that there is no delay in resuming comprehensive patrol cover once management responsibilities are agreed. Patrollers self-reported improved motivation following the training as a result of feeling valued and safer in the duties.

Activity 1.3 Develop incentives framework and scoring system - consulted with local community leaders.

(See 1.1 above)

Activity 1.4 Quarterly patrol review meetings held

Patrol meetings have been held on a quarterly basis during the project. In addition to reviewing the data collected, these meetings are the main way for the community patrollers to update the patrol coordinator and project staff regarding patrol effort, to discuss any challenges and make any changes to patrolling that may be necessary for the next quarter. These patrol meetings are extremely important for the effective running of the patrols and the cohesion of the patrol groups themselves and, under the current Covid-19 restrictions, will continue to take place with protective social-distancing measures in place. We will continue review this as the situation evolves.

Activity 1.5 Annual patrol festival held to celebrate success and communicate results

As described in the half year report and above in 1.1, various changes on the ground in Baly Bay have prompted a review of patrol management structures for the park. The implication of village patrollers and a member of Durrell staff in the theft of eight tortoises from the Beaboaly enclosure led to a breakdown in trust between communities, MNP and Durrell. In addition, the appointment of a new Madagascar National Parks Director in 2018 has prompted the need to review the co-management strategy for patrolling in BBNP.

A result of this breakdown in trust has been that we have found community education and engagement activities increasingly difficult to implement. We have therefore decided to suspend patroller festivals whilst we investigate what types of engagement activities are feasible and will make a difference in rebuilding trust and improving relations between the key groups. This meant that the patroller festivals did not happen in 2019, releasing £2000 of allocated funds. A fund change request was approved to reallocate these funds to purchase five satellite phones to be distributed among the patrol groups and Durrell's Patrol Coordinator. These have been purchased and will be used in areas where mobile phone signal remains poor and will improve communications for the patrollers, enhancing both levels of safety and the patrollers' ability to communicate signs of poaching activity.

Activity 1.6 Production of regular SMART patrol coverage reports

Community-Led Patrols have continued to collect data using SMART and Cybertracker software with SMART reports being generated on an ongoing basis throughout the project. The key results are included in a table below in 3.2 (Output 1). SMART reports demonstrate that 52 patrollers are active and collectively patrolled 19,636km from April 2019 to March 2020. 145 infractions were identified during this period, the majority being indirect signs of people entering the core areas e.g. tracks/litter/cut vegetation. No tortoises were stolen, and no attempted thefts were reported during this time.

Activity 1.7 Follow-up surveys with patrollers to review changes in morale

Scheduled to take place in Y2, Q2.

Output 2: The first network of CWT law enforcers is established in Madagascar, trained to generate intelligence on wildlife trafficking, develop human sources and develop cases for prosecution

Activity 2.1 Identification of law enforcement agencies and invitations to nominate officers for training; Activity 2.2 Meetings with senior management within agencies to agree participation and secure permissions

Meetings with all relevant stakeholders were held throughout the year and communication continued between meetings to ensure their engagement with the project. As discussed in section 2.5 the MEDD were the most challenging to engage from the project outset because of the changeover in Ministerial positions following the general election and the subsequent shift in priorities to focus almost entirely on reforestation. However, continued communication finally convinced the new Minister of the value of the project just in time for the training in March. Hasina and Christian Golovko (FSF) were even able to visit the new Minister in the days preceding the training to introduce the training in person. She expressed that she was pleased with the approach. A total of 28 participants took part in the Flics Sans Frontiere investigator training in March 2020; 16 people from the Ministry of Environment, 4 people from the gendarmerie, 3 people from the police, 3 people from AVG, and 2 people from the customs. Representing MEDD were 14 students who are finishing their two-year training to become Forest Technicians at the Centre National de Formation de Technicien Forestier and were selected by the Directeur Général des Forêts, and two officers from the Direction du Contrôle Forestier/Ministry of Environment.

Activity 2.3 Preparation of course materials and translation into French.

Christian Golovko shared the training Terms of Reference with the Durrell team in French in October 2019. All the training materials have been prepared by Christian who speaks French fluently. Upon receiving the training manual, Durrell met with AVG and a technician from the Ministry of Environment to review and provide feedback after which the Terms of Reference were updated so that they were bespoke to the Malagasy context and needs of both parties.

Activity 2.4 5-day training course provided for 30 law enforcers on basic investigation skills (led by CWB)

In between submission of the proposal and implementation FSF refined their basic (Level 1) training programme from a 5 to 2-day programme. A 2-day Basic (Level 1) training course took place on 1-2 March with 28 participants (see 2.2) in Mahajanga, Madagascar. It was conducted by Christian Golovko who was extremely pleased with the dedication, discipline, professionalism and enthusiasm of the trainees. A further 2-day Level 1 training course for up to 26 participants was recommended by FSF and was scheduled for the end of March but has been postponed due to Covid-19. Following this two Advanced (Level 2) training courses for up to 16 people are recommended the first of which was planned for the start of April but postponed due to Covid-19. A detailed training report accompanies this annual report (Annex 4 - **NB this is not to be made publicly available**).

Activity 2.5 Development of specialist training based on existing knowledge and experience from UK agencies. Created with agencies resources in mind.

Following the training, Christian gave recommendations on which trainees he felt were particularly skilled and could be suitable to receive specialist follow-up training. This included all of the Forest technicians sent by MEDD whom he was particularly impressed by. A specialist training programme is in development, building on existing knowledge but adapted to the Malagasy context and following learnings from delivering the 2-day training course in March. With the Covid-19 restrictions in place we are also looking at the possibility of adapting this specialist follow-up training to be delivered online however, we need to think carefully about how effective this method of delivery will be for Malagasy students, for whom French is a second language and learning through online resources is unfamiliar.

Activity 2.6 Delivery of detailed training in human source development and intelligence management.

Scheduled for Y2, Q1.

Activity 2.7 Evaluation of training outputs

Scheduled for Y2, Q2.

Output 3: Judicial proceedings initiated through intelligence and results from CWT enforcers

Activity 3.1 Development of intelligence database - involving consultation with anti-corruption police, partner guidance (CWB), risk assessment

The ploughshare protection patrols in Baly Bay generate two types of data: 1) the raw data which comes from the patrollers and 2) the data entered in SMART then exported in SMART format. From these data, we produce monthly reports with the list of all the threats reported and share this with Madagascar National Parks (MNP) and the regional Forest Department (DREDD). All data is currently stored in a password protected DropBox folder, to which only six Durrell Madagascar staff members have access: two Baly Bay Patrol Coordinators, two Data Officers who are responsible for entering the raw data into SMART, the Ploughshare Project Coordinator and the Madagascar Data Manager who is supervising the work and conducts all analysis and reporting. The SMART folder is shared only between the Madagascar Data Manager and Durrell's Data Coordinator in the UK. In line with an organisation wide migration which has begun in Q1 2020, we plan to manage this data on SharePoint with password protected and restricted access folders. As the investigators have only recently received training (March 2020) and are not yet operational, they are not yet collecting information and so to date under the project, we have not needed to create the intelligence database. However, once the second, higher-level training has taken place the investigators will start actively collecting intelligence and this information will need to be stored securely. We are exploring a number of database and file storage options for this intelligence data in consultation with BIANCO, AVG and FSF. Following the FSF training we now have a clearer idea of the kinds of intelligence that can be gathered by the investigators in the Madagascar context and aim to have the system for storing this data in place by the end of Y2, Q2.

Activity 3.2 Data management and information protocols established for management intelligence database

Scheduled for Y2, Q1.

Activity 3.3 Active management and engagement within the law enforcers to facilitate and support investigations

Scheduled for Y2, Q2-Q4.

Activity 3.4 Final project meeting with law enforcers

Scheduled for Y2, Q4.

Output 4: Institutional collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Justice drives formalisation of CWT mechanism and ongoing support for CWT enforcers

Activity 4.1 Workshop held with Ministries, partners (CWB, AVG, DLA) and key stakeholders to review CWT process

Project activities in the first year have focused principally on laying the foundation for meaningful institutional collaboration between project partners and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Madagascar. The project was officially presented to all partners in June 2019 and a meeting was held with DLA Piper to prepare for the project's first multi-stakeholder meeting. The purpose of this briefing was to give DLA Piper as much information as possible on IWT in Madagascar, the situation of the ploughshare tortoise in particular and counter-IWT contexts, procedures and existing laws in Madagascar so that they could identify the key requirements and specific legal capacity needed to achieve our objectives. This meeting took place in July 2019 and was preceded by courtesy visits to the Ministry of Justice, MEDD and AVG. The roundtable gave the opportunity for each partner to present its role and responsibility in the fight against the IWT and review the current Counter Wildlife Trade (CWT) procedures in Madagascar (see DLA Piper report attached for full details – Annex 1). The MEDD was however unable to participate as a result of the change in Minister and subsequent lack of priority given to the IWT issue (see section 2.5 above).

Despite initial challenges around getting MEDD involved with the project, we have begun to see their commitment now with a new Minister in post, at the end of the first year of the project. Their main reservations were around creating another committee composed of various ministries and stakeholders because such committees in the past are not seen to have been successful. They finally agreed to collaborate with Durrell under this project on the condition that the members of the committee specially set up to tackle the illegal smuggling of rosewood could also participate in the round table and the two camps – tortoises and rosewood – could help each other to improve law enforcement through sharing knowledge and experience. We are very pleased with this result though it has taken longer than anticipated to reach agreement. The agreement to collaborate with a shared goal of creating a dedicated Wildlife Crime Unit is a significant step forward for IWT law enforcement capacity in Madagascar and the importance of having reached this stage, with all partners actively seeking to move forward, cannot be underestimated. The British Embassy and Durrell agreed to co-organize the round table and DLA Piper were to send a representative to participate also. It had been planned to take place on 23/03/20 but the Covid-19 pandemic has meant that it has been postponed until meetings are permitted again.

Activity 4.2 Desk review and semi-structured interviews on barriers to CWT mechanisms

A consultant had been hired to organize this review immediately following the round table originally scheduled for 23/03/20. He was preparing to interview all the key stakeholders present and the key members of the rosewood committee. This activity will take place when the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions are lifted, and the roundtable can be rescheduled.

Activity 4.3 Development of CWT enforcement framework agreement

Scheduled for Y2, Q3-Q4.

Activity 4.4 Preparation of communications to CITES Secretariat and CITES Task Force

In August 2019, Project Manager Hasina Randriamanampisoa participated in the 18th CITES CoP in Geneva as an official member of the Malagasy delegation. The main objective of this was to confirm with the Secretariat and the Parties that Madagascar's position (solicited during the 17th CITES CoP in Johannesburg by HR) is upheld regarding the fight against tortoise smuggling. Following the 17th CoP, it was agreed that a Task Force would be set up and investigators would be sent to Madagascar to assess the situation but, for reasons not publicly disclosed, the representative of Interpol in Madagascar advised the investigators not to come on two occasions. It was therefore a priority that the Malagasy delegation, including Hasina as Durrell representative, reinforce the severity of the situation to the Secretariat at the 18th CITES CoP and declare in its speech to the parties that Madagascar is committed to playing its part in protecting its endemic tortoise species. Follow up actions were agreed, and the Secretariat gave the precise instruction that Madagascar must write an official demand towards the Task Force and this demand must come from the Interpol Bureau of Madagascar (relating to Output 4; activity 4). Furthermore, Madagascar must report progress on all activities in due time to CITES as an independent method of ensuring accountability. The first report will be for the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee – now in May 2021.

