



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final 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.

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 and Sustainable Development; DLA Piper
IWT grant value	£188,364
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2019 – 31 March 2021
Project Leader’s name	<i>Chris Ransom (formerly Jeff Dawson)</i>
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.durrell.org/wildlife/species-index/ploughshare-tortoise/
Report author(s) and date	Hasina Randriamanampisoa, June 2021

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. Figure 1 shows the boundaries of Baly Bay National Park, and the location of ploughshare tortoise (*Angonoka*) habitat and surrounding communities.

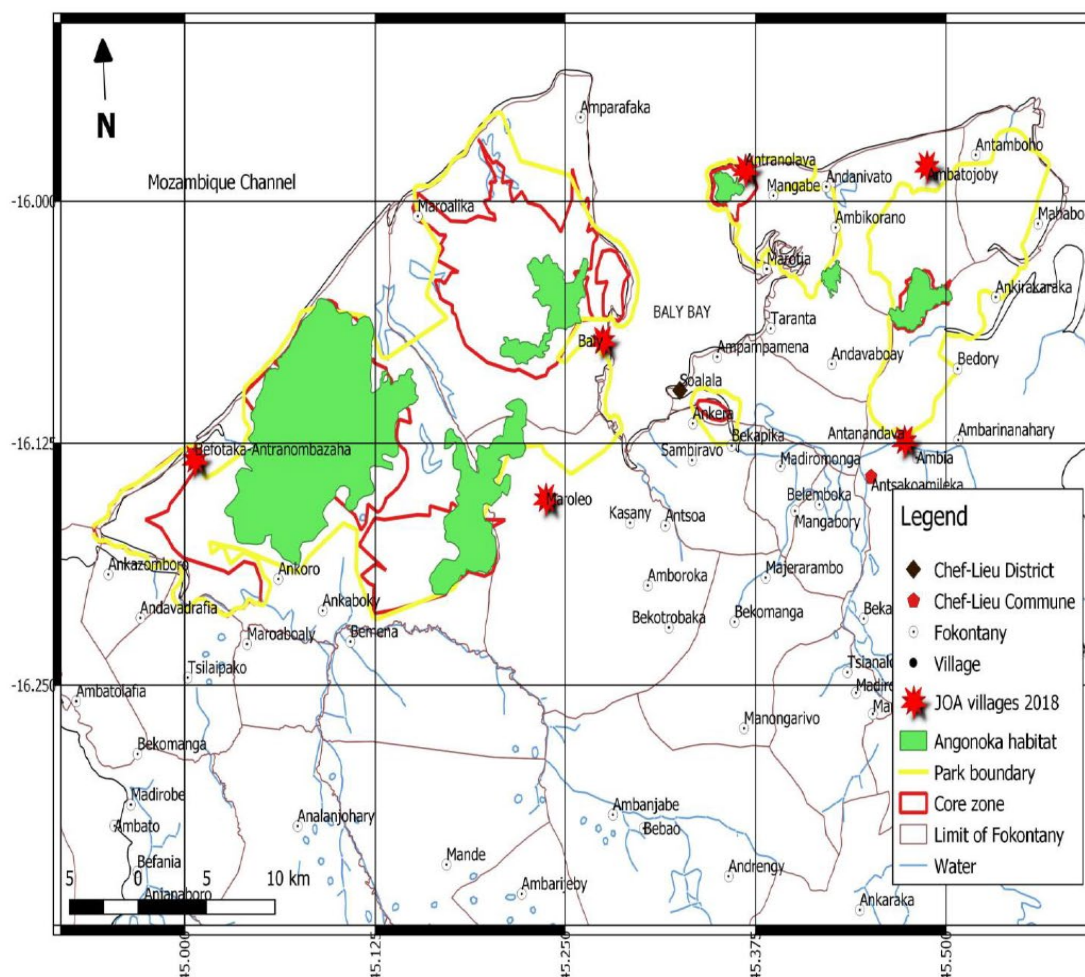


Figure 1. Map of project location Baly Bay National Park, Madagascar

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 course of the project, regular communication has taken place between Christian Golovko, Jeff Dawson (Durrell, Acting Director of Field Programmes / Field Programme Manager) 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 initial training dates were finally decided, 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. Christian shared his review of the training with the British Embassy in Antananarivo.

Further trainings were postponed for the following 8-months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. No commercial travel to Madagascar has been permitted since the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020 and in order to fulfil training objectives alternatives had to be sought. FSF developed an online training course and working with Hasina to arrange logistics in Madagascar to deliver this. From November 2020 to March 2021, five online training courses were delivered by Christian.

During 2020, FSF worked with Durrell and TRAFFIC to develop a proposal to the US Department of Interior International Narcotics and Law Enforcement fund (INL). This was successful enabling scaling up of activities undertaken in this grant and continuing the partnership through to October 2022. One component of this will be developing modules on wildlife crime and law enforcement in the curricula of the national training centres for Forestry, Police, Gendarmes and Customs.

FSF provided a review of this final report.

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. They have also continued to monitor the prison in Mahajanga weekly regarding the presence of tortoise smugglers.

AVG has proven quick to react and to mobilize the key partners to try to seize either the smugglers or the tortoises. During Y1 of the project this happened on several occasions but none of the cases ended in a confiscation or an arrest (see AVG’s reports attached – Annex 2 and 3). During Y2 following a seizure of radiated tortoises the Brigade Commander of the Beloha Gendarmerie in the Androy regions was arrested in part thanks to information collated by AVG staff.

The project has benefited from the close collaboration between AVG and the Police, Gendarmerie and Customs agencies in facilitating getting participants onto law enforcement training run by FSF, particularly in Y2. Having AVG act as intermediary to speak to the correct people enabled participants from all agencies to attend the training sessions even at short notice. This was especially important as the Covid-19 outbreak prevented visiting people in person. In addition, nine AVG staff participated in the law enforcement training delivered during the project. AVG will continue to be valuable partners of ours in this area of work.

2.3 DLA Piper

As with FSF, Andrew Terry started the relationship with Marie Kingston at DLA Piper (International Pro Bono Counsel) and this relationship passed to Jeff Dawson as Field Programme Manager / 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 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. Although further travel to Madagascar has not been feasible due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DLA Piper staff have readily put themselves on standby to contribute to further meetings with Madagascar government and officials should they have occurred (see 2.4 and 2.5 for more details).

Marie and DLA Piper are very enthusiastic about this project and provided further pro bono support for the project including aiding communications (facilitating a Times article on the ploughshare tortoise). They also were integral in developing the INL

proposal which will enable DLA Piper to undertake training courses and workshops for prosecutors and judiciary in Madagascar on wildlife crime and processes to support law enforcement.

DLA Piper provided a review of this final report.

2.4 Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

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. Our Project Leader (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 2019 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.

Unfortunately, this partnership in Y2 has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with the associated lockdowns, restrictions and competing governmental priorities. It has proved extremely challenging to build on the good progress made in Y1 despite the continued efforts of the Madagascar team. The Directeur Général des Affaires Juridiques, des Etudes et des Réformes postponed or cancelled numerous meetings (including remote meetings) with Hasina, due to other priorities and ill health. Under the INL and in collaboration with Traffic we are continuing to pursue different avenues to engage and get support from the Ministry of Justice as they will be a key partner both in the roundtable process and in carrying out training for prosecutors and judiciary.

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. 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.

In late 2020 Mahajanga received a new Public Prosecutor (PP), who had previously been working in the Menabe region where Durrell is also active and had worked with them previously. Hasina undertook a courtesy visit to the PP in February 2021 during which the PP demonstrated willingness to collaborate in any wildlife crime cases and helping explain procedures at the local level including the Dina.

The effectiveness of the tribunal is hampered by lack of equipment which limits productivity and the extent to which confidentiality of cases may be maintained. Under the IWT project essential equipment of a dedicated computer, printer and desk for exclusive use for environmental cases was purchased and handed over to the PP in March 2021. 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 maintaining 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.

