

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, (excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT094
Project title	Ensuring the deterrent enforcement of counter IWT legislation in Malawi.
Country/ies	Malawi
Lead partner	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Project partner(s)	DNPW, DPP, MPS, Malawi judiciary, Tikki Hywood Foundation
IWTCTF grant value	£464,110.00
Start/end dates of project	01/09/2021 – 31/03/2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022 – March 2023, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Jonathan Vaughan
Project website/blog/social media	LWT website www.lilongwewildlife.org
Report author(s) and date	Jonathan Vaughan, Donnamarie O’Connell, Dorothy Tembo, Hannah Chrisdney Supply, Samantha Nampuntha, Khumbo Ziba, Donna Banks. April 2023

1. Project summary

The level of wildlife crime in Malawi is significant and is the major threat to the CITES App I and II species that this project focuses on (elephants, rhinos, pangolins, hippos, rosewood /mukula). For example, pangolin trafficking in Malawi has risen steeply over recent years – there were 43 pangolin-related arrests for the whole of 2018/19; 82 in 2020, 65 in 2021 and 68 in 2022 (calendar years not project years; data from the Wildlife Crime Information System - WiCIS - database).

This project specifically focuses on supporting investigations and prosecutions and promoting fair sentencing through co-prosecution, on the job mentoring and high-level discussions and training with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary through LWT’s Wildlife Justice

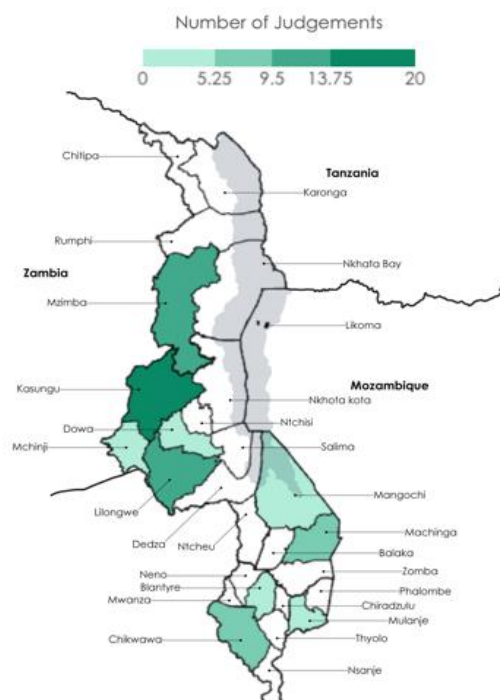
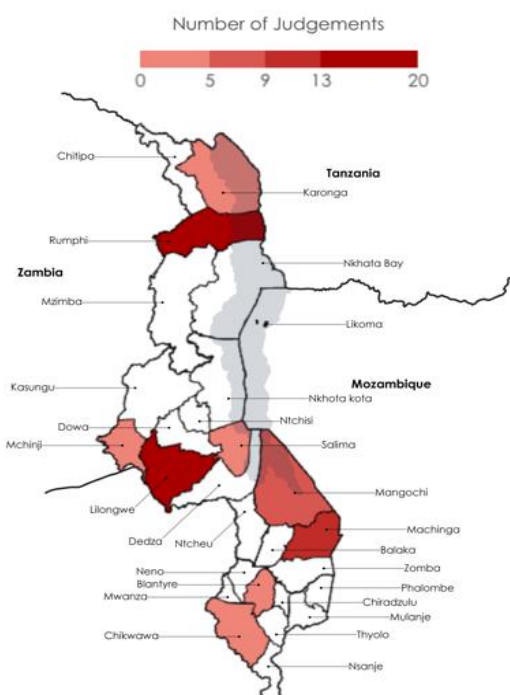
Programme (WJP). The WJP, is delivered through a partnership between LWT and multiple government agencies and is the framework under which all serious wildlife crime prosecutions are taken in Malawi.

We expect the outcomes to contribute to a reduction in IWT in Malawi, through disrupting high-level criminal networks and ensuring an effective criminal justice system increases the certainty, swiftness, and severity of the judicial response, leading to an increased perception of risk and criminals deciding not to pursue wildlife crime. The impact is potentially at a regional level, since although there continues to be some local elephant poaching (and a recent increase in the Malawi-Zambia TFCA is of concern), Malawi is mainly used as a transit country for ivory, and pangolins are mainly brought into Malawi from Mozambique. Additionally, the C4ADS analysis of data from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe will guide LWT and partners in both national and a joined-up regional law enforcement response.