Activity 4.5 Management of national and international media communications

In January 2020, Hasina Randriamanampisoa participated in a Facebook Q&A session organized by AVG. It lasted two hours and was open to everyone, with participants able to ask any question they liked related to tortoises and wildlife crime. AVG has summarized the session in a video in Malagasy on their Facebook page (Alliance Voahary Gasy #NdaoResahina Sokatra). In February, Richard Lewis and Jeff Dawson were interviewed by the correspondent of The Times in Cape town, South Africa regarding Durrell's Ploughshare Protection Programme and tortoise smuggling in Madagascar. The interview had been organized by DLA Piper and published in the Times Online (see outputs below for link). DLA Piper have also been organising a LinkedIn Live interview with Jeff Dawson on the ploughshare programme (previous LinkedIn Live broadcasts by DLA Piper have reached over 10,000 of their followers). The first press conference about the IWT project was scheduled to take place at the end of the roundtable in March to present the project with the signed joint statement that would have concluded the round table. This will take place as soon as possible after the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions are lifted. AVG has continued to publicise cases of wildlife crime through national press and social media (see Annexes 2 and 3 and links below in Output 4.5).

Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project

Activity 5.1 Quarterly team meetings

Activity 5.2 Annual workshop

Activity 5.3 Annual reporting to IWTCF

Communication with partners throughout the project has been very good and all partners have been kept updated of project progress by email and sharing project documents, e.g. FSF and AVG reports and DLA Piper's report following their visit to Madagascar. Although there were challenges with communications with the Ministry of Environment in the early stages, these have now been resolved. Within Durrell, the project's steering group, made up of Durrell staff in both Madagascar and the UK, meet formally once a quarter to discuss progress and plan for the next quarter of work including any upcoming reporting requirements. More regular meetings and regular communication (often weekly) takes place between the team in Madagascar and the support staff in Jersey. The most recent quarterly team meeting took place in the last week of March 2020 giving the entire project team an opportunity to discuss progress over the first full year and plan for the second year, taking into account and putting in mitigation measures for possible disruptions caused by Covid-19. Both financial and narrative reporting to date has been delivered comprehensively and on time. Following the forecast expenditure review in February 2020, a small amount of funds were reallocated as we were not able to hold a community festival due to the tensions in the communities, and the salary for the investigator was returned to Darwin as the project had not made the necessary progress to warrant recruiting for this position. We are now actively seeking to recruit this position as soon as possible to be in place for the whole of Y2.

Whilst the project has maintained excellent communications with all partners, a formal annual partners workshop has yet to take place. We had intended for this to take place at the end of the first year, however it then became clear that this was going to be the best time for the roundtable to discuss the adoption of a WCU framework and so, to prevent meeting fatigue and putting extra obligations on the partners, an additional meeting has not been scheduled. Nevertheless, the meeting will present an opportunity to share significant achievements of this project to date and a workplan for its second year, so will serve much the same purpose as an annual partner workshop. This meeting was planned for 23/03/20 but has been postponed until Covid-19 restrictions are lifted.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Local community-based patrols are incentivised to halt the flow of animals from the wild into smuggling networks.

1.1 Increased patroller motivation results in 10% increase in area covered and 20% increase in time committed on patrol, and 20% reduction in patroller turnover, by project end, based on 2018 baseline (Mean distance walked per patroller per month = 58km)

1.1.1 SMART patrol management reporting tracks area covered, distance walked, and time spent on patrol.

As reported in HYR1, the project has not made as much progress with activities 1.1 and 1.3 as planned due to a number of changes on the ground in Baly Bay. Firstly, the appointment of a new Madagascar National Parks (MNP) Director in 2018 has prompted the need to review the co-management strategy for patrolling in BBNP. Currently, MNP is in overall charge of the patrol system and Durrell co-manages the patrols in the core zones with MNP and pays patroller stipends. Secondly, following arrests and the resulting breakdown in trust between all

stakeholders, Durrell and MNP looking for the best ways to collaborate regarding the co-management of the patrols. Reinstating this sense of trust and cohesion, and renegotiating the co-management responsibilities for patrolling, is now the highest priority for Durrell in BBNP as this will enable the effective implementation of proposed patrol activities in Baly Bay. Most notably, the design and implementation of a patroller incentives scheme which has not yet been able to take place as we have not been able to ensure the required level of engagement from all stakeholders to ensure the success of this scheme. Communication with MNP has improved in recent months and they had agreed to be present at the roundtable in March before this was postponed due to Covid-19. Emergency aid in the wake of cyclone Belna, provided by Durrell through a grant from Jersey Overseas Aid, was received extremely positively by all stakeholders in the region and has helped to reengage MNP and communities with Durrell by reiterating our commitment to the region.

Although there are these issues, community patrols have continued to run as scheduled and to produce SMART reports (Activity 1.6) with regular feedback meetings (Activity 1.4) and further training (Activity 1.2) undertaken.

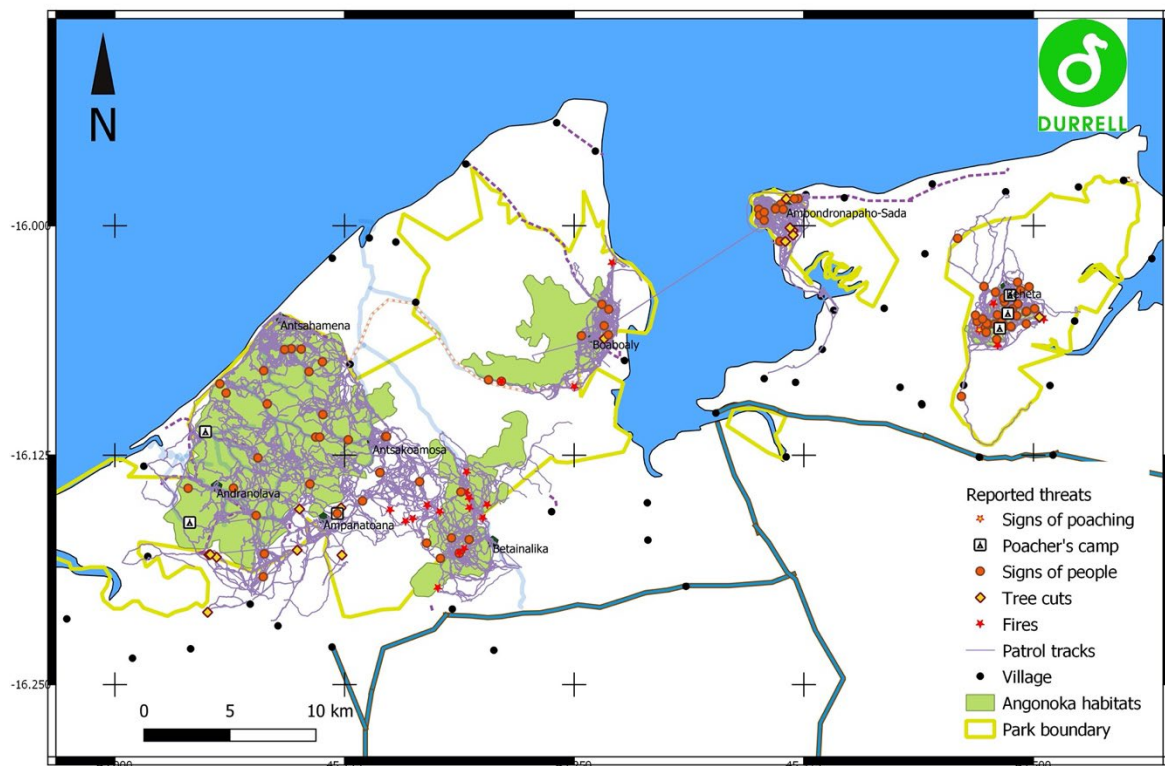
Key patrols data from 1/4/19 to 1/03/20 are as follows:

Number of patrols (days)	Number of patrollers (persons)	Walked distance (km)	Person-Days	Total number of threats reported	Traps	Active poaching	Camps	Fires	Indirect signs of people entering in the habitat (tracks, trashes, cooking fires, signs of cuts)
1635	52	19,636	4757	145	3	0	4	32	64

Through this project we aimed to achieve a 20% increase in time committed on patrol from 2018 baseline of 58km per patroller per month. During the first 11 months of the project, an average of 1,785km were patrolled per month by 52 patrollers resulting in an average commitment of 34.3km per patroller per month. See 1.2.3 in next section below for explanation of these data in relation to 2018 baseline.

1.1.2 Semi-structured interviews led by patrol coordinators in Year 1 and at end of Year 2 used to document self-reported motivation and morale within patrollers.

We have been unable to proceed with interviews as to do this most effectively, with patrollers operating across the park, we must wait for the patrol management review between Durrell and MNP to be complete.



Above: Patrol and pressure map generated from SMART data collected in Baly Bay in 2019.

1.2 By project end, the identification of infractions by patrollers increased from current baseline (Oct 2018 = 34) and the mean reporting deadline is reduced to 24 hours across all patrol groups as a result of increased capacity and skills developed through focal training and mentoring on performance.

1.2.1. Participation records from formal training events on personal safety in Yr 1 and patrol management (Yrs 1 and 2); 1.2.2 Internal assessment of patrol performance based on feedback from Durrell patrol coordinators combined with SMART data; 1.2.2 Participation records for attendance at training events.

To improve the personal safety of patrollers, training is delivered by international security company G4S. Between 11th and 18th of October 2019, G4S provided training in self-defence and patrol security to 32 patrollers, 6 Durrell staff and 4 MNP staff. Two sessions of training were carried out at Antsahamena and Beaboaly, the first one for western patrollers and the second session for Eastern and Beaboaly CLP. Following on from recommendations in 2018, 40 tonfa lifeguard police batons have been purchased and distributed to trained patrollers, co-funded by USFWS. Despite the challenges in restructuring the patrol networks, we are continuing to train and equip all patrollers so that there is no delay in resuming comprehensive patrol cover once management responsibilities are agreed. Patrollers and project staff have been trained how to act proactively to anticipate how/when infractions may happen and how to respond in threatening situations. Training includes presentations as well as practical sessions covering self defence, first aid and situation handling (including how to fight fires which are often encountered in the field). The training was extremely well received by those taking part and patrollers reported improved motivation as a result of the investment of time and resources in them, and an increased sense of skill and personal security in the field.

1.2.3 Results from internal field monitoring trials using 'planted' infractions to test patrols.

In the 11 months between 1/04/2019 and 01/03/2020 the total number of infractions (pressures) reported was 145, the total distance patrolled 19,636kms and the number of patrol days 1,635. The number of patrols has decreased from 2018 baseline, but area covered has remained similar (20,518 in 2018) demonstrating the efficiency of effort enabled by the continued and practiced use of smartphone data recording devices with integrated SMART patrol software. Not only has SMART greatly increased the quality and coverage of data collection, it has reduced reporting times from weeks to 24 hours as set out in output 1.2.

The results are down compared to the baseline for a number of reasons. Firstly, we took the decision to stop patrols in one site because there is so little chance of finding tortoises in it. Secondly, two other sites were not patrolled all the time because there were not enough patrollers available during the whole project period. Recruitment of new patrollers has been successful however and these areas are now being patrolled regularly. Thirdly, the damage and disruption to lives caused by cyclone Belna prevented patrols from taking place as regularly as normal in December 2019 and January 2020, whilst everyone was preoccupied with the recovery effort.

Output 2. The first network of CWT law enforcers is established in Madagascar, trained to generate intelligence on wildlife trafficking, develop human sources and develop cases for prosecution.

2.1 At least 30 law enforcers have received formal institutional approval from their agencies to participate in CWT training and investigations by mid-Year 1.

2.1.1 Written confirmation received from relevant agency.

An MoU was signed with Flics Sans Frontiere (FSF) in September 2019 A total of 28 participants took part in the FSF basic (Level 1) investigator training in March 2020; 16 people from the Ministry of Environment, 4 people from the gendarmerie, 3 people from the police, 3 people from AVG, and 2 people from the customs. Representing MEDD were 14 students who are finishing their two-year training to become Forest Technicians at the Centre National de Formation de Technicien Forestier and were selected by the Directeur Général des Forêts, and two officers from the Direction du Contrôle Forestier/Ministry of Environment. We met with some challenges trying to find a time that suited all parties for the training with the result that the invitation was given to the Section de Recherches of the gendarmerie in Mahajanga three days before the workshop, and to the Directeur Régional de la Sécurité Intérieure (police) just two days before the training. In light of this we are very pleased with the uptake of 28 participants and are confident that there is appetite for future training to larger groups. The gendarmerie sent one officer and three agents, and the police sent three officers. AVG sent two investigators and one supervisor. As a result of the close relationship that AVG has with customs, we were able to welcome two customs agents to the training course also meaning that five of the key CWT institutions in Madagascar were represented. This is a

significant step forward in building standardised capacity for wildlife crime law enforcement in the country. A second Level 1 training course for up to 26 participants is recommended by FSF and is planned.