As with the Ministry of Justice Y2 has proven very challenging to progress discussions with MEDD due to impact the COVID-19. This was compounded by the Director General of MEDD being dismissed in September 2020 and replaced in October. Hasina and the consultant recruited to oversee the organisation of the round table have continued to engage, build and maintain relations to push this forward. Relations with the new DG are very positive and he has been helpful, amongst his busy schedule, in pushing the agenda to the Minister. A few meetings have also been held with the Minister herself who has been adamant that the MEDD be seen to lead the roundtable discussions. After a tentative date in December 2020 was postponed, the Minister recommended the third week of March 2021 for the roundtable but unfortunately, she cancelled at the last moment, causing it to be postponed again. Discussions and collaborations with MEDD are ongoing to pin down a date for the roundtable.

Despite not being able to hold the roundtable the Minister of Environment made a very important public declaration in September 2020 stating that wildlife crime is a crime. This is the first time that a government minister has made such statement and in part is due to the work and advocacy Durrell has been doing with support through the IWT fund.

2.6 Non-formal partnerships

A key partnership is with the local communities in Baly Bay who are engaged in undertaking community patrols in and around the National Park. Durrell has been working in Baly Bay with the local communities since 1986 on a breadth of activities and has long-standing and good relationship with them.

Law enforcement training has been delivered to individuals from key agencies including Police, Gendarmes and Customs, with candidates selected following engagement with the appropriate senior officials. This has been very positive, with good representation from each agency and which will be further developed and strengthened through the INL project.

During Y2 of this project we secured a grant through INL in partnership with Traffic, which will build on and scale up the work started and put in place by this project. This will be the first time Traffic have partnered with Durrell in Madagascar.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 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.

During the first year of the project (April 2019 – March 2020) a total of 19,636 km was covered across 1,635 patrols (average 12 km / patrol) by 52 community patrollers in Baly Bay National Park (BBNP, see Figure 2). For the second year of the project (April 2020 – March 2021) this increased to 22,904 km across 1,848 patrols (average 12.4 km / patrol) by 48 participants (see Figure 3 and see Table 1 for summary patrol information). The overall area covered by the patrols did not vary (patrollers are limited to existing tracks and will not cut new tracks as this will encourage people to use them. As such many areas around Beaboaly and in the west are inaccessible) but the total distance covered increased by 16.6% and the number of patrols increased by 13%.

Table 1. Summary of patrol metrics across the IWT project

Patrol metrics	Y1	Y2	% change Y1-Y2	Total
Number of patrols	1,635	1,848	+13	3,483
Number of participants in patrols	52	48	-7.7	
Total distance covered by patrols (km)	19,635	22,904	+16.6	42,540.37
Total number of person days on patrol	4,757	5,592	+17.6	10,349

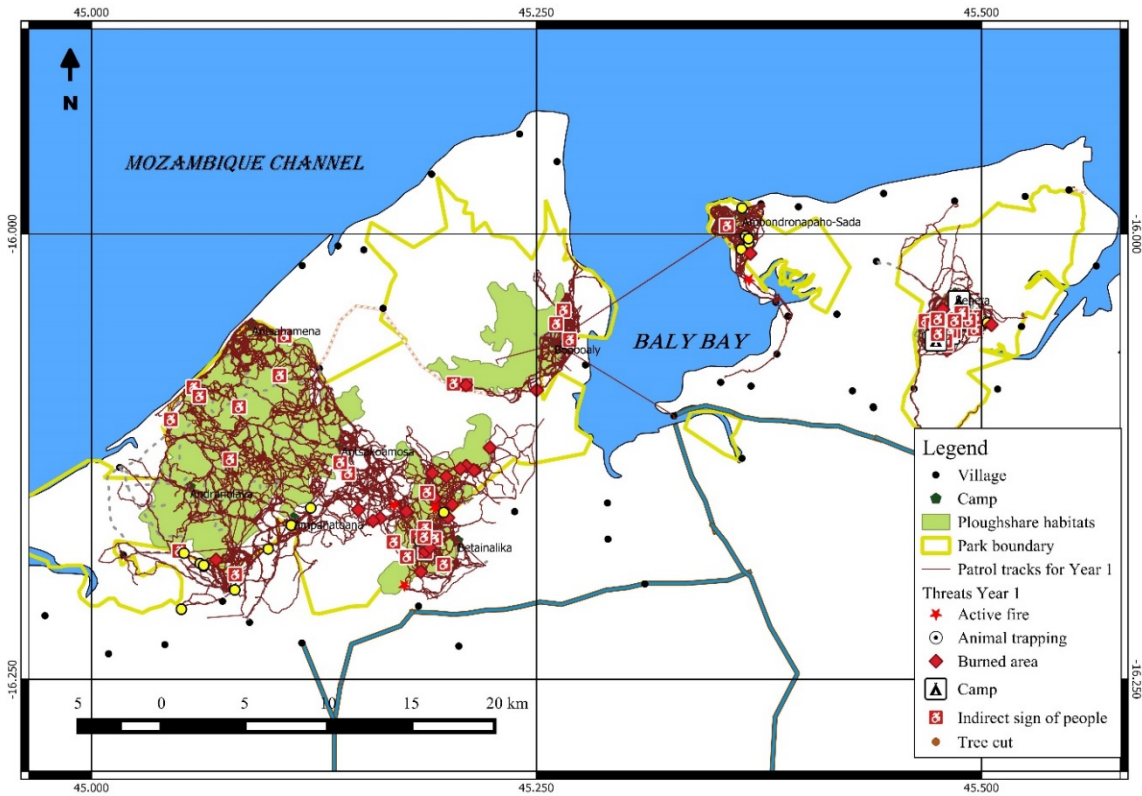


Figure 2. Baly Bay National Park showing patrol tracks and observed threats from in Year 1 (1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020)

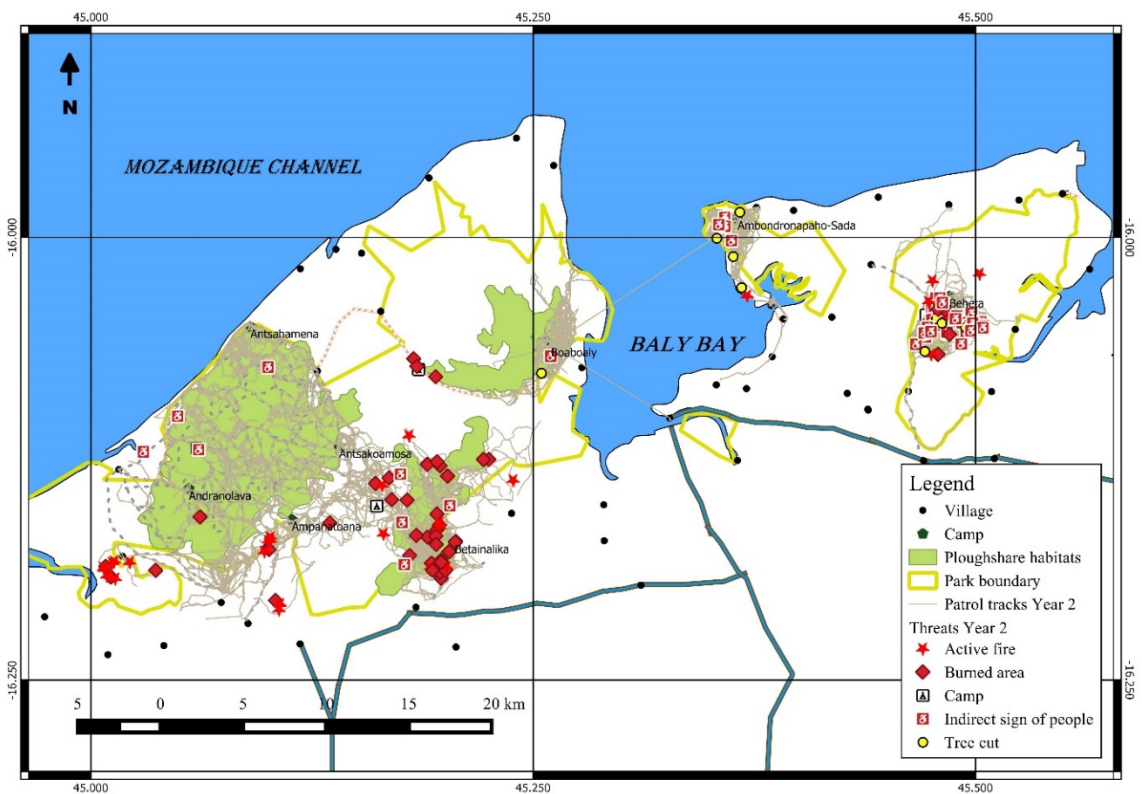


Figure 3. Baly Bay National Park showing patrol tracks and observed threats from in Year 2 (1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021)

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.