We also recognise the importance of ensuring that the public, and specifically communities living close to protected areas, who may suffer from human wildlife conflict and/or be vulnerable to criminals engaged in IWT, are aware of the penalties of wildlife crime and can make informed choices as to whether to engage in illegal activities. This project is engaging journalists through providing briefings, training, and support to report on court cases, to encourage accountability and to build community awareness.

This project draws on the conclusions and recommendations in the outputs of LWT's IWT064 project, which included ivory trade analysis and surveys of prisoners convicted of wildlife crimes to adjust our approaches and strategies where appropriate.

This is a national-level project, the court monitoring/prosecution support covers cases across the country. We are using LWT/DNPW's latest court data report for 2017-2020 as an additional baseline for this project. For the first time, in 2020, pangolin cases exceeded the number of ivory cases prosecuted. Map 1 shows the prevalence of pangolin trafficking cases across Malawi and map 2 shows the top 7 districts in Malawi for ivory trafficking cases (2017-2020). These two maps will be updated to include data for 2021-24 to provide a comparison for the end of project report.



Map 1 National distribution of pangolin cases for the period.

Map 2 National distribution of ivory cases for the period.

Activities fall under 4 outputs. All contribute to improved judicial processes and address corruption, to deliver appropriate deterrent sentencing.

1. Legal Analysis and Review

The WiCIS database will be used to continually analyse case law and to develop publications for dissemination to the media and Judiciary during Case Review Meetings. Case Review Meetings provide a forum for the Judiciary to openly assess and critique recent judgements and discuss consistency of the jurisprudence. C4ADS will provide analysis of a regional dataset from LWT and partners. LWT/DNPW will also deliver case-law meetings and Mutual Legal Assistance training workshops.

2. Capacity Building

Training courses will be delivered on: a) Magistrates: review of the legislation and criminal procedures, sentencing rationale development. b) Prosecutors: drafting charge sheets, preparing and presenting evidence in court, drafting submissions. Guidance on accessing case law and legislation from WiCIS will also be provided.

We will deliver on-the-job mentoring to prosecutors through the court monitoring and co-prosecution activities.

3. Courtroom Monitoring and Prosecutions

Legal advisers/prosecutors assess the complexity of the case and recommend either court monitoring or a co-prosecution. Courtroom monitors attend all IWT cases and private prosecutors co-prosecute the most serious cases on behalf of the DPP. Co-prosecution includes provision of legal expertise throughout the case and co-leading pre-trial meetings and regular reviews of all on-going cases. An important element of co-prosecution is providing on-the-case mentoring for junior state prosecutors. Concluded cases outcomes are shared with the media and uploaded into WiCIS.

4. Media and Civil Engagement

Court case hearings will be attended by media with LWT's support and articles on all major cases published to encourage accountability and build community awareness. LWT regularly shares briefings with journalists and ensures they are kept up to date with hearings. Local communities will be engaged through a survey to identify IWT knowledge and attitudes pre and post the development and presentation of IWT awareness materials including an animation on IWT effects and penalties.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

LWT has a long standing and trusted relationship with all its Government of Malawi partners including the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi Police Service (MPS), the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the judiciary, which are specific partners on this project. This project is a continuation of the successful WJP and as such, LWT has been working closely on supporting investigations, co-prosecution, and court monitoring with these partners for over eight years. All partners are therefore closely involved in the implementation of the activities and have benefitted from the co-prosecution support, mentoring of junior DPP/MPS officials and the opportunities for shared and cross-agency learning through pre-trial meetings, case review meetings and high-level discussion forums. LWT works closely with DNPW and MPS/DPP/judiciary to plan all meetings and training events. LWT organises logistics and the host government agency determines participant lists, sends invitations, and chairs/facilitates. All partners are closely involved in data collection through supplying appropriate court data to be entered into WiCIS. Partners review all outputs and are jointly acknowledged. Our work with journalists is part of a long term IWT awareness raising and campaigns strategy and continues to produce substantial media coverage; our work with communities under this specific project around Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve and Kasungu National Park is reported under Output 4.