2.2 All participants have attended a 5-day basic training led by 2 international experts by the end of Year 1.

2.2.1 Training materials written in French, course attendance, self-reported pre and post learning statements.

Christian Golovko shared the training Terms of Reference with the Durrell team in French in October 2019. All the training materials have been prepared by Christian who speaks French fluently. Upon receiving the training manual, Durrell met with AVG and a technician from the Ministry of Environment to review and provide feedback after which the Terms of Reference were updated so that they were bespoke to the Malagasy context and needs of both parties.

After discussion with the Ministry of Environment it was decided that the first training should be held in Mahajanga because the agents there are often exposed to poaching and smuggling cases, it is much easier to talk to the senior management there as they all have worked with Durrell or AVG at some point meaning follow up and communication would likely be easier and lastly, Mahajanga is an important route out for smuggled tortoises, including radiated tortoises from the south, according to seizures made in recent years.

An attendance and performance report produced by FSF accompanies this annual report entitled, “#4 FSF Training Report_Durrell Mahajanga_March 2020”. The students’ self-assessment of the course is included on page 11 of the report.

2.3 Specific training package built from international best practice utilising reports and individual assessments by international experts during 2.2, prepared by end Year 1.

2.3.1 Training materials written in French and approved by international experts (CWB).]

The training delivered at the first training session was FSF’s basic (Level 1) training. This was modified to make it more country specific and include some elements requested by the participating Malagasy agencies. This will be further reviewed prior to delivery of subsequent training sessions.

2.4 At least 10 individuals benefit from detailed training in Year 2 as selected through assessment, their agencies and individual motivation (assessed via communications and post-training actions).

2.4.1 Training materials, course attendance, self-reported learning statements, individual external expert assessment (CWB).

In the attached report, the names of the individuals whom Christian has selected would be best suited to benefit from the detailed training in Year 2 are listed.

Output 3. Judicial proceedings initiated through intelligence and results from CWT enforcers

3.1 Intelligence gathering, source development and management led by CWT enforcers in Year 2.

3.1.1 Informal communications tools (private social media) and face-to-face communication with project intelligence officer show sharing of information and maintenance of motivation; 3.1.2 Internal feedback from source development experts (CWB) in Year 2 to monitor progress and identify areas for development.

Due to be delivered during Y2. No progress yet to report.

3.2 A secure intelligence database is established by end of Year 1 to coordinate the gathering, storage and analysis of intelligence gathered through formal and informal law enforcement networks. Hosted by project leaders.

3.2.1 Database established and externally reviewed by CWB experts.

The indicator and means of verification stand. Discussions are underway with key experts and stakeholders to develop the database but the system itself has not been established yet.

3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols are developed by end Year 1 and adopted by participating law enforcers ensuring 0% failures to proceed to prosecution as a result of weaknesses in information management during year 2.

3.3.1 Evidenced by protocols, police reports, informal feedback and court proceedings.

FSF will help us to develop the content of the intelligence sharing protocols alongside and following higher-level training of selected investigators. This is slightly delayed because the second training week has not yet been able to take place due to Covid-19 but work on it will recommence as soon as possible. Once drafted, we will then discuss them with all key stakeholders before adopting them as standard protocols and adapting them according to the specific case and context where necessary.

3.4 Actionable intelligence resulting from CWT enforcers leads to at least 3 active investigations by project end.

3.4.1 Internal investigation reports, police records and court reports.

Due to be delivered by project-end on the intelligence of investigators trained in Y1. No progress yet to report.

Output 4. Institutional collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Justice drives formalisation of CWT mechanism and ongoing support for CWT enforcers.

4.1 High-level workshop between Ministries and key stakeholders organised in Year 1 (presenting experience on legal basis, successful case studies and technical opportunities for CWT capacity) and Year 2 (presenting results and agreeing framework and next steps).

4.1.1 Attendance lists; 4.1.2 Case study materials from DLA Piper, CWB, NGO partners, Ministries and coordinated by project leaders; 4.1.3 Public joint statement on behalf of Ministries detailing outputs of workshop.

In July 2019, DLA Piper sent two persons to meet all the project stakeholders. The first day of their visit was spent on a series of courtesy visits to the offices of the key stakeholders including technicians from the Ministry of Environment, and this was followed by a two-day workshop during which the current judiciary and judicial processes were explained to them. A customs official was also present for some of this meeting with the really positive outcome that he is now in regular touch with Hasina Randriamanampisoa around animal export procedures. DLA Piper were extremely positive about the project and their role within it following this visit and have expressed their interest to engage with and support the project as much as possible. Since then they have assisted in opening communication channels for the project both nationally and internationally, resulting in an article on Times Online and a scheduled LinkedIn Live interview through their LinkedIn page. They have also offered to provide support as we move to secure cloud-based file storage as they have experience in having done this with large volumes of data and files.

A report from DLA Piper documenting their time in Madagascar accompanies this report.

On 03 December 2019, a “collaboration convention” has also been signed between AVG and customs demonstrating their commitment to working together to stop the illegal trade and export of animals from Madagascar (Annex 5).

4.2 Desk-based review of internal barriers to stronger cooperation delivered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders completed after Year 1 workshop and results fed into Year2 workshop.

4.2.1 Report and interview transcripts

Not yet available (see activity 4.2 progress report above). We still believe these to be the most appropriate indicator and means of verification, and these will be made available following the interviews.

4.3 By end Yr 2 a framework for CWT in Madagascar established– covering existing legal framework for CWT including links to other crimes, mandates and jurisdictions of relevant agencies/authorities, barriers to overcome, and relevant lessons learned from elsewhere.

4.3.1 Signed framework agreed between institutional partners; 4.3.2 Reports to CITES Secretariat and CITES Chelonian Task Force referencing framework.

In August 2019, Project Manager Hasina Randriamanampisoa (HR) participated in the 18th CITES CoP in Geneva as an official member of the Malagasy delegation (mission report attached in Annex 6). The main objective of this was to confirm with the Secretariat and the Parties that Madagascar's position (solicited during the 17th CITES CoP in Johannesburg by HR) is upheld regarding the fight against tortoise smuggling. Following the 17th CoP, it was agreed that a Task Force would be set up and investigators would be sent to Madagascar to assess the situation but, for reasons not publicly disclosed, the representative of Interpol in Madagascar did not permit the investigators to visit on two occasions. It was therefore a priority that the Malagasy delegation, including Hasina as Durrell's representative, reinforce the severity of the situation to the Secretariat at the 18th CITES CoP and declare in its speech to the parties that Madagascar is committed to playing its part in protecting its endemic tortoise species. Follow up actions were agreed, and the Secretariat gave the precise instruction that Madagascar must write an official demand towards the Task Force and this demand must come from the Interpol Bureau of Madagascar (relating to Output 4; activity 4). Furthermore, Madagascar must report progress on all activities in due time to CITES as an independent method of ensuring accountability. The first report will be for the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee in October 2020.

AVG, Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA) and Durrell invited the representative of Interpol in Madagascar to discuss tortoise smuggling at the AVG office in November 2019. We wanted to speak directly with him as early as possible during the project because in 2018, when CITES wanted to send a task force to conduct an independent investigation of the issue, this representative of Interpol refused to permit their visit without giving reason. When we discussed the mandate given by CITES, he said that he was unaware of this procedure between Interpol and CITES and that he was not ready to do this. He also expressed concern about working with Government Ministers in the fight against tortoise poaching as he perceived there to be widespread corruption. Nevertheless, the communication is now open and respectful between Durrell, AVG and Interpol and we are continuing to discuss how we move forward with respect to the CITES mandate. Madagascar is due to write a report to CITES by the end of May 2020 (the date has been revised) and all the members of the "Comité de Pilotage National Tortues" have been informed. The roundtable planned for 23/03/20 was the first step towards achieving 4.3.1 and will take place as soon as possible after Covid-19 lockdown restrictions are lifted.

4.4 100% Seizures and prosecutions identified during the project are tracked in the Malagasy online and print and international online media to promote full transparent legal due process.

4.4.1 Media reports in national press and online international media.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/golden-tortoises-that-go-for-40-000-get-armed-guard-kkxq3dxwd>

AVG's reports are attached including details of media coverage they have initiated linked to the project. Examples can also be seen on their facebook page:

https://www.facebook.com/pg/alliancevoaharygasy/posts/?ref=page_internal

<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/IWT-Newsletter-May-2019-Endangered-Species-Day-FINAL.pdf>

Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management

5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTCF

5.1.1 Project reports; quarterly and annual meeting minutes.

Both financial and narrative reporting to date has been delivered comprehensively and on time. Following the forecast expenditure review in February 2020, funds for a community festival which could not take place were reallocated, and the salary for the investigator was returned to Darwin IWTCF. Partners have fulfilled their report obligation on time and to a high standard. Reports from AVG, DLA Piper and FSF are attached.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: The basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises.

Indicator: 0.1 By end Yr 2, there has been a 20% increase in identification and reporting of infractions against 2018 baseline; there are no animals identified as being stolen from the wild.

Means of Verification: 0.1.1 SMART reports, local police reports

Since the project began, there is no evidence of tortoises having been stolen from the wild and no evidence of break-ins or attempted thefts at our captive facilities. Due to the adoption of SMART and patroller training, infraction reporting time has been dramatically reduced from approximately one week to 24 hours.

The indicator and means of verification are still thought to be satisfactory for measuring the outcome. However, we must account for the fact that infractions may genuinely have decreased and so area patrolled, and hours spent on patrol, will also be used as indicators to demonstrate the efficacy and commitment of patrollers. Measuring commitment of patrollers is further complicated by the fact that there are a number of areas we have not been able to patrol so regularly this year and the rollout of SMART has made patrols more efficient so routes can be walked more quickly due to increased efficiency of effort rather than decreasing patroller commitment. Stolen tortoises can sometimes also be recognized on the advertising photographs published by smugglers on social networks (by identification notches on the carapace made when the tortoise was first found in the forest). These photos will also be used as a means of verification if any are found under the project.

Indicator: 0.2 At least two active prosecutions are initiated by project end through intelligence generated through the project.

Means of verification: 0.2.1 Arrest reports, media reports, court records.

This indicator and means of verification are still satisfactory and work informing this indicator will commence imminently now that the first cohort of investigators have been trained by FSF. AVG have issued regular reports to us throughout the project covering arrests, prosecutions, details of court hearings and publication of these in media – and reports of the same kind relating to cases initiated by the project will be adequate to verify progress toward this indicator.

Indicator: 0.3 Identification of at least one trans-national smuggling network through intelligence gathered within project activities.

Means of verification: 0.3.1 Internal records and confidential project reports, media and court reports.

As above. AVG's reports will also verify progress toward this outcome, particularly if there was a link to sales of poached or smuggled ploughshare tortoises through social media. Work that began prior to this project and concluded in 2019 has already uncovered cases connected to an international smuggling network advertising on Facebook, the details of which are included in AVG's 2019 activity reports.

Indicator: 0.4 Institutional collaboration across Madagascar law enforcement agencies drives stronger implementation of wildlife trade laws as evidenced by regular meetings and at least one signed collaborative agreement between agencies by project end.

Means of verification: 0.4.1 Evaluation interviews at project end with key stakeholders, media reports.