This was to be done in conjunction with Madagascar National Parks (MNP) as the designated managers of Baly Bay National Park. 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. As mentioned in our Y1 annual report, following arrests and the resulting breakdown in trust between the stakeholders, the two institutions were looking for the best ways to collaborate regarding the co-management of the patrols. This had to 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.

Whilst relations with the communities have been restored, following discussions between Durrell and MNP it was decided by the Director of MNP that the co-management strategy for BBNP needed to be reviewed, incorporating all co-management activities and once completed things could progress. A week-long workshop between Durrell and MNP was undertaken in December 2019 to review the co-management strategy. We had anticipated this would be finalised by MNP in Q1 2021 but unfortunately is still to be finished. As such we have not been able to proceed with official semi-structured reviews and assessments of the patrollers. Durrell has however been undertaking ongoing informal assessments of patrollers via the regular patroller review sessions. These have been important to address any issues arising with the patrollers.

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.

Fewer incidents of illegal activity have been documented compared to the preceding year (291 in 2018 vs 114 Y1, 155 Y2) and no thefts, or attempted thefts, of tortoises have been reported since 2018. Year 2 of the project saw an increase in the number of fires or burned areas detected by the patrols (32 vs 75) and more illegal camp signs compared to Y1 (see Table 2).

The reason for these incursions may be to collect timber, honey or poaching ploughshares. Number of signs relating to poaching and illegal incursions tend to be highest from May to September (see Figure 4). These results indicate that poaching continues inside the habitat, albeit at lower levels than previously, occurring mostly in Beheta, an eastern habitat of 688 hectares. Fires occurred mostly in Betainalika (Figures 2 and 3).

Table 2. Summary of patrol observations relating to human incursions into and illegal activity in Baly Bay National Park

Patrol observations	Y1	Y2	% change Y1-Y2	Project Total	2018 baseline	% change baseline-Y2
Signs of animal trapping / poaching	3	0	-100	3	0	0
Signs of illegal camps	4	8	+100	12	11	-27.3
Signs of active fires or burned areas	32	75	+134.4	107	76	-1.3
Indirect signs of people entering in the habitat	57	56	-1.8	113	204	-72.5
Tree cuts	18	14	-22.2	32	0	n/a
Signs of collecting other forest products	0	2	n/a	2	0	n/a
Total	114	155	+36%	269	291	-46.7

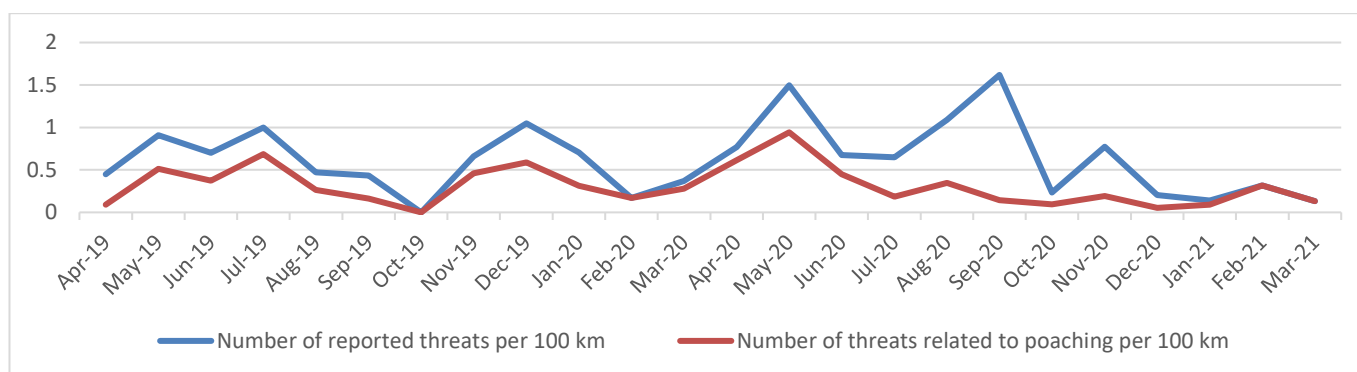


Figure 4. Comparison of poaching level and numbers of threats reported each month.

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.

To improve patroller skills, morale, and personal safety a series of training sessions were provided by trainers from G4S security services (largest provider of private security in Madagascar). An initial training session was carried out in Baly Bay 11-18 October 2019 involving 32 patrollers (out of 52), 6 Durrell staff and 4 Madagascar National Parks (MNP) staff. This training covered personal safety, basic first aid, observation and surveillance training.

Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and G4S availability further training was not feasible in 2020 but two further sessions were held 20-27 February and 15-20 March 2021. Both of these were refresher training from the 2019 training and was attended by 29 patrollers, 5 MNP staff and 34 patrollers, 1 MNP staff respectively. The last training session also included a mock attack against which participants reactions could be assessed.

Further G4S training sessions are scheduled for end July 2021 (funded outside of IWT) during which time a full feedback review will be undertaken of all participants. Informal feedback from patrollers have been very positive with individuals appreciating the extra skills training and investment they have received. In particular, the basic first aid training has been welcomed with several participants stating they have utilised this knowledge since the training.

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.

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

A total of 76 participants from law enforcement agencies (Police, Gendarmerie, Customs), MEDD, AVG and the Government Forestry Training School (training school linked to MEDD) received bespoke training in Level 1 Basic Police Techniques from FSF trainer Christian Golovko over three separate 2-day training sessions (see Table 3 for breakdown). The training sessions were revised to 2-days at the start of the project due to developments in FSF's training programme.

Table 3. A breakdown of participants undertaking Level 1 training by agency and gender

Agency	Session 1: 1-2 Mar 2020	Session 2: 20-21 Nov 2020	Session 3: 8-9 Feb 2021	Total
Police	3	3	2	8
Gendarmerie	4	3	1	8
Customs	2	6	0	8
MEDD	2	9	18	29
AVG	3	3	3	9
Forestry School	14	0	0	14
Total	28	24	24	76
Male	22	18	16	56
Female	6	6	8	20

Madagascar 1-2 March 2020 attended by 28 people. Due to Covid-19 travel restrictions all other courses were held remotely via video conferencing between UK and Antananarivo on 20-21 November 2020 (24 participants) and 8-9 February 2021 (24 participants). Of the participants, 20 (26%) were female. Full training reports are included in Appendix 1.

The first of these sessions was held in person in Mahajanga but due to COVID-19 travel restrictions the other two had to be conducted remotely by Zoom video conferencing. Whilst face-to-face training can never be replaced Christian was impressed by how well the training did translate to a remote learning setting. This was in a large part due to the enthusiastic and diligent participation shown by nearly every participant. The principal areas remote training does not allow are for detailed practical role-playing scenarios and for Christian to rigorously assess and evaluate individual students.

All students were assessed by Christian throughout the course on training relating to notes, crime scene, human rights, searching as well as their level of participation and a final quiz/exam. Each was assessed as Inadequate (does not show enough understanding or effort to meet basic requirements); Sufficient (shows sufficient understanding and effort to meet basic requirements); Excellent (showed understanding and effort above the requirements) and Outstanding (showed considerable understanding and participation far exceeding necessary requirements). Of all trainees, 44 (58%) scored Excellent or Outstanding on the final quiz/exam (see Table 4 for summary of assessments).

Table 4. Summary of Level 1 trainees' assessments on course content

Score	Notes	Crime scene	Human rights	Searching	Participation	Exam / Quiz
Inadequate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sufficient	57	33	31	57	32	32
Excellent	8	33	33	6	32	30
Outstanding	11	10	12	13	12	14

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.