We continue to work closely with our established regional partners, particularly Tikki Hywood Foundation in Zimbabwe and PAMS in Tanzania to share data for analysis by C4ADS to inform regional IWT prevention strategies.

Although not formal project partners, we also work closely with the Anti-Corruption Bureau and signed an MoU with them in 2022 and with other agencies through membership of the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime, which is regularly briefed on progress of activities under this project. The British High Commissioner was briefed on progress by LWT's CEO during a meeting in November 2021 and met with our technical adviser in 2023.

Global Law Alliance for Animals and the Environment, Lewis & Clark Law School (GLA) and C4ADS provide technical expertise regarding Mutual Legal Assistance training, development of legal tools and data analysis. We are also working closely with the Basel Institute on Governance as a sub-awardee on the IWT117 project.

Evidence of these partnerships is included in the updates on activities below and in Annex 4.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

We have made good progress this year and have exceeded or are on track with all activities. Cost-share for activities under this project come from two INL grants (Co-operative Agreements S-INLEC18GR2091 and S-INLEC19GR0377 which was recently extended), Wildcat Foundation and the German Development Agency - GIZ.

Output 1 - A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework

Activity 1.1 - *A wildlife and forestry jurisprudence analysis is produced and the case law – including neighbouring countries jurisprudence - is reviewed on annual basis with the judiciary*

A first draft has been completed, please see Annex 4.1.

Activity 1.2 - *Based on some developed legal tools, training is provided to judiciary on relevant legislation, criminal procedure and rationale development*

Annual judiciary workshop 29-30 June 2022, Ufulu Gardens, Lilongwe

The agenda for the workshop is included in Annex 4.1 Forty judicial officers from across Malawi attended the 2-day workshop which was opened by His Worship Msokera and Director of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Brighton Kumchedwa. Presentations included updates on wildlife and forest crime in Malawi by DNPW and the Department of Forestry; the Forestry Act and launch of the new Forestry Sentencing Guidelines by Justice Mwale; review of court case outcomes for wildlife and forestry cases 2017-2020 by His Worship Chitocha and presentations by DNPW and LWT on welfare issues associated with presenting live pangolins as evidence in court.

One of the chief resident magistrates presented the LWT and DNPW report (under cost-share through INL) '[A review of wildlife crime court cases 2017-2020](#)' which emphasised key findings relevant to the judiciary (the presentation is included in Annex 4.1. These included: trial length regularly falling short of the judiciary performance review standards recommendations (30 days or 90 days for complex cases); granting bail leads to longer trials, often because the accused absconds and this is impacting the current list of outstanding cases; there are concerning discrepancies in the sentencing and application of the law between magistrates of different grades, across different districts and across different species with the same level of protection (i.e. elephant vs pangolin cases). LWT continues to support Malawi government agencies to address these challenges. Participants welcomed the plans to develop the 'Jurisprudence dashboard' which has now been completed in draft under Activity 1.1.

Activity 1.3 - *Based on developed legal tools annual training is provided to a specialised group of police prosecutors on legislation, prosecution strategy, criminal procedure, submissions*

To date, LWT has produced seven legislative tools (supported through cost-share funding from INL included under this project) to support the conservation justice work in Malawi: a) Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) guidelines; b) Model Charges including Expert Witness Testimony guidance and Sentencing Submissions guidance; c) an updated Wildlife Legislation Handbook; d) Wildlife Crime Information System (WiCIS); f) Application for Handling Pangolin Exhibits in Malawi; g) Criminal Procedure Guide; h) Court Case Data Analysis Report, i) Court Case Reporter. All tools can be found on LWT’s [website](#). These legislative tools are perpetually referred to and soft/hard copies are shared with prosecutors working on active wildlife and forestry related cases via LWT’s court monitors and legal advisors.

LWT reviewed the training and case review workshops for police prosecutors and decided to combine these activities to both reduce costs and to ensure that prosecutors were not taken away from their day jobs on multiple occasions, which could impact prosecution efficiency. Training is therefore reported under Activity 2.3 in combination with the case review workshops.

Output 2 - The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.