The project has made significant progress towards the Outcome during its first year. The project was officially presented to all partners in June and a meeting was held with DLA Piper to prepare for the roundtable (contributing to Output 4; Activity 1). The purpose of this briefing was to give DLA Piper as much information as possible on IWT in Madagascar, the situation of the ploughshare tortoise in particular and counter-IWT contexts, procedures and existing laws in Madagascar so that they could identify the key requirements and specific legal capacity needed to achieve our objectives. This meeting took place in July 2019 and was preceded by courtesy visits to the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment and AVG. The roundtable gave the opportunity for each partner to present its role and responsibility in the fight against the IWT and review the current Counter Wildlife Trade (CWT) procedures in Madagascar (see DLA Piper report attached for full details – Annex 1). The Minister of Environment was unable to attend (lack of priority given to the IWT issue at the time – see section 2.5 above) but

was represented by the CITES technician and his deputy, another technician and one lawyer at this first roundtable.

In the months since, communication channels have been maintained between Durrell and the key CWT stakeholders in Madagascar, including the Ministry of Environment. Although this process has taken longer than anticipated due to the changeover in staff following the general election, we have now secured the foundations on which Madagascar's first dedicated CWT unit can be built. Having taken the time to do this sensitively whilst keeping all stakeholders has led to the inclusion of the Malagasy rosewood smuggling taskforce now being part of initial discussions which has the potential to make the resulting CWT unit more effective in the long-term, and save time and resources in the future. Most notably, all partners agreed to attend a roundtable in March (postponed due to coronavirus) and all partners send representatives to the CWT investigator training in March run by FSF. These two results represent important progress toward achieving our project outcome; to provide the basis for establishing the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism in Madagascar to reduce trafficking of Madagascar's tortoises. The means of verification still stand, and we are confident that a collaborative agreement with clear direction for the establishment of the Wildlife Crime Unit can be in place by project end. A press conference will be organised following the first roundtable and to announce when an agreement is signed.

Indicator: 0.5 Regional poverty levels assessed through % of households who are multi-dimensional poor at end Year 2 compared to pre-project baseline and % changes in household levels of self-reported life satisfaction, financial security and food security compared to pre-project baseline

Means of verification: 0.5.1 Household surveys and reports (this data is collected through concurrent Jersey Overseas Aid Project)

Household surveys will be carried out in Baly Bay as part of the Jersey Overseas Aid projects mid-term survey scheduled for October 2020

Indicator: 0.6 Regional security assessed via number of incidents reported to the Mpiray Dina committee (regional level Dina committee) in Year 1 and 2 compared to pre-project baseline. These will be disaggregated by incident type e.g. serious crimes, ordinary crime and misdemeanours

Means of verification: 0.6.1 Mpiray Dina incident logs (Durrell help organise the Mpiray Dina committee's work as part of our involvement in the Shared Resources Joint Solutions project)

Data on this from 2019 is still to be fully collated and analysed, in part due to the impact of cyclone Belna in December 2019.

Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 1: Security in the field remains stable (no rapid increase in the presence of Dahalo (bandits) or post-election insecurity) and this enables patroller engagement. Potential risks are mitigated by close communication with regional authorities, law enforcement and local communities. Vehicle and boat evacuation options are maintained at all times.

Comments: The security of patrollers in Baly Bay for whom Durrell is responsible, remains stable. Patroller personal security training has been conducted by G4S with concurrent funding to date and IWT funds will be used to support this training from project Q3 as per the work plan. Durrell's project boat has been repaired and a new inflatable speedboat purchased through co-funding to ensure effective travel around the project site and that immediate evacuation is possible at all times.

Outcome Assumption 2: CWT enforcers are not bribed or corrupted during project implementation. To mitigate against this specific training will be included in the project, investigations will be carried out in pairs and capacity for whistleblowing will be introduced. Human source data will initially be managed outside the agencies involved.

Comments: The assumption stands. CWT training took place in March 2020 led by FSF.

Outcome Assumption 3: Law enforcement agencies actively engage with the project at a high level and within different agencies. To mitigate this risk, project team already engages at multiple levels within the regional and national hierarchy of the Ministries and their agencies.

Comments: The assumption stands. Law enforcement agencies at multiple levels including Alliance Voahary Gasy, Gendernes, the Ministry of Justice and DLA Piper are actively engaged in the project.

Outcome Assumption 4: Political stability enables a secure and productive environment. In the event of complete government failure, the project would but on hold. Delays in key Ministerial appointments or government progress are being mitigated by project engagement at multiple levels in hierarchy from regional officers, to

government agencies and national ministry levels. In the event of political upheaval, the project team will limit media outputs that could be identified as political and focus on more general anti-poaching messages.

Comments: As stated in HYR1, the project has been presented to the Ministries of Environment and Justice and, as a new government took office earlier this year, new people have been appointed to the positions of influence presenting a real opportunity to deal with the struggle against IWT with renewed vigour and commitment. On the other hand, people at the Ministry of Justice are new to environmental matters and the intricacies of IWT in Madagascar meaning, that the process to review existing and develop new CWT frameworks will require additional time. The project team acknowledged this possibility when designing the project as an election was forthcoming, so contingency time has been built into the plan for this and we are confident related outputs can still be delivered by project-end.

Output Assumption 1a: Local security for patrollers can be maintained. Madagascar has increasing problems with banditry and poachers are routinely carrying weapons in the field. Community-based patrols are being trained in personal safety but rely on law enforcement for protection.

Comments: See outcome assumption 1 above.

Output Assumption 1b: Engaging law enforcement in patrolling needs to be financially supported. Past funding was provided by the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, but this has come to an end. The project leaders are committed to providing support through co-funding.

Comments: Durrell continues to seek additional funds from a range of sources to ensure the engagement of law enforcement in patrolling can continue. A proposal is currently under consideration by the Disney Conservation Fund to continue their longstanding support of the ploughshare protection programme, and an application to the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is in development also.

Output Assumption 2a: Consistent support from border agents and senior managers within Customs and other agencies. Past project support showed strong engagement from border law enforcement agencies. However, changes in management structure, political changes at national government level and changes within the national security situation may all act to reduce their capacity to engage. This risk can only be mitigated through ongoing and regular communications with key individuals at a Ministry and agency level.

Comments: As discussed in HYR1, following the 17th CoP it was agreed that a Task Force would be set up and investigators would be sent to Madagascar to assess the situation but, for reasons not publicly disclosed, the representative of Interpol in Madagascar advised the investigators not to come on two occasions. It was therefore a priority that the Malagasy delegation, including HR as Durrell representative, reinforce the severity of the situation to the Secretariat at the 18th CITES CoP and declare in its speech to the parties that Madagascar is committed to playing its part in protecting its endemic tortoise species. Follow up actions were agreed, and the Secretariat gave the precise instruction that Madagascar must write an official demand towards the Task Force and this demand must come from the Interpol Bureau of Madagascar (relating to Output 4; activity 4). Furthermore, Madagascar must report progress on all activities in due time to CITES as an independent method of ensuring accountability. This instruction has helped us to increase our standing with border and customs officials and communication and engagement with the project has been strong to date as a result.

Output Assumption 2b: All training materials conform to Malagasy and UK legal practices surrounding intelligence-led operations and data management. All training materials will be based upon the tenets of UK and EU practices and Malagasy Law.

Comments: The assumption stands. All training materials produced to date have been created in line with the statutes mentioned above.

Output Assumption 3a: Low turnover of enforcers maintains collaborative relations and joint commitment. Mentoring and regular communication and follow-up training will be provided to maintain commitment among investigators.

Comments: The assumption stands. Enforcers were recruited to the project and trained in March 2020. Regular communication and follow-up training will be undertaken to inspire continued commitment.

Output Assumption 3b: Intelligence network data is secure with appropriate access permissions mapped out. To mitigate the risk of compromise of sensitive data, the database will initially be hosted by the project leader. Guidance from CWB and anti-corruption authorities (BIANCO) will be taken as to whether to move the location during project implementation.

Comments: For the ploughshare protection patrols in Baly Bay, we have two types of data: 1) the raw data which comes from the patrollers and 2) the data entered in SMART then exported in SMART format. From these data, we produce monthly reports with the list of all the threats reported and share this with Madagascar National Park and the regional Forest Department (DREDD). All data is stored in a shared DropBox folder, to which only six Durrell Madagascar staff members have access: two Baly Bay Patrol Coordinators, two Data Officers who are

responsible for entering the raw data into SMART, the Ploughshare Project Coordinator and the Madagascar Data Manager who is supervising the work and conducts all analysis and reporting. The SMART folder is shared only between the Madagascar Data Manager and Durrell's Data Coordinator in the UK. As the investigators have only recently received training (March 2020) and are not yet operational, they are not yet collecting information.

Output Assumption 3c: Investigating enforcers are not bribed or corrupted. Steps mentioned above will be taken with mentoring, review and interview with enforcers to assess continuing risks from corruption. Guidance taken from CWB and BIANCO.

Comments: The assumption stands. Enforcers were recruited to the project and trained in March 2020. Regular communication and follow-up training will be undertaken to inspire continued commitment and reduce opportunities and incentives to fall victim to bribery or corruption.

Output Assumption 4a: Continuing Ministerial engagement at highest level, especially with new Ministers post-election. This risk is mitigated by ongoing relations with senior members of Ministry staff who will be in post after the election and engagement with high-level partner NGOs such as WWF and also the UK Embassy.

Comments: Ministerial engagement continues with senior staff retained despite post-election staff turnover. This has facilitated the development of good relations with new staff members. The CWT framework review roundtable, which took place in July 2019, was preceded by courtesy visits to the Ministry for Justice and Ministry for Environment and AVG, helping to cement the good standing of these key relationships. Despite the challenges mentioned as a result of Ministerial turnover, Durrell continues to hold a special position with MEDD because we have been working in Madagascar, with a physical presence for a long time. A good example is when the new Minister took her position, within a couple of weeks she engaged personally with Durrell around the training for investigators, the chelonian breeding centre in Ampijoroa and preparing the round table for the foundation of the CWU.

Output Assumption 4b: Media reports enable independent communication concerning investigations to ensure transparency and reduce the risks of corruption or inaction against wildlife smuggling.

Comments: The assumption stands. Media reports have continued to be published by AVG to publicise arrests and prosecutions relating to IWT.

Output Assumption 5a: Partners remain engaged in project delivery.

Comments: Please see section 2.1-2.5 of this document detailing partner engagement and achievements during the first year of the project. We have met with challenges in agreeing how to move forward with the Ministry of Environment as a result of changing Ministers following the general election. Following sustained communication, at the point of writing, all partners including the MEDD are engaged with project delivery and ready to participate in a roundtable to push the project forward as soon as the COVID-19 lockdown is relaxed.

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

Our desired impact is that smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction. This statement represents long-term impact and can only be achieved through sustained and multifaceted conservation action including captive breeding for release, habitat protection and restoration, rural development and demand reduction initiatives, and effective law enforcement at all levels. This project is making significant progress towards establishing national counter-wildlife-tracking capacity to enable effective law enforcement. In its first year, this project has seen the training of 32 patrollers and 10 staff members in personal security, helping to increase patroller motivation and employment prospects for community members in the long-term. 28 trainees from five key national law enforcement institutions received investigator training from Flics Sans Frontiere in March 2020 representing the first specialist and dedicated CWT capacity building in Madagascar. It is a significant step forward in achieving all-important collaborative and standardised law enforcement to prevent smuggling of endangered species in the country. A substantial part of the first year of this project has been devoted to achieving this collaboration through facilitating stakeholder meetings and continuing communication with all partners, resulting in demonstrable engagement in the creation of a WCU and recruitment of investigators at the end of the first year.

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

This project is working to directly support objectives 2, 3 and 4 of IWTCF. This project is pro-actively strengthening law enforcement and ensuring effective legal frameworks by working at multiple levels. At the community level the project is building the capacity of local patrol networks (32 patrollers trained in 2019) and, through concurrent

projects, good-governance training is being provided to local lawmaking associations (London Declaration XII and XX). This project has put in place the first capacity focused on CWT in Madagascar through training 28 investigators, to form the basis of a dedicated Wildlife Crime Unit which will conduct intelligence-led investigation relating to suspected IWT cases. Through this training, national capacity to identify, arrest and prosecute smugglers has been measurably increased. The next phase of the project will be to put this into practice. By providing this training to representatives of existing law enforcement agencies including police, gendarmes, customs, MEDD and MDJ the project aligns directly with Articles XIV and XV of the London Declaration and Article X of the Hanoi Statement.