2.4 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).

Of the 76 participants who undertook Level 1 training, 37 were selected and able to receive Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques training. Course materials were adapted from existing FSF training utilising feedback from the Level 1 training and project partners to make it more Madagascar relative where appropriate. This training was carried out over three separate 3-day sessions in French by FSF trainer Christian Golovko. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic all Level 2 training sessions had to be undertaken remotely by Zoom video conferencing. Of the 37 participants 10 (27%) were female (see Table 5 for breakdown).

Table 5. A breakdown of participants undertaking Level 2 training by agency and gender

Agency	Session 1: 16-18 Nov 2020	Session 2: 10-12 Feb 2021	Session 3: 22-24 Mar 2021	Total
Police	0	1	2	3
Gendarmerie	1	1	2	4
Customs	2	1	0	3
MEDD	5	3	13	21
AVG	2	2	2	6
Forestry School	0	0	0	0
Total	10	8	19	37
Male	7	6	14	27
Female	3	2	5	10

As with Level 1 training, participants were assessed throughout the course on various course aspects and through a final course exam/quiz. Of all trainees 33 (89%) scored Excellent or Outstanding in their final exam (see Table 6 for breakdown).

Table 6. Summary of Level 2 trainees' assessments on course content

Score	Source	Planning	Warrant	Research	IIMARCH	Briefing	PEACE	Exam
Inadequate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sufficient	19	4	4	8	8	12	24	4
Excellent	16	30	31	23	23	22	10	30
Outstanding	2	3	2	6	6	3	3	3

All trainees who complete Level 2 training are provided with contact details of FSF trainers (WhatsApp, email) so that they can ask questions, request further advice and support for actions they are undertaking in their everyday work. Three candidates have been receiving post-training support from Christian:

- A trainee from AVG provided advice and support on an investigative case they have been undertaking
- A trainee from the Gendarme with advice on developing international cooperation
- A trainee requesting assistance with an application for an IWT role in Madagascar

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.

As reported in our change request December 2020 we decided not undertake recruitment and management of human sources or recruit a Durrell Intelligence Coordinator which would have overseen this work. The reason for this is that since the original proposal was submitted our understanding of the requirements and implications of these activities has evolved, primarily due to a recognition of the risks associated with such work and the lack of expertise within Durrell to be able to mitigate those risks. This is also in line with the most recent IWT Challenge Fund guidance (Round 7 Section 7.5 and 7.6) which discourages the use of human sources and undercover operatives unless grantees have strong, relevant expertise within the project team and can ensure safe implementation and the security of informants.

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.

Data collected as part of the community patrols coordinated by Durrell in Baly Bay is collated in SMART by Durrell staff. This 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 began in 2020 all the patrol data will be moved to and stored on SharePoint with password protected and restricted access folders.

During Y1 discussions were had with FSF over the requirements for creating a secure database to collate and store information collected through formal and informal human sources. This was to be coordinated by the Intelligence Coordinator. As discussed in 3.1 we changed our approach in Y2 due to the risks involved in developing and managing human sources ourselves, limiting the scope and need for such a database to be managed through Durrell. Having such a database run through an NGO would also present challenges with local law enforcement and government agencies which became apparent following initial talks with MEDD.

Additionally, in September 2020 we secured a 2-year grant in partnership with Traffic from the US Government's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement agency to continue and build on the work started through this IWT grant. As part of this project Traffic will be extending their SADC-TWIX (Southern Africa Development Community - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) platform to Madagascar (www.sadc-twix.org). The SADC-TWIX platform contains a database to which designated law enforcement officials can upload and share data at a national level to help combat wildlife crime. As this platform and database already exists and is proven, we decided not to develop a duplicate intelligence database for national wildlife trade information during this project. An agenda item at the planned round table meeting will be the involvement/responsibility of MEDD with regard to the operation of this database.

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.

Intelligence sharing protocols comprised a component of the Level 2 Proactive police Techniques training courses. Following completion of the Level 2 training in March 2021, FSF trainers are revising and developing these further for law enforcement officials to be implemented during 2021. We cannot say whether the training provided to Level 2 participants has led to improved proceed to prosecution rates for two principal reasons. Firstly, training did not get completed until late in the IWT project timeframe (November 2020 – March 2021) leaving no time for any follow up. Second, a lack of CWT unit in place or Intelligence Coordinator would mean tracking this information would be highly challenging, though AVG do provide some monitoring of cases and prosecutions within the Boeny region. Of these cases that were tracked by AVG in court (3 cases) none failed due to weaknesses in information management (see Appendix 2 for AVG report).

Over the course the INL project (running till October 2022) we intend to monitor this and see how training and intelligence sharing protocols have made a difference. This will primarily be through court case monitoring being undertaken by Traffic but also through follow ups with trainees by FSF.

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

Due to delays in holding the round table (see Output 4) an official CWT unit was not established and therefore dedicated CWT enforcers not in place. As such reporting as intended at project conception has not been feasible. However, we do know of several investigations into illegal tortoise trade through our project partners. Project partners AVG were tasked with "Increasing the identification, arrest and successful prosecution of traffickers in court in Mahajanga" as part of IWT project (linked to Output 4, see AVG report in Appendix 2 for full details). As part of this AVG revitalised the AVG membership within Mahajanga and Boeny and undertook investigations on several leads, predominantly from posts on Facebook, in newspapers or from information passed to them from collaborators in the region and a dedicated hotline established for reporting instances of tortoise trade. Three of these cases resulted in going to court:

Case 1: a Facebook account auctioning radiated tortoises (*Astrochelys radiata*). Investigations resulted in the arrest on an individual in September 2019. Prosecution in October 2019 sentenced individual to an 8-month suspended sentence and ordered to pay a fine of 1m Ariary (c.180 GBP) and damages of 1m Ariary.

Case 2: a Facebook account selling 3 tortoises and agreeing to deliver 10 tortoises for medicinal purposes. Two individuals arrested in October 2019 with 10 radiated tortoises. Prosecution undertaken in February 2020.

Case 3: informed via the hotline of an individual illegally holding 27 radiated tortoises and one crocodile in June 2020. Three days later an individual was arrested. Prosecution undertaken in December 2020.

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).

Project activities in Y1 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. In July 2019, DLA Piper sent two people to Madagascar to meet all the project stakeholders and to develop an initial review the current Counter Wildlife Trade (CWT) procedures in Madagascar (see DLA Piper report attached for full details – Appendix 3). 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.

Despite initial challenges around getting MEDD involved with the project, we began to see their commitment with the new Minister in post in January 2020. 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. The British Embassy and Durrell agreed to co-organize the round table with participation from DLA Piper. This was scheduled to take place on 23 March 2020 but was unfortunately cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic enforcing lockdown restrictions on the country.

The Covid-19 pandemic during Y2 of the project made progressing the roundtable highly challenging. From March to August the country was in various states of lockdown, with inter-regional travel and group meetings banned. All NGO's in Madagascar were finding getting meetings with key personnel in both the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Justice extremely challenging due to Covid-19 crisis facing the country. Following easing of restrictions in September, we looked to re-engage MEDD over organising a roundtable. This challenge was compounded by the Director General (DG) of MEDD being dismissed in September and a replacement not coming in until October. A tentative date of December 2020 was agreed but subsequently postponed by the Minister. She later recommended the third week of March 2021 for the roundtable but unfortunately, she cancelled at the last moment, causing it to be postponed again.

Whilst frustrating we are continuing to engage with the Minister and MEDD to set a date for the roundtable in 2021 (to be funded under the INL project). One very positive and important development was the Minister of Environment publicly declaring wildlife crime as a crime in September 2020. This is the first time that a government minister has made such statement and in part is due to the work and advocacy Durrell has been doing with support through the IWT fund.

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.