Activity 2.1 *Wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – on Mukula trees and rosewood - court cases are monitored. Qualitative legal expertise is provided.*

This activity proceeded well, building on the experience of the LWT court monitors and legal advisors. A full list of court room monitoring, co-prosecution and training activities delivered in this period are presented in Table 1 below.

In total 129 separate cases were monitored during the reporting period and a total of 481 hearings attended, 47 pre-trial meetings held and 41 cases co-prosecuted. In total 86 (140 in Yr1) convictions for wildlife cases were recorded in this period including 62 (50 in Yr1) convictions for Listed Species (highest level of protection in Malawi). There were 94 (42 in Yr1) convictions for forestry crimes.

There are currently 41 cases (with multiple defendants on some cases) on the long-outstanding case list where a hearing has not been held within the last 3 months. This includes over 40 people on remand. Supporting prosecutors and the courts to reduce these outstanding cases (many due to absconded defendants) is a priority for this project.

Qualitative legal expertise. During the 47 pre-trial meetings held this period, LWT’s legal advisors provided legal expertise in reviewing the case material with the prosecutors and investigators involved. This includes formulating prosecution strategies, enhancing prosecutors’ knowledge and skills on preparation of charge sheets and referencing existing legal tools, guidance on forfeiture applications when necessary and additional mentoring and support on legal issues in wildlife crime. Below is an example of a pretrial meeting for Republic v Misheck Botha.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Table 1. Court room monitoring, co-prosecution and training activities supported through this project including cost-share (extracted from LWT's WICIS database)

	Total 1 Apr 2022 – 31 March 2023
Court Case Data	
No. of cases monitored	Separate cases = 129 (481 hearings)
No. of cases co-prosecuted	Separate cases = 41
Number of regional prosecutor case review meetings	4
No of pre-trial meetings	47
Wildlife	
No. of IWT arrests	102
Ivory seized by Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (DNPW) and Criminal Investigation Unit (MPS) (kg)	438.534
Total weight of rhino horn (kg)	1.08
Number of pangolins seized	32 (68 pangolin-related arrests)
No. of convictions	86
No. of convictions (listed species)	62
No. of convictions (endangered species)	9
No. of custodial sentences < 2 years	1
No. of custodial sentences 2 – 5 years	35
No. of custodial sentences > 5 years	30
No. of sentences with fine	9
Forestry	
No. of arrests	102
No. of convictions	94
No. of custodial sentences less than 2 years	3
No. of custodial sentences 2 – 5 years	10
No. of custodial sentences above 5 years	0
No. of sentences with fine	77
Average fine (Malawi Kwacha - MK)	349,584

Activity 2.2 *High profile wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – on Mukula trees and rosewood - cases are prosecuted in collaboration with public prosecution*

As presented in Table 1, 41 (28 in Yr1) separate IWT cases (Listed and Endangered species) were co-prosecuted by LWT's legal advisors and MPS/DPP during this period. As well as attending the court hearings, the co-prosecution support included organising and co-leading the pre-trial meetings and providing on-going mentoring support throughout the case. LWT's four

court monitors also attend the respective pre-trial meeting as well as the court hearings in their region.

There were no mukula cases reported in this period.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Activity 2.3 *Outstanding case review meetings are organised quarterly with prosecution to review progress of ongoing cases and ensure effective development of the proceedings.*

In collaboration with Malawi Police Service (MPS) prosecutors, LWT held four regional case review workshops during the period. To reduce costs and the environmental impact of travel, this year we combined workshops for the northern and central region and for the eastern and southern region. Two workshops were held in August 2022 (25-26th N+C and 30-31st E+S) and two in March 2023 (27-28 N+C; 30-31 E+S). The 2-day workshops were co-led by MPS and LWT and were attended by prosecutors with ongoing wildlife and forest crime cases. Participants came prepared to discuss the facts and status of their case(s) along with any challenges. As a group, participants provided feedback which generated fruitful discussions and shared lessons.

The case review meetings include training on substantive issues that are commonly raised by prosecutors or observed through LWT's court monitoring programme and new legislation/policy/legal tools. Workshops in August 2022 included presentations and group work on the new Forestry Sentencing Guidelines. In March 2023 Mrs Mary Kachale (former DPP) presented on the newly developed 'Reference Guide on Best Practices in Forfeiture of Proceeds

and Instrumentalities of Forestry Cases' which LWT has supported under other funding. The agenda for the March 2023 meetings is included in Annex 4.2.