The project has also made significant headway into facilitating joint and lasting collaboration between key national stakeholders and Ministries around the creation of a WCU and the supporting legal frameworks, ensuring that the outputs of this project are institutionalised and therefore much more likely to be retained and successful in the long-term (London Declaration articles IX and XIV). The project is also working to facilitate knowledge sharing from IWT legal experts e.g. DLA Piper, to advise on the state of current legislation and provide guidance to the Ministries on mechanisms for more effective enforcement and prosecutions (London Declaration X and XI).

Our long-term vision for the ploughshare tortoise is that the species will thrive in its natural habitat in Baly Bay National Park no longer threatened by poaching and protected by proud local communities. To achieve this, Durrell is also implementing education and rural development initiatives which seek to increase health and wellbeing, food security and individual financial independence for rural community members in Baly Bay. By focusing on increasing financial resilience, we aim to reduce the temptation for local people to poach or become corrupted for quick financial gain. To our knowledge, no tortoises have been stolen from BBNP and no evidence of attempted theft reported, since the start of this project. However, it is not possible to say whether this is due to demand reduction or decreased incentives to poach. With fewer than 200 animals remaining in the wild it is likely becoming more and more difficult for poachers to find tortoises, particularly with effective community patrols in place acting as a deterrent.

5. Impact on species in focus

Efforts to restore the ploughshare tortoise will fail and the species will go extinct in the wild unless the principal threat of poaching is stopped. While local community members directly take animals, they are driven by the interests of dealers and smugglers, and inclined to do so for quick financial gain as they are often very poor. Smugglers corrupt authorities and, without a strong enforcement framework, evade arrest and prosecution. By putting in place the foundations from which an effective law enforcement framework focused on wildlife crime can be built, this project will demonstrate that wildlife crime can be successfully investigated and moved to prosecution, making it less desirable. All the key law enforcement institutions have sent representatives to be trained as investigators under this project (28 to date) and have agreed to attend a roundtable at the next possible opportunity (following Covid-19 restrictions being lifted) to agree an approach to building the WCU and supporting law enforcement frameworks. This agreement will be officially documented in a signed collaborative agreement and announced publicly via a press conference. This represents an enormous step forward in protecting Madagascar's threatened species including the Critically Endangered ploughshare tortoise.

This project also supports community-led patrols in Baly Baly National Park which are of vital importance in reducing the poaching threat. 19,636km have been patrolled by 52 patrollers between April 2019 and March 2020. Fewer incidents of illegal activity have been documented compared to the previous two years and no thefts, or attempted thefts, of tortoises have been reported since 2018. It is too early to tell, however, whether this represents a true decrease in demand for the ploughshare tortoise. The long-term impact of this project will be to relieve the pressure from poaching currently placed on the species. This will enable us to focus more on the recovery of the species in-situ and the development of the National Park as a positive structure for local communities and wildlife. The project has also raised awareness of the threats to the ploughshare tortoise through the publication of national and international media e.g. Facebook Q&A with the project lead, The Times online article and a forthcoming livestream LinkedIn interview hosted by DLA Piper.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

In Baly Bay, the principal beneficiaries of this project are the 52 patrollers organised by Durrell to patrol core tortoise areas within the national park. Additionally, there is a larger group of community patrollers coordinated by Madagascar National Parks, that covers the broader national park area. Patrollers work in extremely difficult conditions, with limited equipment and threats to their personal safety. Project activities have improved their working safety and conditions by providing additional security training through G4S, including in the use of tonfa lifeguard batons. The patrollers themselves reported feeling increased motivation and job satisfaction as a result of the investment in the skills and equipment to better protect them. Increasing the

skillbase of the patrolling cohort, both in terms of personal security and the use of patrol software e.g. SMART on mobile phones, also improves their employment prospects and standing within the community. Typically, one patroller is the head of their household and therefore c.250 people in c.52 households within the communities will directly benefit from upskilling, incentivising and improving the working conditions of patrollers under this project.

Improving management of the National Park, linked to the collaborative rural development programme funded by Jersey Overseas Aid, has a broader benefit for the 16,000 people living around Baly Bay National Park (63,000ha) where the tortoise is found. The region is arid and remote, and routinely cut off in the wet season. People are desperately poor (mean Multi-dimensional Poverty Index of 0.46) and rely on fishing (coastal communities) or subsistence agriculture (inland communities). Community patrollers come directly from these villages. The JOA funded *Enabling Change* project (2017-2022) has so far provided good governance training to all local association leaders based on a curriculum co-created in consultation with these local leaders. Climate Smart Agriculture training has been given to 565 farmers through the creation of Farmer Field Schools in six of the most remote villages neighbouring ploughshare tortoise habitat. This has measurably increased yields of a number of staple crops, bringing greater income and food security without the need for further conversion of habitat for cropland. In addition, 29 Village Saving and Loan Associations have been established across six villages in Baly Bay. 442 members have been trained in the principles of personal financial management and building economic resilience, and many of the groups have already started to make loans between members. A household survey (covering 600+ households) will take place in October 2020 to evaluate the impact of project activities on community members perceived health and wellbeing.

Durrell's ploughshare tortoise conservation programme aims to work with communities, to strengthen their physical, social and economic wellbeing, thereby reducing the inclination to poach for quick financial gain and decreasing the principal threat to the species.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project does not explicitly set out to impact gender equality however it ensures that all participatory activities and recruitments, wherever possible, are open equally to men and women. This open process of recruitment has resulted in three women participating in the investigator training workshop conducted by Flics Sans Frontiere in March. Both the Minister of Justice and Minister of Environment are women, and we expect this may be having a positive impact on the number of women in Madagascar who aspire to work in this sector and feel they are able to do so. We will continue to encourage the participation of women as investigative trainees throughout the duration of the project.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The main systems in place for M&E under this project are SMART reports, partner reports and stakeholder meeting minutes, official documents e.g. judicial and police case reports, qualitative data collection in the form of semi-structured interviews, and evidence of training having taken place i.e. attendance lists, training materials, photos and post-training assessments.

Our desired outcome is that, 'the basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises'. This outcome will be evidenced by the formal signing of a collaborative agreement between all stakeholders by project end. Recording correspondence and minutes of our meetings with these stakeholders throughout the project allows us to evaluate our progress toward that goal of a signed collaborative agreement.

The efficacy of any CWT mechanism in reducing the trafficking of Madagascar's tortoises must be monitored from the perspective of the poacher and the tortoise. We work closely with the judiciary and civil society group AVG to monitor IWT related arrests, trials and prosecutions, and AVG create a report every 3-6 months describing the course and resolution of all IWT cases. As the project progresses, these reports will identify the contributions of intelligence data collected by WCU investigators trained under this project to demonstrate how effective this unit is in bringing about just prosecutions. Over time, the efficacy of this WCU supported at the national level will become well known and act as a deterrent to would-be criminals, reducing the trafficking of tortoises. In the field, community patrollers collect data on the direct and indirect threats to tortoises on the ground e.g. evidence of incursion in core zone, theft or fire. Their effort is measured, along with their findings, meaning we can monitor the state of tortoises and their habitat, and evaluate the performance and commitment of patrollers by measuring hours and days patrolled/infractions identified etc. We have many years of data from patrolling the park and these indicators, over time, can give us a sound indication of the influence of the WCU in deterring IWT criminal activity at the local level. Durrell takes full responsibility for collecting and evaluating the patrol data using SMART,

and monitoring progress of stakeholder relations through correspondence, while partners have responsibility for providing reporting on IWT cases, media exposure and training.

9. Lessons learnt

We have learned that at the level of the “hands-on” people in Madagascar, i.e. the various technicians of the Ministries, the complexities of the tortoise smuggling issue are well known and there is a readiness to engage with Durrell and the IWT project to find long-term solutions. This meant that the activities that involved their input, like the visit of DLA Piper in July 2019, were very successful as they were pleased to share their knowledge and experience. The senior Ministers permitted their involvement in the project in this way because it did not require any long-term obligation or investment of resources. We learned from the workshop, that many of the ministerial technicians were fully cognizant of the problems of IWT in Madagascar and ready to engage with CWT solutions. They acknowledged that most often the problems could not be solved at their level but showed a sincere willingness to collaboration when possible.

Durrell has worked in Madagascar for over 30 years and has an in-country team of more than 60 staff members. Despite this longstanding experience, navigating the changing and fragile political environment in Madagascar can be challenging and we are always learning in this regard. After a period of relative political stability, under this project we have experienced the immediate aftermath of a general election and all the changes this brings to Ministerial positions and priorities. It is not uncommon now in Madagascar for one to lose their position if they lend their support to an initiative outside of that mandated by the incumbent regime. Consequently, any collaboration with government representatives is very time-consuming as permissions are sought at every level before decisions are made. The change of organization chart following the election has exacerbated the situation because the different roles and responsibilities had to be redesigned and approved before we could initiate any project related conversations at the Ministerial level. As a result, there has been almost no continuity in the government’s work particularly in the Ministry of Environment, which has seen two new Ministers during the first year of the project. Each new Minister brings new ideas and orientations for their department and with the current regime, Ministers have just one year to convince the President that they are doing well otherwise they risk replacement. This is why the first Minister in particular was unengaged with the project and focused almost entirely on the President’s reforestation declarations. Having said this, we have been convinced of the value of continued and consistent communication and involvement with the Ministries, and this has paid dividends with the roundtable finally being agreed earlier this year with representation from all the key stakeholders without exception.

If you had to do it again, what would you do differently?

Negotiating the changing political landscape following election might have been less challenging had we been involved more in lobbying the government and had more experience at this level. More lobbying at the highest level of the government and more efficient lobbying done by partners altogether may well have enabled us to achieve greater engagement of Ministers more quickly. Certainly, the time Hasina spent at CITES with the Ministry delegation was a catalyst for being able to start those conversations.

It is possible that arranging a meeting with the President to tell him about the urgent issues surrounding tortoise smuggling may have helped our efforts, however we were under the impression that issues should be communicated at the level of the Minister as is normal procedure. We have since come to learn that communicating the issues directly to the President may have been a more effective way to ensure due attention was given – one way to do this in the future through the correct channels could be to convene a meeting between the President, British Ambassador and senior members of the "Comité de Pilotage National Tortues. This delegation would have carried more weight than Durrell alone communicating at the Ministerial level. The very best solution would be that the President would engage himself and pledge the government’s official support to the fight against IWT and this may be one way to achieve this.

We would recommend other projects to therefore reinforce the capacity for lobbying government and make your approach as strong as possible, with the voices of multiple organisation at the highest level possible. We would also remind others to never neglect the Ministerial technicians as through them we have been able to make a significant amount of progress under the project despite the difficulties in reaching agreements at the Cabinet level.

How are you going to build this learning into the project and future plans?

In the development of future projects, we will place more emphasis and allocate more resource to lobbying and associated capacity building. We will not underestimate the time it takes to put in place the foundations for meaningful collaboration at the national level, and the importance of giving this the time it needs. The results of the roundtable will be put in the media to reach as many people as possible and declare collaboration between

partners publicly – this will help to cement the partnership and reduce the risk of subsequent Ministers disengaging with the creation or support of the WCU. The results of the roundtable will be presented to the President and the benefits of him doing an official declaration against IWT will be communicated, with the clear backing of the Ministries. Such a declaration would be good for the reputation of Madagascar before the international audience and also would raise Malagasy people’s esteem for the President as one who defends the importance of the country’s natural resources.

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

N/A no previous response to reports has been received.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The way to lead to an efficient cooperation for the creation of a Wildlife Crime Unit and the IWT stakeholders in Madagascar that should be involved has now evolved. Following the introduction of the rosewood specialist committee by the Ministry of Environment, we can now benefit from their experiences gathered over several years, bringing a wider lens to the creation of the WCU that if it were established initially only with tortoises as a focus. This will be of real benefit to the issue of tortoise smuggling as more potential risks and partners would be identified.