A consultant was hired to help plan and organise the roundtable. As part of this contract they were to review this immediately following the round table originally scheduled for 23 March 2020 but did not take place when the roundtable was cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The consultant was re-hired in September 2020 to help lead the renewed efforts to organise the roundtable and undertake a review of mechanisms and barriers to implementing a CWT mechanism in Madagascar. As part of this the consultant interviewed a range of people scheduled to participate in the round table including individuals involved in the Rosewood Special Court; the Head of Wildlife from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Director General of Ministry of Justice (see Appendix 4 for consultant report)

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.

The purpose of the first roundtable was to help set out a framework for and get agreement for a CWT unit in Madagascar. As this was able to take place a framework has not been produced.

Alongside this Durrell have been working closely with the Madagascar CITES committee. 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 which was scheduled to take place in May 2021.

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.

No seizures of ploughshares took place during the duration of the project but AVG continued to publicise cases of wildlife crime through national press and social media (see Appendix 2). The project was also communicated internationally and nationally via the following stories:

In May 2019, Durrell produced an article for the IWT Challenge Funds newsletter highlighting the project and its goals (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/assets/uploads/IWT-Newsletter-May-2019-Endangered-Species-Day-FINAL.pdf>)

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 2020, 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 (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/golden-tortoises-that-go-for-40-000-get-armed-guard-kkxq3dxwd>). This was also linked to a social media post by DLA Piper (https://www.linkedin.com/posts/dla-piper_probono-legaladvice-wildlifecrime-activity-6578277692221775873-qtfk)

DLA Piper produced social media posts to correspond with World Wildlife day on 3 March in 2020 (https://www.linkedin.com/posts/dla-piper_worldwildlifeday-illegalwildlife-activity-6640508504689954816-Nws9) and 2021 (https://www.linkedin.com/posts/dla-piper_worldwildlifeday-wildlifecrime-probono-activity-6772802739991912449-oBiy).

Durrell produced a series of social media posts highlighting the project to mark World Ranger Day on 31 July 2020 (<https://www.durrell.org/wildlife/news/celebration-world-ranger-day-2020/>).

A first press conference about the IWT project was scheduled to take place at the end of the roundtable to present the project with the signed joint statement that would have concluded the round table. This has however been postponed until that takes place.

Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management

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

Both financial and narrative reporting to date has been delivered comprehensively and on time with the exception of this Final report. This was due to the second wave of Covid hitting Madagascar in March and April 2021 significantly impacted Durrell's Madagascar staff and families. These delays were however communicated to LTS and extensions arranged. Partners have fulfilled their report obligation on time and to a high standard. Reports from AVG, DLA Piper and FSF are attached.

3.2 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

Comments: Identification of infractions decreased during the project cf. 2018 baseline: 291 at baseline vs 155 in Y2 (47% decrease). This is despite maintaining analogous distances patrolled and increasing efficiency of data collection and reporting through SMART. Whilst not certain this could be an effect of the patrolling itself, deterring infractions, which has now been at a consistent level for 4 years. The patrolling did detect an increase in the number of fires between Y1 and Y2 (32 vs 75) whilst other infractions remained similar. Reporting times have dramatically decreased from c.7 days to 24 hours due to the implementation of SMART. No ploughshares have been identified as stolen from the wild since the start of 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.

Comments: Project partners, AVG reported three prosecutions as a result of investigations they undertook in the Boeny region during the course of the project (NB all related to radiated tortoise not ploughshare). Of these at least one (October 2020) was as likely as a result of training received by staff through this project and via support provided by FSF trainer Christian Golovko (see AVG report for details of court prosecution report, Appendix 2)

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.

Comments: 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 because of intelligence gathered under this project. As the CWT unit was not established (as described elsewhere) a coordinated collation of information from across agencies and groups related to IWT cases has not been feasible.

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.

Comments: The starting point of this is the roundtable. This was arranged for 23 March 2020 but was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Following resumption of talks and plans in September 2020, the Minister of Environment recommended

the roundtable be held in March 2021 so that she could participate and lead the process. However, she was unable to do so and it was again postponed. It is anticipated to happen later in 2021 under INL project funding.

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)

Comments: Durrell’s concurrent Enabling Change project funded through a Jersey Overseas Aid grant undertook a mid-point livelihood and wellbeing assessment in November-December 2020. This was in the form of household surveys across 180 intervention households in the Baly Bay region. Note, that these households cover most of the villages from which the community patrollers come from. The results comparing changes to a 2018 baseline are presented in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Summary of changes in poverty and wellbeing indices across 180 households between 2018 and 2020 in Baly Bay

Data	2018 baseline	2020 assessment
Average multi-dimensional poverty index score	0.623	0.454
% households who are multi-dimensionally poor	94	61
% households moderately or very satisfied with life	4	10
% households with savings	29	74
% households who are food secure (based on Household Food Insecurity Access Scale, HFIAS)	5	18

In the intervention households over the course of the IWT project poverty levels have decreased, food security increased, self-reported life satisfaction increased and access to savings increased.

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)

Comments: The Dina within the Boeny region was suspended by the regional authorities in late-2020 due to corruption and abuses committed by the various local committees and is still not operational. The regional authorities are taking the opportunity to review the regional Dina and make improvements which is still ongoing. As such records are not available for Y2 and have not been made available for Y1 due to corruption running through the committees.

3.3 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. IWT funds were used for subsequent patroller training and refresher training during Y2 of the project. 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. Training of law enforcement personnel by FSF took place during the project. However, a CWT unit has not yet been established (dependent on the outcome of the roundtable) and also, due to considerations outlined in this report a dedicated Intelligence Officer, was not hired by the project to handle human source data

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, Gendarmes, Police, Customs the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment 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. However, 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. As explained in earlier sections the Covid-19 pandemic has presented further challenges in engaging with key Ministry personnel. This has led to the continued delay to hosting the roundtable. Engagement is continuing through the auspices of our INL grant.

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 to US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs was successful which provides funding for patrol activities through to September 2022. Further applications during this year will be considered to donors such as Disney Conservation Fund and USFWS.

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 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. 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. These actions are still to be undertaken by the Madagascar government.

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. Collaboration with law enforcement agencies and personnel was very good. A total of 76 received Level 1 training with 37 of those receiving further Level 2 training. Communication with some trainees by FSF trainers has continued post training.

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. Organisationally Durrell is now moving to Sharepoint to which this internal data will be transferred.

A dedicated database to handle intelligence data has not been created as part of this project as part of the INL project will involve Traffic be extending their SADC-TWIX (Southern Africa Development Community - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) platform to Madagascar (www.sadc-twix.org). The SADC-TWIX platform contains a database to which designated law enforcement officials can upload and share data at a national level to help combat wildlife crime. As this platform and database already exists and is proven a duplicate intelligence database was not deemed necessary.

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. Law enforcement personnel were trained through this project and incorporated aspects on corruption. As these personnel were not

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. These relations have continued during Y2 despite the added challenges posed by Covid-19.

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 has made good progress towards developing national counter-wildlife-tracking capacity to enable effective law enforcement, but this did slowdown in the second year of the project due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the course of the project 76 trainees from five national law enforcement agencies received training in Level 1 - Policing Techniques from FSF. Of these trainees, 37 received training in Level 2 Proactive Policing techniques. This is the first specialist and dedicated CWT capacity building undertaken in Madagascar. This is a significant step forward in achieving all-important collaborative and standardised law enforcement to prevent smuggling of endangered species in the country. Further training with law enforcement agencies is planned over the next 15 months through funding from INL to build on the foundations laid in the IWT project. Additionally, 32 local community patrollers and 10 Durrell staff members received personal security training from G4S, helping to increase motivation and employment prospects for patrollers in the long-term.

A substantial part of the first year of this project was devoted to achieving this collaboration through facilitating stakeholder meetings and continuing communication with all partners, resulting in demonstrable engagement in the desire to create a dedicated Wildlife Crime Unit. The Covid-19 pandemic has unfortunately slowed progress on this, by preventing the roundtables from happening and making engagement with the key ministries (Environment and Justice) more challenging due to the heightened priority of dealing with the pandemic. From March to September 2020 there was limited contact with the ministries as Madagascar sought to deal with the first wave of Covid-19 infections through stringent lockdown measures. Once restrictions began lifting planning and talks resumed in earnest, but challenges to arrange meetings with key people

(and these being cancelled at the last minute) slowed progress. Subsequent agreed dates for the round-table have been cancelled by the Minister of Environment but we are continuing to engage to arrange this.