Training Assessment. LWT hired a consultant to develop a monitoring and evaluation training assessment tool to assess the effectiveness of the Wildlife Justice Programme's (WJP) trainings and workshops. This online survey has been used at regional prosecutor case review meetings and has provided generally very positive feedback on the usefulness of these meetings.

Recommendations for further improvements included inviting investigators and magistrates to these meetings to provide opportunities to examine challenges across all stages of a case and analysis of cases that were thrown out of court to learn lessons. A combined analysis for all workshops will be collated for the final report.

Activity 2.4 *High Profile Wildlife and Forestry court cases outcomes are published in the media (Newspaper, Radio, TV) to increase deterrence of the sentencing.*

There has been a substantial increase in media coverage of wildlife and forestry cases in this period, with a more than doubling in the percentage of concluded cases reported on. The media covered stories on 41 wildlife and forestry cases in this period and 59 of the 106 articles (56%) were generated by the journalists LWT organised to attend court hearings. The high-profile cases of Kebby Malambo, Bin Liu, Lin Huxin and three others plus Yunhua Lin, who were facing charges related to possession and/or dealing and/or importing Listed Species, firearm possession without a permit, money laundering and appeal cases for wildlife crime sentences were particularly well covered. In addition, articles covered breaking news coverage of wildlife and forestry related arrests, including 13 pangolin and 10 ivory cases.

Summary of the coverage:

Number of concluded court cases in the period = 87 (50 wildlife and 37 forestry) (70 in Yr1)

Number of cases covered by the media = 42 (32 wildlife and 10 forestry) (15 in Yr1)

Total number of articles on wildlife/forestry aired/published: 118 (56 in Yr1)

Percentage of wildlife and forestry court cases covered by media = 48% (28% above target) (21% in Yr1)

Number of articles directed influenced by LWT: 63 (59 on arrests and convictions, 4 on enforcement)

Links to a selection of articles is included in Annex 4.2.

Output 3 - The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence.

Activity 3.1 *Workshop is organised with prosecutors and investigators of Malawi and Zambia to facilitate informal and formal cooperation (MLA) on ongoing cases prosecution.*

Having initiated planning in Yr1, LWT, working with the Malawi DPP organised a 2-day workshop (11-12th October) on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) led by Professor Erica Lyman of Global Law Alliance for Animals and the Environment (GLA). The participants included prosecutors, magistrates and wildlife officials from Zambia, Tanzania Mozambique, and Malawi. The workshop aimed to further develop capacity to deploy MLA when necessary and ensure that transboundary engagement in the fight against wildlife crime is as fluid as possible. A practical approach was emphasised, through multiple group exercises. Using hypothetical cases, participants drafted and 'replied' to MLA requests in accordance with the rules in their own jurisdictions. All members from the respective countries shared the MLA request processes as provided for in their laws to ensure mutual understanding.

Participants shared challenges associated with the requesting process but also some successes they have experienced. Challenges included: requirements are overly strict and bureaucratic; the process is quite slow and holds up court cases; lack of MLA bilateral agreements between regional States; failure to comply with language requirement especially of the requested state; costs for translation of requests has always been a problem; lack of clarity on which party should cover the costs associated with the request; non-ratification/domestication of relevant

instruments; failure to provide supporting documents that match suspects name to government issued identification documents; paper-based recording system resulting in inaccurate data of the requests; and the principle of Dual Criminality.

To maximise the benefit of delivering this event face-to-face, we held it under cost-share with other funds under this project, rather than the initially proposed online format. As requested by participants, LWT has set up a Whatsapp group to facilitate communications between all participants and this has been in active use. LWT's MLA handbook has also been updated by participants with country-specific details on applications procedures following the course and a new version will be published on our website in Yr3Q1. The agenda is included in Annex 4.3.