The challenges faced during the project relate to stakeholder engagement, both in BBNP and at the Ministerial level, are discussed fully above along with the solutions proposed and implemented. As we move forward with the project and the collaboration and intention to create a WCU becomes publicly known, as we intend for it to, one potential risk for the project is that persons involved in smuggling may threaten or harm project staff identified through public announcements.

The Covid-19 pandemic has of course impacted all projects globally to a greater or lesser degree. Since the 26 March lockdown measures have been in place in the regions around Antananarivo, Toamasina and Fianarantsoa and no regional travel throughout the country. Measures are starting to be eased in these regions but restrictions such as banning large meetings, travel restrictions (mornings only) and curfews are still in place. As such and as mentioned meeting, workshop and training activities are all on hold until the situation enables these. We also have to realise and plan that even if travel restrictions are lifted in Madagascar international travel may still be impacting partners from FSF and DLA Piper travelling to participate as planned.

The covid-19 pandemic has prompted us to review our methods for delivering the second week of investigator training and Christian Golovko is now proposing online training. Durrell is currently assessing the practicalities of this for the 10 selected Malagasy trainees and will make a decision on this no later than 31/05/20. It is hoped that further training sessions will be able to be done as normal later in the year.

At site in Baly Bay community patrol activities and meetings are still being undertaken coordinated by Durrell’s on-site staff within appropriate social distancing guidelines.

12. Sustainability and legacy

When the project proposal was under development, Durrell had already started to talk about the activities with partners, including the Ministry of Environment (the CITES technician at the Direction Générale des Forêts in Antananarivo, the Directeur Régional de l’Environnement of Boeny in Mahajanga), AVG and the deputy public prosecutor at the tribunal of Mahajanga. Since then, those partners have been eager to see the project become concrete. When Christian Golovko and Hasina Randriamanampisoa went to visit the deputy public prosecutor, he was so happy to meet a former Scotland Yard agent that he freely shared his thoughts on the shortcomings of Malagasy investigatory capacity. Christian Golovko and Hasina Randriamanampisoa also met the new Minister of Environment, the Directeur Général des Forêts and the Directeur Régional de l’Environnement of Boeny in Mahajanga just before the training and the new Minister said that she appreciated the training activity. Shortly after she gave her approval to the roundtable taking place (to agree and initiate the WCU framework) and confirmed that she would participate.

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Justice demonstrated their enthusiasm to collaborate since the start of the project and have upheld their commitment. This has been made easier by the fact that two of the most senior figures in the Ministry have not changed and are well known to Durrell. The two biggest IWT issues in Madagascar since the beginning of the political crisis in 2009 have been the rosewood and the tortoises and this project is on course to establish a mechanism to tackle both. If funding, senior Ministerial and stakeholder engagement can be retained, the legacy of this project will last well into the future. To ensure the dissemination of our findings as widely as possible, we have engaged with international media around the project and will continue to do so at key milestones throughout the next year of the project – citing the contribution of the IWT Challenge Fund. To ensure we are able to capitalise on the progress made under this project, we are working with TRAFFIC and WWF in Madagascar to put together an ambitious funding proposal to the USAID Bureau of International Narcotics and

Law Enforcement, which will build on the outcomes of this project and go further, to significantly increase the number and capacity of WCU's trained investigators, and specifically target transnational smuggling and corruption at multiple levels to 2023. Our work is long-term and multifaceted, there is no to change in our exit strategy.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

What effort has the project made to publicise the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors?

Durrell has been working with project partners DLA Piper to identify communication channels for the project. This is being done as part of DLA Piper's pro bono work. To date this has resulted in an article on The Times online (about the ploughshare programme in general) and a scheduled LinkedIn Live interview through DLA Piper's LinkedIn page. In addition to this, all communications with in-country partners (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Justice) continues to highlight the IWT Challenge Fund.

How has the UK Government's contribution to your project's work been recognised?

To date this has primarily been to our in-country partners and to other donors we are seeking funds from. Further publicity is planned after completion of the law enforcement officer training which has started but is now delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Was the IWT Challenge Fund funding recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity or did it form part of a larger programme?

To date communications have been about the ploughshare programme as a whole to which the IWT Challenge Fund is a significant contributor. Communications relating to law enforcement training and inter-ministerial workshops will cite IWT Challenge Fund as the primary project donor.

To what extent is there an understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund within the host country and who is likely to be familiar with it?

Prior to the start of this project, there was virtually no understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund within Madagascar. At the project's first roundtable meeting in July and preceding meetings, the objectives of the IWT Challenge Fund and its funding of this project were reiterated to the key project stakeholders including representatives of the Ministry for Justice, the Ministry for Environment and Alliance Voahary Gasy. There is an understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund at the level of the Minister of Environment and the Secretary General but to our knowledge it is not well known outside of these Ministries. We had hoped to change this through the project's second roundtable planned for March 2020, which was scheduled under the patronage of the Minister. Other Ministries representatives would have been present, and the UK Government would have been represented there also by the Ambassador. However, due to the disruption caused by COVID-19 this roundtable must be postponed until meetings are able to resume. This meeting will take place as a priority as soon as possible. Knowledge of the IWT Challenge Fund on a wider scale is limited, in part this is due to language barriers. UK funding opportunities, being solely distributed in English, do not get read by the wider Madagascar Government or public. Malagasy technicians who work in fauna and flora management are likely to be familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund in broad terms but unaware of the details of the funding or how to access it. Through the project's representation at Ministerial meetings and partnership with AVG to publicise wildlife crimes in Malagasy media, we hope to raise awareness of the fund in Madagascar at multiple levels.

14. Safeguarding

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust has in place policies which safeguard the health, wellbeing and interests of its employees, the organisation and those that it works with. These are clearly laid out in the Employee Handbook, a copy of which is given to all employees on joining and must be signed to acknowledge having received and read the document. The handbook contains dedicated sections covering health and safety; code of conduct, representation and business ethics; whistleblowing; security; data protection; disciplinary policy and procedure; grievance procedure; harassment and bullying; discrimination; exploitation and corruption; and equal opportunities.

The policies of DWCT apply to, and are agreed to by, employees globally unless national employment policy or legislation supercedes them. In Madagascar, BIANCO is the only institution that has been allowed its own whistleblowing policy specifically for corruption informants. We have asked lawyers if we can have a similar policy in place for our patrollers and informants it is currently against Malagasy law for an NGO to have such a policy. Our current method is to inform the Gendarmerie that a certain person is one of our informers before any arrests are made so they can be protected. We will be working closely with BIANCO, DLA Piper and FSF to develop an accredited whistleblowing policy for the intelligence investigators trained and working under this project.

The community patrollers, who are members of the CLP (comité local du park) created by MNP, have their own code of conduct policy developed for them by MNP & Durrell Madagascar.

15. Project expenditure

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

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

#1: We surrendered £for investigator salary after Feb expenditure forecast (original).

#2: This is flights for CWB trainers for second basic training course and detailed training course, flights for DLA to attend high-level ministerial workshop, and CWB & DLA in-country travel costs related to these activities. These activities have not been able to take place due to Covid-19 restrictions. We would like to request to carry over the remaining £in this expense category to undertake these activities as soon as the situation allows.

#3: The variance is lead organisation operating costs for ministerial workshop planned for in March, and costs to run second FSF basic training course and detailed training to select participants. These activities could not take place due to Covid-19 restrictions enforced in Madagascar on 20th March. We would like to request to carry over £ to complete these activities as soon as the situation allows. We would like to surrender the remaining funds in this expense category (£2,647.88) for patroller food provisions and participation costs for CWB trainers which were overbudgeted.

#4: We found that we overbudgeted for printer for ministry and for patroller protective equipment and propose to surrender unspent funds on this expense category of £.