The activities under the IWT grant themselves have not directly related to poverty alleviation (aside from the payments made to community patrollers in Baly Bay) but this work takes place within the wider strategy of Durrell's work for the ploughshare tortoise within Baly Bay that includes strong poverty alleviation work. This has been primarily through our Jersey Overseas Aid funded Enabling Change project (2018-2022) which seeks to improve food security, financial independence, reproductive health and good governance mechanisms in local communities. Mid-point household surveys conducted in late-2020 show that within Baly Bay poverty levels have decreased whilst food security, access to savings and self-reported life satisfaction have all increased in intervention villages over the course of the project (compared to a 2018 baseline).

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 (three patroller training sessions in personal safety, basic first aid and infraction identification run. All 52 patrollers attended at least 1 session) and, through concurrent projects, good-governance training is being provided to local law-making associations (London Declaration XII and XX). This project has put in place the first capacity focused on CWT in Madagascar through training 76 investigators in basic skills with 37 of those receiving further training in advanced skills. These individuals potentially can 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. By providing this training to representatives of existing law enforcement agencies including police, gendarmes, customs, MEDD and MJ 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 (delayed due to Covid-19 in Y2) 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 (76 receiving Level 1 training) and have agreed to attend a roundtable to agree an approach to building the WCU and supporting law enforcement frameworks. Unfortunately, a round table has not been able to be held as part of this project primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic preventing gatherings for most of 2020 and the subsequent competing pressures once restrictions were relaxed in October 2020 (see Section 3 for full details). We are confident that a round table will be held in 2021 with funding from the INL project. It is intended that this agreement in principle 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. Over the 2-years of the project 42,450 km have been patrolled across 3,483 patrols by 52 patrollers.

Whilst fewer incidents of illegal activity have been documented compared to the previous two years (2017-2018) and no thefts, or attempted thefts, of tortoises have been reported since 2018 an increase in the number of fires and illegal camps in Y2 cf. Y1 was reported by patrollers. 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 (See section 3.1, Output 4.4 for details).

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 skills base 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 are directly benefitting 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 785 farmers through the creation of 49 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. Six schools in the region have also received help establishing market gardens to ensure school children. In addition, 17 Village Saving and Loan Associations have been established across six villages in Baly Bay with 261 members (56% women) have been trained in the principles of personal financial management and building economic resilience. Of the 15 groups that have completed a full cycle the average savings return is 18%. A household survey which took place in December 2020 demonstrated that in our intervention villages poverty had decreased (MPI: 2018, 0.623; 2020, 0.454), food security had increased (% households food secure: 2018, 5%; 2020, 18%) and people having access to savings had increased (% households with savings: 2018, 29%; 2020, 74%).

Durrell's ploughshare tortoise conservation programme continues to work closely 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 for the resulted in 20 women participating (22%) in the Level 1 investigator training workshops conducted by FSF. Of these, 10 (of 37, 27%) were selected to participate in the Level 2 Proactive Police Skills training. 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.

8. Sustainability and legacy

Establishing a Wildlife Crime / Counter Wildlife Trafficking Unit in Madagascar will be the decision the Madagascar Government. However, to do so and to have an effective unit once established requires inter-agency cooperation and agreement which takes time to develop. This project has been essential in starting those conversations and building that engagement with the necessary Government people especially the Ministry of Environment (MEDD). A key step in the process is to hold an inter-ministerial round-table where the establishment of dedicated WCU can be discussed. If not for the Covid-19 pandemic this process would be much further along and potentially be in the final stages. Originally scheduled to take place on 23 March 2020 it, as stated throughout this report, has had to be postponed on several occasions due to Covid-

19 and lack of availability of key Ministry people. This project has laid the groundwork for this and through funding from the US Government's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) grant until at least October 2022 this will continue. The MEDD is the key Ministry for establishing a WCU, and the Minister of Environment herself has stated that this is an important activity and something the MEDD what to engage with. A tangible reflection of this was her public statement in September 2020 declaring wildlife crime as a crime; the first time any Malagasy politician has made such a declaration.

Despite the challenges presented by Covid-19, the project achieved and exceeded its target numbers of people receiving wildlife trafficking related law enforcement training. A total of 76 individuals received training in Level 1 Basic Police Techniques from NGO Flic Sans Frontieres/Cops Without Borders (FSF) and 37 went onto receive further Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques. Participants were from all the key Madagascar law enforcement agencies including Police, Gendarme, Customs and MEDD, as well as from the civil society group and project partners Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG), who undertake investigative work into wildlife smuggling. Not only has this training enhanced the capacity within the country and key institutions to help tackle wildlife crime but established good relations with key agencies moving forward.

Project activities begun under this project will be continued and expanded on through a 2-year INL grant (Oct 2020 – Sep 2022) in partnership with Traffic. This grant would not have been possible to secure without this IWT project. It will work to establish a WCU, provide further training of law enforcement personnel as well as of prosecutors and judiciary as well as look at developing trans-national cooperation between Madagascar and countries both within the Indian Ocean region and destination countries in east and south-east Asia. Activities at site in Baly Bay will continue as Durrell has a long-term commitment to save the ploughshare tortoise beginning in 1986.

9. Lessons learnt

One lesson learnt as initially reported in our Y2 change request and Section 3, Output 3 is in relation to undertaking management of human sources ourselves. As the project progressed it became clearer to Durrell that we did not have the capacity to carry out such work and more importantly ensure all the risks associated with such work could be sufficiently mitigated. Looking back we would not have included this and put more into developing law enforcement capacity.

Linked to this is the establishment of a secure database for storing intelligence information. This requires significant technical input and whilst we were developing this, the development of the INL project with Traffic, in which their SADC-Twix platform would be made available in Madagascar negated the need for developing a duplicate system.

Although known at the start of the project, a key lesson worth remembering is that for projects where activities depend entirely on Government buy-in and decisions, constant and transparent engagement is needed and that discussions are likely to take a lot longer than anticipated, especially when other crises emerge that divert attention. The project dealt well with the changes to key Government personnel following the 2019 election which required 're-selling' the project to them as well as subsequent changes (e.g., new Director General of MEDD). As explained the Covid-19 pandemic has slowed progress notable on work to progress the WCU.

An area that was successful was in the remote training of law enforcement personnel. Due to Covid-19 all but the first training course in March 2020 had to be run remotely. For Christian of FSF this was a new challenge but an adapted online training programme was developed during mid-2020 and utilised during the subsequent training sessions. As reported elsewhere this was highly successful and whilst not fully able to replace face-to-face training does demonstrate that high quality and well received law enforcement training can be done remotely as required.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E framework set out in the logframe has been broadly useful in tracking progress as well as providing feedback to partners, particularly the SMART data and law enforcement officer training. No external review of the work has been done however we have reviewed progress and activities internally and adapted these for our continuation activities under the INL project, e.g., amendments to the training course structure to make them more Madagascar relevant

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All comments received in response to the Y1 annual report and HY2 report have been responded to either directly via email or in the subsequent report as requested.

10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The IWT Challenge Fund has been mentioned in all the project media releases (see Section 3, Output 4.4) and has been a distinct identifiable part of the wider ploughshare programme. Within Madagascar the IWT Challenge Fund has been highlighted to all levels of Government engaged during the project process. There has been limited opportunity to further expand the IWT Challenge Fund within national media due to the Covid-19 pandemic preventing the round-table which would have been followed by a major press release. The goal to establish a working Wildlife Crime Unit has developed into a broader programme of work which started under the IWT Challenge Fund will now continue under INL funding.

11. Finance and administration

11.1 Project expenditure

Note final financial report is being finalised by the team in Madagascar and this section will be completed once that is finished.