Request for carry over due to impacts of Covid-19

Total underspend 2019/20: £

Total to surrender: £

Total request for carry over to 2020/21: £

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction.</p>		<p>Evidence of infractions in BBNP core zone has decreased to 145 from April 2019 to March 2020 cf. c.500 in the preceding 12 months despite increasing efficiency of patrols through rollout of SMART patrol software. Zero thefts or attempted thefts have been uncovered in this period.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>The basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises.</p>	<p>0.1 By end Yr 2, there has been a 20% increase in identification and reporting of infractions against 2018 baseline; there are no animals identified as being stolen from the wild.</p> <p>0.2 At least two active prosecution are initiated by project end through intelligence generated through the project.</p> <p>0.3 Identification of at least one transnational smuggling network through intelligence gathered within project activities.</p> <p>0.4 Institutional collaboration across Madagascar law enforcement agencies drives stronger implementation of wildlife trade laws as evidenced by regular meetings and at least one signed collaborative agreement between agencies by project end.</p> <p>0.5 Regional poverty levels assessed through % of households who are multi-dimensional poor at end Year 2 compared to pre-project baseline and % changes in household levels of self-reported life satisfaction, financial security and food security compared to</p>	<p>0.1 Identification of infractions has actually decreased during Y1 cf. 2018 baseline despite maintaining analogous distances patrolled and increasing efficiency of data collection and reporting through SMART. Reporting times have dramatically decreased from c.7 days to 24 hours. No animals have been identified as stolen from the wild since the start of the project.</p> <p>0.2 Trained investigators will start to collect intelligence-data during Y2, Q1.</p> <p>0.3 As 0.2. Early in the project a transnational smuggling network was prosecuted and details of this are contained in AVG's earliest project report. This process was started before the project commenced however and was not brought about as a result of intelligence gathered under this project.</p> <p>0.4 All key stakeholders have agreed to attend a roundtable at the earliest possible opportunity after Covid-19 restrictions are lifted to discuss the initiation of a WCU.</p>	<p>0.1 CLP patrols will continue throughout project. SMART data collection and reporting to continue also. Patrol management and incentives scheme to be finalised with MNP.</p> <p>0.2 10 of the 28 trainee investigators will attend specialised follow up training in Y2. All will start to gather information on cases and suspects with the aim of having two active prosecution cases by project end.</p> <p>0.3 Intelligence gathering throughout Year 2 will increase likelihood that a transnational smuggling network may be uncovered and prosecuted.</p> <p>0.4 Roundtable meeting will all key stakeholders including both Ministries will meet as soon as possible in Y2. An initial collaborative agreement will be signed and WCU intentions announced via press statement.</p> <p>0.5 Household surveys undertaken October 2020 in Blay Bay</p> <p>0.6 Year 1 data analysed in Year 2. Further meeting with Mpiray Dina Committee to ensure data is available</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>pre-project baseline</p> <p>0.6 Regional security assessed via number of incidents reported to the Mpiray Dina committee (regional level Dina committee) in Year 1 and 2 compared to pre-project baseline. These will be disaggregated by incident type e.g. serious crimes, ordinary crime and misdemeanors</p>	<p>0.5 Household assessments will be undertaken in October 2020 as part of our concurrent JOA project</p> <p>0.6 Data from the Mpiray Dina committee not been finalised for Year 1</p>	
<p>Output 1. Local community-based patrols are incentivised to halt the flow of animals from the wild into smuggling networks.</p>	<p>1.1 Increased patroller motivation results in 10% increase in area covered and 20% increase in time committed on patrol, and 20% reduction in patroller turnover, by project end, based on 2018 baseline (Mean distance walked per patroller per month = 58km)</p> <p>1.2 By project end, the identification of infractions by patrollers increased from current baseline (Oct 2018 = 34) and the mean reporting deadline is reduced to 24 hours across all patrol groups as a result of increased capacity and skills developed through focal training and mentoring on performance.</p>	<p>1.1 Area covered has remained similar in Y1 cf. 2018 baseline. The average number of km patrolled by each patroller has decreased from baseline (34km cf. 58km) but as we now have 52 core zone patrollers operating regularly (cf. 30-40 in 2018) this explains why the total kms covered remains similar. The number of patrollers is different, but the total distance covered is analogous. The number of new CLP patrollers is testament to the good reputation that being a patroller has within the communities and this has increased further as word has spread in the communities about the training and upskilling provided in the role.</p> <p>1.2 The mean reporting deadline has been reduced from c.7 days to 24 hours thanks to the rollout of SMART. Despite keeping up the same coverage on patrols cf. 2018, far fewer infractions have been identified. The mean km walked by any one patroller has decreased but the number of patrollers has increased cf. 2018 which should make up for this. The data tentatively suggest that infractions in the park are genuinely reducing as we have every reason to believe that patrollers are more effective than in previous year (as a result of training in personal security and SMART). Data collected over the next 6-12 months will give us an indication of whether this may be true.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Patrol capacity review internal surveys undertaken by Patrol Coordinators</p>		<p>Not yet commenced as MNP management strategy needed to happen first.</p>	<p>To be undertaken as soon as possible following MNP management review.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 G4S training provided to improve personal safety for patrollers and Baly Bay National Park staff</p>		<p>Between 11th and 18th of October 2019, G4S provided training in self-defence and patrol security to 32 patrollers, 6 Durrell staff and 4 MNP staff.</p>	<p>Further training planned for new patrollers in Y2 Q3.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Develop incentives framework and scoring system - consulted with local community leaders.</p>		<p>Not yet commenced as MNP management strategy needed to happen first.</p>	<p>To be undertaken as soon as possible following MNP management review.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.4 Quaterly patrol review meetings held		Complete.	Quarterly meeting will continue throughout Y2.
Activity 1.5 Annual patrol festival held to celebrate success and communicate results		Not possible due to tensions in the communities. Funding reallocated to purchase satellite phones for patrollers.	
Activity 1.6 Production of regular SMART patrol coverage reports		Complete.	Will continue throughout Y2, contributing to overall project impact evaluation.
Activity 1.7 Follow-up surveys with patrollers to review changes in morale		Not commenced.	Planned for Y2.
<p>Output 2. The first network of CWT law enforcers is established in Madagascar, trained to generate intelligence on wildlife trafficking, develop human sources and develop cases for prosecution.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 30 law enforcers have received formal institutional approval from their agencies to participate in CWT training and investigations by mid Year 1.</p> <p>2.2 All participants have attended a 5-day basic training led by 2 international experts by the end of Year 1</p> <p>2.3 80% of participants report a good/high level of knowledge after training compared to baseline and 80% report a higher level of confidence to apply knowledge after training compared to baseline. These will be disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>2.4 Specific training package built from international best practice utilising reports and individual assessments by international experts during 2.2, prepared by end Year 1.</p> <p>2.5 At least 10 individuals benefit from detailed training in Year 2 as selected</p>	<p>2.1 Hasina worked closely with all institutional stakeholders to encourage them to send delegates to the FSF training workshop in February 2020 and participate in the first CWT training and investigations. 28 participants representing MEDD, Gendermes, police, AVG and customs attend the training.</p> <p>2.2 A 2-day training course took place 1-2 March (see 2.2 this doc) in Mahajanga, Madagascar. It was conducted by Christian Golovko and 28 participants representing all key institutions participated. A full training report is attached – Annex 4. FSF recommend a further basic level training session is undertaken for up to another 26 participants.</p> <p>2.3 25 participants were male. 3 were female. All rated the course 4 or 5 out of 5. 26 out of 28 responded that roleplay exercises were most valuable. Note taking rules and searching detainees were the most useful.</p> <p>2.4 Specialised higher-level training materials are being developed and the basic training materials will be reviewed and adapted for any future training, learning from the first Malagasy workshop of this kind in Feb/Mar 2020 and taking into account existing agency resources.</p> <p>2.5 More than 10 individuals have been selected as potential recipients of higher-level training (see attached training report – Annex 4) and will receive this training in Y2 either through an online platform (because of Covid-19 restrictions) or, ideally, in person as soon as restrictions are lifted. From the first training session FSF recommends at least 2 advanced training sessions for up to 16 people each be undertaken.</p> <p>2.6 To be undertaken in Y2.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>through assessment, their agencies and individual motivation (assessed via communications and post-Year1 training actions).</p> <p>2.6 80% of Yr2 trainees have applied at least one competency learned through training and qualitative example of competency applied within 6 months of training; Qualitative Most Significant change within each category of change. These will be disaggregated by gender.</p>		
Activity 2.1 Identification of law enforcement agencies and invitations to nominate officers for training.		Complete.	Work with institutions to support selected participants with follow up training and suggest new participants for basic training (outside of this IWT project timeframe).
Activity 2.2 Meetings with senior management within agencies to agree participation and secure permissions		Complete.	As above for second wave of training.
Activity 2.3 Preparation of course materials and translation into French.		Complete.	The same process of translation and review for Malagasy context will take place for detailed training course in Y2.
Activity 2.4 5-day training course provided for 30 law enforcers on basic investigation skills (led by CWB)		Complete (28 participants)	Detailed training for c.10 trainees to take place as soon as possible (Covid-19 conditions allowing).
Activity 2.5 Development of specialist training based on existing knowledge and experience from UK agencies. Created with agencies' resources in mind.		In progress.	In progress.
Activity 2.6 Delivery of detailed training in human source development and intelligence management.		Not commenced.	To feature as part of second training with selected participants.
Activity 2.7 Evaluation of training outputs		In progress (complete for first workshop – see attached report).	Evaluation will be conducted for all training events.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 3. Judicial proceedings initiated through intelligence and results from CWT enforcers.</p>	<p>3.1 Intelligence gathering, source development and management led by CWT enforcers in Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 A secure intelligence database is established by end of Year 1 to coordinate the gathering, storage and analysis of intelligence gathered through formal and informal law enforcement networks. Hosted by project leaders.</p> <p>3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols are developed by end Year 1 and adopted by participating law enforcers ensuring 0% failures to proceed to prosecution as a result of weaknesses in information management during year 2.</p> <p>3.4 Actionable intelligence resulting from CWT enforcers leads to at least 3 active investigations by project end.</p>	<p>3.1 First cohort of CWT enforcers trained in Fed/March 2020. They will start gathering intelligence-data during Y2.</p> <p>3.2 As the investigators have only recently received basic training and are not yet operational, they are not yet collecting information and so to date under the project, we have not needed to create the intelligence database. However, once the second, higher-level training has taken place the investigators will start actively collecting intelligence and this information will need to be stored securely. We are exploring a number of database and file storage options for this intelligence data in consultation with BIANCO, AVG and FSF. Following the FSF training we now have a clearer idea of the kinds of intelligence that can be gathered by the investigators in the Madagascar context and aim to have the system for storing this data in place by the end of Y2, Q2.</p> <p>3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols are being developed and will form part of the detailed, higher-level training to be delivered (online or in-person) to select participants, and communicated to all key stakeholders and sponsoring institutions, as soon as Covid-19 situation allows.</p> <p>3.4 Intelligence gathering to commence after higher-level training has been given.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Development of intelligence database - involving consultation with anti-corruption police, partner guidance (CWB), risk assessment</p>		<p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>Further detailed discussions needed with anti-corruption police and guidance from CWB, AVG etc. In place by end Y2 Q2.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Data management and information protocols established for management intelligence database</p>		<p>In progress.</p>	<p>Continue to refine and share with key stakeholders as database development progresses.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Active management and engagement within the law enforcers to facilitate and support investigations</p>		<p>Not started.</p>	<p>To commence later this year following high-level training. Hasina and Christian working with institutions to ensure support for officers' participation.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Final project meeting with law enforcers</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>Conduct final meeting near end of project.</p>
<p>Output 4: Institutional collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Justice drives formalisation of CWT mechanism and ongoing support for CWT enforcers.</p>	<p>4.1 High-level workshop between Ministries and key stakeholders organised in Year 1 (presenting experience on legal basis, successful case studies and technical opportunities for CWT</p>	<p>4.1 A meeting was held at the beginning of the project with all stakeholders except MEDD represented. This meeting introduced and clarified the project and its intentions. Hasina has been in regular communication with all key stakeholders since, including working very hard to establish relations with the new Minister of Environment and to engage the Ministries with the project e.g. meetings between DLA Piper and technicians. (See DLA Piper report attached in Annex 1). Early in 2020, all stakeholders, including the</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>capacity) and Year 2 (presenting results and agreeing framework and next steps).</p> <p>4.2 Desk-based review of internal barriers to stronger cooperation delivered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders completed after Year 1 workshop and results fed into Year 2 workshop.</p> <p>4.3 By end Yr 2 a framework for CWT in Madagascar established – covering existing legal framework for CWT including links to other crimes, mandates and jurisdictions of relevant agencies/authorities, barriers to overcome, and relevant lessons learned from elsewhere.</p> <p>4.4 100% Seizures and prosecutions identified during the project are tracked in the Malagasy online and print and international online media to promote full transparent legal due process.</p>	<p>new Minister of Environment herself, agreed to participate in a roundtable to start building the framework for the WCU and issue a formal collaborative agreement. This in itself was a hugely significant achievement for the project and represents meaningful progress towards building capacity to combat wildlife trade in Madagascar. The meeting was scheduled for 23 March 2020 but has unfortunately had to be postponed due to coronavirus. The meeting will take place as soon as possible once restrictions are lifted.</p> <p>4.2 Desk-based review due to take place with key stakeholders after workshop scheduled on 23 March. This will take place as soon as possible once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted.</p> <p>4.3 DLA Piper have visited Madagascar and met with project staff, MEDD and Ministry of Justice to review IWT legislation and judicial processes. Additional information sharing and reviews will take place through the second year of the project, starting at the roundtable detailed in 4.1 and resulting in an agreed CWT framework and clear supporting legislation by project end.</p> <p>4.4 All seizures and related cases under the project to date have been publicised by AVG and are detailed in AVG’s project reports. See attached reports for full details.</p>	
Activity 4.1 Workshop held with Ministries, partners (CWB, AVG, DLA) and key stakeholders to review CWT process		Meeting agreed and scheduled for 23.03.20 but postponed due to Covid-19.	Meeting to take place as soon as restrictions are lifted.
Activity 4.2 Desk review and semi-structured interviews on barriers to CWT mechanisms		Consultant hired and due to undertake review following workshop in March (4.1)	Will be undertaken as soon as the workshop itself has taken place.
Activity 4.3 Development of CWT enforcement framework agreement		Ongoing.	Discussions with all key stakeholders will be ongoing throughout Y2.
Activity 4.4 Preparation of communications to CITES Secretariat and CITES Task Force		Ongoing. Hasina attended CITES 18 CoP in August 2019 (see Annex 6).	Hasina is in touch with Interpol who will be responsible for reporting to CITES in October 2020 and will work with him to prepare the necessary communications if he is willing.
Activity 4.5 Management of national and international medial communications		Ongoing. Times Online article, Facebook Q&A with Project Lead, AVG National articles, IWT Endangered Species Day newsletter article.	We will continue to seek new opportunities to publicise cases and the project through national and international media. AVG will continue to issue press

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
			releases around IWT cases under this project.
Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management	5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTCF	5.1 The project staff in Madagascar, partners and supporting staff in the UK have worked together to produce comprehensive and punctual reports. Reporting between partners has also been effectively maintained, with training and workshop reports received from FSF and DLA Piper following the completion of their principle activities. AVG have submitted regular reports (Annexes 2 and 3) detailing their activities as agreed at the outset of the project.	
Activity 5.1 Quarterly project team meetings		Ongoing - Project team meetings have been held formally every quarter since June 2019 (when the project started due to agreement being signed later than planned with IWT). Additional meetings between members of the team have been held much more regularly to keep track and plan project progress.	Quarterly project meetings will continue with the next scheduled in the first week of June.
Activity 5.2 Annual partners workshop		On hold - An annual partners workshop has not taken place as, to avoid meeting fatigue, we opted to combine this with the all-stakeholder roundtable (activity 4.1). Unfortunately, this meeting has been postponed and so general project updates have been circulated by email and courtesy calls made to key stakeholders in Madagascar. In March 2020, Jeff Dawson (Acting Director of Field Programmes) visited DLA Piper in London to discuss the project at the end of the first year and they expressed their willingness to maintain their engagement with the project.	The roundtable will take place as soon as possible and will be used to update all key stakeholders on project progress, achievements and challenges where appropriate.
Activity 5.3 Regular and annual donor reporting to IWTCF		Ongoing - HYR1 submitted on time in October 2020. AR1 now submitted.	We will continue to produce comprehensive and timely reports to IWT and other donors who support related activities e.g. SRJS, Jersey Overseas Aid and USFWS.