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				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

11.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total

	(£)
Disney Conservation Fund	
US Fish and Wildlife Service	
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	
DLA Piper pro-bono contribution	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
US Department of State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement grant	
Turtle Conservancy	
TOTAL	

11.3 Value for Money

Costs associated with activities in Baly Bay (e.g., community patrols) are based on our decades of experience working in Madagascar and providing fair payment to patrollers for their work. All equipment purchased during the project follows our standard procurement procedures to identify the best value-for-quality purchase. With the implementation of SMART to collect and monitor patrol data, reporting times and therefore costs (e.g., travel costs to collect data sheets, processing time) have been reduced

Law enforcement training was provided to over 100 participants (includes both Level 1 and Level 2 training) by FSF. Whilst there are several providers of law enforcement training very few if any, other than FSF, have fluent French-speaking trainer. Delivering training in French (or Malagasy) is essential in Madagascar for it to be effective, making FSF's services the best value for money. Due to Covid-19, options to deliver the training remotely were developed, and demonstrated it could be done effectively both at cost and delivery.

Project partners DLA Piper provided their services pro-bono (estimated cost of £) and have been integral to advising and developing the project.

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

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

Through the IWT Challenge Fund the project has successfully delivered bespoke wildlife crime related law enforcement training to 76 Madagascar nationals from the Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Alliance Voahary Gasy. Training was delivered in French by an experienced ex-UK police officer from the NGO Flic Sans Frontieres/Cops Without Borders. All 76 participants (including 20 women) undertook a 2-day course in Basic Policing Techniques covering topics such as effective note taking and searching suspects. Of these 37 (including 10 women) were selected and able to undertake a further 3-day course in Proactive Police Techniques, that included topics on planning research and source handling.

Due to Covid-19 restrictions only one training course was able to be carried out in face-to-face with all others conducted remotely via video conferencing between Madagascar and the UK. Despite the challenges of doing this, the enthusiasm for the training and levels of participation and engagement from all participants was noted as being especially high by the trainer. This project has been a first step in developing in-country law enforcement capacity to specifically help tackle wildlife crime in Madagascar and sets solid foundations for future work.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction.</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 trans-national 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>0.1.1 SMART reports, local police reports</p> <p>0.2.1 Arrest reports, media reports, court records.</p> <p>0.3.1 Internal records and confidential project reports, media and court reports.</p> <p>0.4.1 Evaluation interviews at project end with key stakeholders, media reports</p> <p>0.5.1 Household surveys and reports (this data is collected through concurrent Jersey Overseas Aid Project)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Political stability enables a secure and productive environment. In the event of</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>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.</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>1.1.1 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-</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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>day basic training led by 2 international experts by the end of Year 1</p> <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>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.</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>3.1.1 Informal communications tools (private social media) and face-to-face communication with project intelligence officer show sharing of information and</p>	<p>Low turnover of enforcers maintains collaborative relations and joint commitment. Mentoring and regular communication and follow-up training will</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>maintenance of motivation.</p> <p>3.1.2 Internal feedback from source development experts (CWB) in Year 2 to 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>be provided to maintain commitment among investigators.</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</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
	<p>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>Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management</p>	<p>5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTCF</p>	<p>5.1.1 Project reports; quarterly and annual meeting minutes.</p>	<p>Partners remain engaged in project delivery.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 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 Quarterly 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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
<p>Impact</p> <p>Smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction.</p>		<p>Zero thefts or attempted thefts of ploughshare tortoises have been uncovered in this period. Investigations by AVG and other institutions are still revealing illegal tortoise trade (at least 3 prosecutions during 2-year 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-</p>	<p>0.1 Identification of infractions has actually decreased during the project cf. 2018 baseline (291 total infractions in 2018 vs 155 infractions in Y2) 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 Investigators have been trained through the project and at least 1 investigation and prosecution has been via AVG personnel trained in the project. In the last year of the project no incidences of ploughshare smuggling have been reported.</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 The starting point of this is the roundtable. The Minister of Environment recommended the round-table be held in March 2021 so that she could participate and lead. However, she was unable to do so and it was again postponed. It is anticipated to happen later in 2021 under INL project funding.</p> <p>0.5 Assessed through household surveys undertaken through a concurrent project funded by Jersey Overseas Aid. Baseline survey undertaken Nov-Dec 2018 and mid-point survey undertaken Nov-Dec 2020 across 180 households. Average MPI score: 2018, 0.623; 2020: 0.454. % Households multidimensionally poor: 2018, 94%; 2020, 61%. % Households moderately or very satisfied with life: 2018, 4%; 2020, 10%. % Households with savings: 2018, 29%; 2020 74%. % Households who are food secure (based on HIFAS): 2018, 5%; 2020, 18%.</p> <p>0.6 The Dina within the Boeny region was suspended by the regional authorities in late-2020 due to corruption and abuses committed by the various local committees and is</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
	<p>reported life satisfaction, financial security and food security compared to 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>still not operational. The regional authorities are taking the opportunity to review the regional Dina and make improvements which is still ongoing. As such records are not available for Y2 and have not been made available for Y1 due to corruption running through the committees</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/distance covered across the project (annual average = 21,269km) remained similar cf. 2018 baseline (22,222km) across a similar number of person days (project annual average 5,174 cf. baseline 5,043). The number of regular patrollers increased from 30-40 in 2018 to 48 in Y2 of the project with 10 new patrollers trained and integrated in Y2 of the project. 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 (2018: 291; Y1: 114; Y2: 155). The mean km walked by any one patroller has decreased but the number patrols and person days has remained consistent. 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 before the project (as a result of training in personal security and SMART).</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Patrol capacity review internal surveys undertaken by Patrol Coordinators</p>		<p>For this to happen a new Madagascar National Parks (MNP) management strategy needs to be developed. In December 2020 MNP and Durrell held a first workshop to develop this strategy which includes patroller capacity reviews. This is still to be finalised by MNP.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 G4S training provided to improve personal safety for patrollers and Baly Bay National Park staff</p>		<p>G4S provided the following personal safety training:</p> <p>11-18 October 2019: 32 patrollers, 6 Durrell staff, 4 MNP staff. Personal safety, first aid, observation and surveillance training.</p> <p>20-27 February 2021: 29 patrollers, 5 MNP staff. Refresher training from 2019</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
		15-20 March 2021: 34 patrollers, 1 MNP staff. Refresher training plus assessing reactions to a mock incident
Activity 1.3 Develop incentives framework and scoring system - consulted with local community leaders.		For this to happen a new Madagascar National Parks (MNP) management strategy needs to be developed. In December 2020 MNP and Durrell held a first workshop to develop the management strategy which includes patroller capacity reviews. This strategy is still to be finalised by MNP.
Activity 1.4 Quarterly patrol review meetings held		Complete.
Activity 1.5 Annual patrol festival held to celebrate success and communicate results		In Y1 this was not possible due to tensions in the communities and funding reallocated to purchase satellite phones for patrollers. In Y2, community tensions had been dissipated and the festival was planned for end March 2021. However, a second wave on Covid-19 in Madagascar starting early 2021 centring on the Boeny region prevented this from occurring.
Activity 1.6 Production of regular SMART patrol coverage reports		Complete.
Activity 1.7 Follow-up surveys with patrollers to review changes in morale		This was to be done in conjunction with the patrol capacity review following completion of the MNP management strategy which is still to be finalised. As it has not been finalised reviews began in April 2021 but are not yet complete for inclusion in this final report.
<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>2.1 Hasina worked closely with all institutional stakeholders to encourage them to send delegates to training workshops run by FSF. In total 76 participants received training during the course of the project from 5 institutions: MEDD, Police, Gendarmes, Customs and AVG.</p> <p>2.2 All 76 participants received Level 1 Basic Policing Techniques training via three 2-day courses during the project, run by Christian Golovko of FSF. The first course was held in Mahajanga, Madagascar 1-2 March 2020 attended by 28 people. Due to Covid-19 travel restrictions all other courses were held remotely via video conferencing between UK and Antananarivo on 20-21 November 2020 (24 participants) and 8-9 February 2021 (24 participants). Full training reports are included in Appendix 1</p> <p>2.3 56 (74%) participants were male, 20 (26%) were female. 44 (58%) of participants scored Excellent or Outstanding. Note taking rules and searching detainees were identified as the most useful skills in participant feedback. All stated would like more detailed training and over a longer period.</p> <p>2.4 Level 1 training materials and structure were adapted during the project based on feedback from participants and to make it more Madagascar focussed. The Level 2 training was similarly adapted, utilising the first Level 1 training workshop feedback as a</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
	<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 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>	<p>key informant. With the bulk of the training having to be conducted remotely due to Covid, training was adapted to fit this medium (a reduction in hands on practical demonstrations) whilst ensuring the core training objectives were met.</p> <p>2.5 37 Level 1 trainees (10 women) were recommended for and received further detailed Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques training. Level 2 training comprises a 3-day course and three remote courses were conducted by Christian Golovko: 16-18 November 2020 (10 participants); 10-12 February 2021 (8 participants); 22-24 March 2021 (19 participants).</p> <p>2.6 All level 2 training took place from November 2020 – March 2021 so there has not been sufficient time to do any post-training follow-up. Of the 37 participants, 30 (81%) scored Excellent and 3 (8%) scored Outstanding on their final exams. Three (8%) trainees have been in contact with FSF to seek further advice and support post-training.</p>
Activity 2.1 Identification of law enforcement agencies and invitations to nominate officers for training.		Completed. Continuing to work with key law enforcement agencies to support selected participants with follow up training and suggest new participants for basic training through INL funded work.
Activity 2.2 Meetings with senior management within agencies to agree participation and secure permissions		Complete.
Activity 2.3 Preparation of course materials and translation into French.		Complete.
Activity 2.4 5-day training course provided for 30 law enforcers on basic investigation skills (led by CWB)		Complete. 76 participants trained via three separate 2-day training courses.
Activity 2.5 Development of specialist training based on existing knowledge and experience from UK agencies. Created with agencies' resources in mind.		Complete. Training developed by FSF experts and modified and adapted based on course feedback to better fit Madagascar setting.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
Activity 2.6 Delivery of detailed training in human source development and intelligence management.		Complete. 37 Level 1 trainees received Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques training via three separate 3-day training courses.
Activity 2.7 Evaluation of training outputs		Completed.
<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 A total of 37 individuals received Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques training and a further 39 received Level 1 Basic Police Techniques training. As reported to IWT previously (Yr2 Budget Change request and see further details in Section 3.1 Output 3) the Durrell decided not to recruit an Intelligence Coordinator as we learnt more about the risks and challenges associated with such an undertaking during the first year of the project. Additionally, a CWT unit has not been formally established in Madagascar as this is dependent on the outcome of the roundtable.</p> <p>3.2 As reported in the Y2 half annual report the securing of an INL grant with TRAFFIC will mean extending their SADC-TWIX (Southern Africa Development Community - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) platform to Madagascar (www.sadc-twix.org). The SADC-TWIX platform contains a database to which designated law enforcement officials can upload and share data at a national level to help combat wildlife crime. As this platform and database already exists and is proven, we will not be developing a duplicate intelligence database for national wildlife trade information during this project.</p> <p>3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols formed a component of the Level 2 Proactive Police Techniques training. These will be further developed for law enforcement officers through the INL project now underway</p> <p>3.4 A CWT unit has not been established (dependent on the results of the round table) and Durrell did not recruit an Intelligence Coordinator. FSF have provided advice to one trainee from AVG regarding an ongoing investigation and AVG reported 3 investigations investigated linked to illegal tortoise trade that went to prosecution.</p>
Activity 3.1 Development of intelligence database - involving consultation with anti-corruption police, partner guidance (CWB), risk assessment		As reported in the Y2 half annual report the securing of an INL grant with TRAFFIC will mean extending their SADC-TWIX (Southern Africa Development Community - Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) platform to Madagascar (www.sadc-twix.org). The SADC-TWIX platform contains a database to which designated law enforcement officials can upload and share data at a national level to help combat wildlife crime. As this platform and database already exists and is proven, we will not be developing a duplicate intelligence database for national wildlife trade information during this project.
Activity 3.2 Data management and information protocols established for management intelligence database		Postponed and to be discussed during roundtable meeting. At a meeting of all stakeholders in October 2020 the representative of the Ministry of Environment representative stated that an intelligence database must be stored within their Ministry