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
<p>Impact: Smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction.</p>			
<p>Outcome The basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises.</p>	<p>0.1 By end Yr 2 , there has been a 20% increase in identification and reporting of infractions against 2018 baseline; there are no animals identified as being stolen from the wild. 0.2 At least two active prosecution are initiated by project end through intelligence generated through the project. 0.3 Identification of at least one trans-national smuggling network through intelligence gathered within project activities. 0.4 Institutional collaboration across Madagascar law enforcement agencies drives stronger implementation of wildlife trade laws as evidenced by regular meetings and at least one signed collaborative agreement between agencies by project end. 0.5 Regional poverty levels assessed through % of households who are multi-dimensional poor at end Year 2 compared to pre-project baseline and % changes in household levels of self-reported life satisfaction, financial security and food security compared to pre-project baseline 0.6 Regional security assessed via number of incidents reported to the</p>	<p>0.1.1 SMART reports, local police reports 0.2.1 Arrest reports, media reports, court records. 0.3.1 Internal records and confidential project reports, media and court reports. 0.4.1 Evaluation interviews at project end with key stakeholders, media reports 0.5.1 Household surveys and reports (this data is collected through concurrent Jersey Overseas Aid Project) 0.6.1 Mpiray Dina incident logs (Durrell help organise the Mpiray Dina committee’s work as part of our involvement in the Shared Resources Joint Solutions project)</p>	<p>Security in the field remains stable (no rapid increase in the presence of Dahalo, or post-election insecurity) and this enables patroller engagement. Potential risks are mitigated by close communication with regional authorities, law enforcement and local communities. Vehicle and boat evacuation options are maintained at all times. CWT enforcers are not bribed or corrupted during project implementation. To mitigate against this specific training will be included in the project, investigations will be carried out in pairs and capacity for whistleblowing will be introduced. Human source data will initially be managed outside the agencies involved. Law enforcement agencies actively engage with the project at a high level and within different agencies. To mitigate this risk, project team already engages at multiple levels within the regional and national hierarchy of the Ministries and their agencies. Political stability enables a secure and productive environment. In the event of complete government failure, the project would but on hold. Delays in key Ministerial</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	Mpiray Dina committee (regional level Dina committee) in Year 1 and 2 compared to pre-project baseline. These will be disaggregated by incident type e.g. serious crimes, ordinary crime and misdemeanors		appointments or government progress are being mitigated by project engagement at multiple levels in hierarchy from regional officers, to government agencies and national ministry levels. In the event of political upheaval, the project team will limit media outputs that could be identified as political and focus on more general anti-poaching messages.
<p>Output 1. Local community-based patrols are incentivised to halt the flow of animals from the wild into smuggling networks.</p>	<p>1.1 Increased patroller motivation results in 10% increase in area covered and 20% increase in time committed on patrol, and 20% reduction in patroller turnover, by project end, based on 2018 baseline (Mean distance walked per patroller per month = 58km)</p> <p>1.2 By project end, the identification of infractions by patrollers increased from current baseline (Oct 2018 = 34) and the mean reporting deadline is reduced to 24 hours across all patrol groups as a result of increased capacity and skills developed through focal training and mentoring on performance.</p>	<p>1.1.1 SMART patrol management reporting tracks area covered, distance walked and time spent on patrol.</p> <p>1.1.2 Semi-structured interviews led by patrol coordinators in Year 1 and at end of Year 2 used to document self-reported motivation and morale within patrollers.</p> <p>1.2.1. Participation records from formal training events on personal safety in Yr 1 and patrol management (Yrs 1 and 2).</p> <p>1.2.2 Internal assessment of patrol performance based on feedback from Durrell patrol coordinators combined with SMART data.</p> <p>1.2.2 Participation records for attendance at training events.</p> <p>1.2.3 Results from internal field monitoring trials using 'planted' infractions to test patrols.</p>	<p>Local security for patrollers can be maintained. Madagascar has increasing problems with banditry and poachers are routinely carrying weapons in the field. Community-based patrols are being trained in personal safety but rely on law enforcement for protection.</p> <p>Engaging law enforcement in patrolling needs to be financially supported. Past funding was provided by the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, but this has come to an end. The project leaders are committed to providing support through co-funding.</p>
<p>Output 2. The first network of CWT law enforcers is established in Madagascar, trained to generate intelligence on wildlife trafficking, develop human sources and develop cases for prosecution.</p>	<p>1.1 At least 30 law enforcers have received formal institutional approval from their agencies to participate in CWT training and investigations by mid Year 1.</p> <p>1.2 All participants have attended a 5-day basic training led by 2 international experts by the end of Year 1</p>	<p>2.1.1 Written confirmation received from relevant agency.</p> <p>2.2.1 Training materials written in French, course attendance</p>	<p>Consistent support from border agents and senior managers within Customs and other agencies. Past project support showed strong engagement from border law enforcement agencies. However, changes in management structure, political changes at national government level and changes within the national security situation may all act to reduce their capacity to engage. This risk can only be</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>1.3 80% of participants report a good/high level of knowledge after training compared to baseline and 80% report a higher level of confidence to apply knowledge after training compared to baseline. These will be disaggregated by gender</p> <p>1.4 Specific training package built from international best practice utilising reports and individual assessments by international experts during 2.2, prepared by end Year 1.</p> <p>1.5 At least 10 individuals benefit from detailed training in Year 2 as selected through assessment, their agencies and individual motivation (assessed via communications and post-Year1 training actions).</p> <p>1.6 80% of Yr2 trainees have applied at least one competency learned through training and qualitative example of competency applied within 6 months of training; Qualitative Most Significant change within each category of change. These will be disaggregated by gender.</p>	<p>2.3.1 self-reported pre and post learning statements.</p> <p>2.4.1 Training materials written in French and approved by international experts (CWB).</p> <p>2.5.1 Training materials, course attendance,</p> <p>2.6.1 Self-reported learning statements, qualitative most significant change method individual external expert assessment (CWB).</p>	<p>mitigated through ongoing and regular communications with key individuals at a Ministry and agency level.</p> <p>All training materials conform to Malagasy and UK legal practices surrounding intelligence-led operations and data management. All training materials will be based upon the tenets of UK and EU practices and Malagasy Law.</p>
<p>Output 3. Judicial proceedings initiated through intelligence and results from CWT enforcers.</p>	<p>3.1 Intelligence gathering, source development and management led by CWT enforcers in Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 A secure intelligence database is established by end of Year 1 to coordinate the gathering, storage and analysis of intelligence gathered through formal</p>	<p>3.1.1 Informal communications tools (private social media) and face-to-face communication with project intelligence officer show sharing of information and maintenance of motivation.</p> <p>3.1.2 Internal feedback from source development experts (CWB) in Year 2 to</p>	<p>Low turnover of enforcers maintains collaborative relations and joint commitment. Mentoring and regular communication and follow-up training will be provided to maintain commitment among investigators.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>and informal law enforcement networks. Hosted by project leaders.</p> <p>3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols are developed by end Year 1 and adopted by participating law enforcers ensuring 0% failures to proceed to prosecution as a result of weaknesses in information management during year 2.</p> <p>3.4 Actionable intelligence resulting from CWT enforcers leads to at least 3 active investigations by project end.</p>	<p>monitor progress and identify areas for development.</p> <p>3.2.1 Database established and externally reviewed by CWB experts.</p> <p>3.3.1 Evidenced by protocols, police reports, informal feedback and court proceedings.</p> <p>3.4.1 Internal investigation reports, police records and court reports.</p>	<p>Intelligence network data is secure with appropriate access permissions mapped out. To mitigate the risk of compromise of sensitive data, the database will initially be hosted by the project leader. Guidance from CWB and anti-corruption authorities (BIANCO) will be taken as to whether to move the location during project implementation.</p> <p>Investigating enforcers are not bribed or corrupted. Steps mentioned above will be taken with mentoring, review and interview with enforcers to assess continuing risks from corruption. Guidance taken from CWB and BIANCO.</p>
<p>Output 4: Institutional collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Justice drives formalisation of CWT mechanism and ongoing support for CWT enforcers.</p>	<p>4.1 High-level workshop between Ministries and key stakeholders organised in Year 1 (presenting experience on legal basis, successful case studies and technical opportunities for CWT capacity) and Year 2 (presenting results and agreeing framework and next steps).</p> <p>4.2 Desk-based review of internal barriers to stronger cooperation delivered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders completed after Year 1 workshop and results fed into Year 2 workshop.</p> <p>4.3 By end Yr 2 a framework for CWT in Madagascar established – covering existing legal framework for CWT including links to other crimes, mandates and jurisdictions of relevant agencies/authorities, barriers to overcome, and relevant lessons learned from elsewhere.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Attendance lists</p> <p>4.1.2 Case study materials from DLA Piper, CWB, NGO partners, Ministries and coordinated by project leaders.</p> <p>4.1.3 Public joint statement on behalf of Ministries detailing outputs of workshop</p> <p>4.2.1 Report and interview transcripts</p> <p>4.3.1 Signed framework agreed between institutional partners.</p> <p>4.3.2 Reports to CITES Secretariat and CITES Chelonian Task Force referencing framework.</p> <p>4.4.1 Media reports in national press and online international media.</p>	<p>Continuing Ministerial engagement at highest level, especially with new Ministers post-election. This risk is mitigated by ongoing relations with senior members of Ministry staff who will be in post after the election and engagement with high-level partner NGOs such as WWF and also the UK Embassy.</p> <p>Media reports enable independent communication concerning investigations to ensure transparency and reduce the risks of corruption or inaction against wildlife smuggling.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	4.4 100% Seizures and prosecutions identified during the project are tracked in the Malagasy online and print and international online media to promote full transparent legal due process.		
Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management	5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTCF	5.1.1 Project reports; quarterly and annual meeting minutes.	Partners remain engaged in project delivery.
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Patrol capacity review internal surveys undertaken by Patrol Coordinators</p> <p>Activity 1.2 G4S training provided to improve personal safety for patrollers and Baly Bay National Park staff</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Develop incentives framework and scoring system - consulted with local community leaders.</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Quaterly patrol review meetings held</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Annual patrol festival held to celebrate success and communicate results</p> <p>Activity 1.6 Production of regular SMART patrol coverage reports</p> <p>Activity 1.7 Follow-up surveys with patrollers to review changes in morale</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Identification of law enforcement agencies and invitations to nominate officers for training.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Meetings with senior management within agencies to agree participation and secure permissions</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Preparation of course materials and translation into French.</p> <p>Activity 2.4 5-day training course provided for 30 law enforcers on basic investigation skills (led by CWB)</p> <p>Activity 2.5 Development of specialist training based on existing knowledge and experience from UK agencies. Created with agencies' resources in mind.</p> <p>Activity 2.6 Delivery of detailed training in human source development and intelligence management.</p> <p>Activity 2.7 Evaluation of training outputs</p> <p>Activity 3.1 Development of intelligence database - involving consultation with anti-corruption police, partner guidance (CWB), risk assessment</p> <p>Activity 3.2 Data management and information protocols established for management intelligence database</p> <p>Activity 3.3 Active management and engagement within the law enforcers to facilitate and support investigations</p> <p>Activity 3.4 Final project meeting with law enforcers</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Workshop held with Ministries, partners (CWB, AVG, DLA) and key stakeholders to review CWT process</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Desk review and semi-structured interviews on barriers to CWT mechanisms</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Development of CWT enforcement framework agreement</p> <p>Activity 4.4 Preparation of communications to CITES Secretariat and CITES Task Force</p> <p>Activity 4.5 Management of national and international medial communications</p> <p>Activity 5.1 Quarterly project team meetings</p> <p>Activity 5.2 Annual partners workshop</p> <p>Activity 5.3 Regular and annual donor reporting to IWTCF</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

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

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

Checklist for submission

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