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
		and they would decide who to share it with. This will be discussed at the Roundtable and in the context of the future extension to Madagascar of TRAFFIC SADC-TWIX platform.
Activity 3.3 Active management and engagement within the law enforcers to facilitate and support investigations		Partially. No active management or engagement with law enforcers due to not recruiting Intelligence Coordinator. All participants completing Level 2 training can request advice and support from FSF trainers on matters on an ongoing basis.
Activity 3.4 Final project meeting with law enforcers		Not completed. Due to Covid-19 delaying training (last training session occurred in final week of project) and preventing travel of FSF trainers out to Madagascar this has not been possible. Also due to the change in project approach by not recruiting an intelligence coordinator this activity is not as originally intended.
<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>4.4 100% 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>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 Appendix 3). Early in 2020, all stakeholders, including the 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 was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Subsequent efforts to reschedule the meeting have proved difficult and frustrating due to multiple reasons including changes to Director General of MEDD in September/October 2020; competing priorities (e.g., Madagascar’s reforestation declaration) and the ongoing challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. After a tentative December 2020 date was suggested and cancelled by MEDD, the Minister again agreed a roundtable should be held, led by her, scheduled for March 2021 but in the week leading up to this pulled out and postponed the process. We are continuing to work to bring this to the table under the auspices of the INL project.</p> <p>4.2 The consultant we hired to organise the roundtable has also interviewed a range of people scheduled to participate in the round table including individuals involved in the Rosewood Special Court; the Head of Wildlife from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Director General of Ministry of Justice. These will be used to help inform the establishment of a CWT. Report included in Appendix 4.</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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
		<p>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 in Appendix 2 for full details.</p>
Activity 4.1 Workshop held with Ministries, partners (CWB, AVG, DLA) and key stakeholders to review CWT process		In progress. Meeting agreed and scheduled for 23.03.20 but postponed due to Covid-19. Subsequent agreed dates in December 2020 and late March 2021, cancelled by Ministry of Environment.
Activity 4.2 Desk review and semi-structured interviews on barriers to CWT mechanisms		Complete. Hired a consultant to lead process and collect information and interviews from key people including individuals involved in the Rosewood Special Court; the Head of Wildlife from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Director General of Ministry of Justice. These will be used to help inform the establishment of a CWT.
Activity 4.3 Development of CWT enforcement framework agreement		Ongoing. Discussions with all key stakeholders have been ongoing through Y2 though progress has been slowed by ongoing Covid-19 pandemic limiting capacity of key stakeholders to engage.
Activity 4.4 Preparation of communications to CITES Secretariat and CITES Task Force		Ongoing. Hasina attended CITES 18 CoP in August 2019 as part of official Malagasy Delegation (see Annex 6). Hasina was in touch with Interpol who helped compile reporting to CITES in October 2020 and continues to support and engage CITE.
Activity 4.5 Management of national and international media communications		<p>Ongoing. Times Online article, Facebook Q&A with Project Lead, AVG National articles, IWT Endangered Species Day newsletter article, World Ranger Day blog post.</p> <p>AVG continued to issue press releases around IWT cases under this project.</p>
Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management	5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTFCF	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 (Appendix 2) 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. Since the start of the collaboration with TRAFFIC through the INL fund in October 2020, monthly meetings between all partners have taken place.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2021
Activity 5.2 Annual partners workshop		<p>Not done. In Y1 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. In Y2 due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic an annual workshop has not been possible. However, all partners are also partners on the INL funded project and are continuing engagement on a at least monthly basis.</p>
Activity 5.3 Regular and annual donor reporting to IWTCF		<p>Ongoing - HYR1, AR1 & HYR2 submitted on time. Reporting for this final report has been impacted by the second wave of Covid-19 infections in Madagascar which has affected a number of Durrell and partner staff in country.</p>

Annex 3 IWT Contacts

Ref No	IWT074
Project Title	Cracking Wildlife Smuggling in Madagascar
Project Leader Details	
Name	Chris Ransom
Role within IWT Project	Project Leader
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within IWT Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within IWT Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

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

Checklist for submission

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