Activity 3.2 *Court case data, regional and domestic case law, international and domestic legislation are regularly uploaded and updated into WiCIS (and C4ADS) and accessible to relevant government and regional partners.*

This activity is on track, in the period, LWT regularly updated and maintained the Wildlife Crime Information System (WiCIS). In the period, we were able to add documentation for 10 sentences, 8 judgements and 100 charge sheets. All legal tools developed have also been added to the database. These tools will be accessed by our partners offline and remotely. All legal tools are also on [LWT's website](#). C4ADS utilised the data held in WiCIS to produce the analysis and visuals presented under Activity 1.1.

Output 4 - Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes.

Activity 4.1 *A baseline survey on wildlife and forestry conservation perception is implemented among local communities and government partners offices.*

LWT conducted a small-scale Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions (KAP) survey with two communities around protected areas in line with available budget. The survey assessed the level of knowledge of legislation around wildlife following various campaigns in recent years, attitudes, and perceptions towards enforcement of this legislation and protection of wildlife. The survey was a pilot for a potentially expanded survey in future. We interviewed communities surrounding Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve and Nyika National Park in northern Malawi. The results provided insight into the development of the 'Ngaka' film (see Activity 4.2).

Activity 4.2 *Delivery of sensitization campaign materials, including animated video, conveying the negative effects of IWT / initiatives to support the fight is distributed to communities, government partners and into the media.*

Following consultations with LWT staff, partners and film producers, we decided to change the format of the film from an animation to a short live action film, which was determined to be more engaging for audiences and more suitable for adults. LWT contracted a videographer and hired actors to film the play. The KAP survey and the prisoner survey under LWT's previous project (IWT064) both revealed a lack of awareness of the illegality and associated penalties of the illegal pangolin trade. The concerning on-going increase in confiscated pangolin intakes to LWT's rehabilitation programme also indicated a need to raise awareness on pangolin IWT specifically. The film follows a young girl narrating the story of how her father was involved in and convicted of taking part in the illegal trade of a pangolin. The film is on [LWTs website](#) and on YouTube [Ngaka \(Pangolin\)](#).

The 15-minute film is being aired in April on multiple TV channels and a shorter version is being widely shared across [LWT's social media](#) as well as Twitter/[Facebook of several Malawian media houses](#). A report on uptake and comments on social media will be included in the half-year report. The film was shared with DNPW and shown to LWT staff and at the Inter-Agency meeting in March and feedback was incorporated into the final edit. The film was also shown to over 2800 adults and children through the 'sunshine' solar cinema to communities living around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. Although not a scientific survey, the Q&A sessions before and after the showings were encouraging. Knowledge of pangolins and the law

were generally negligible before and following audiences responded correctly to questions on the legal status of pangolins, prison terms and what to do if they came across a pangolin.

Activity 4.3 *Evaluation surveys to assess potential changes in perspectives and attitudes are conducted among the targeted beneficiaries.*

Planned for Year 3.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework

- 1.1 *By end of year 1, 40% of the magistrates (i.e. 40 magistrates) – FGM to CRM - and 10% of High court judges (i.e. 4 high court judges) have attended 2 days training and 2 case review meetings. By end year 2, this proportion increased to 60% of total magistrates (increase of 20%) and 20% of high court judges i.e. 8 high court judges (increase of 10%).*

In Yr 2, 44 magistrates and 1 high court judge attended the 2-day annual judiciary workshop, which was led by three of the four chief resident magistrates.

In addition, one chief resident magistrate attended the MLA workshop in October, and the judiciary was also represented by three of the four chief resident magistrates at the special Inter-Agency Meeting on Combatting Wildlife Crime on 22 September, which was called by LWT and DNPW to address actions to reduce the outstanding cases list. It was deemed more important to ensure at least 75% of chief resident magistrates attended these events, since they lead the magistrates in the lower courts, where most IWT cases are heard.

- 1.2 *By end of year 3, 80% of trained magistrates that have tried IWT cases have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines in their case judgements.*

End of project indicator only, but we believe this is on track and was further supported through the dissemination of the new court case reporter and Forestry Act Sentencing Guidelines at the June judiciary workshop. Obtaining judgements from the courts is a protracted process (particularly as all cases have to be confirmed by the High Court and this process has a backlog of months and sometimes years), but LWT's court monitors regularly liaise with court clerks to facilitate this process.

- 1.3 *By end of year 1, 20 MPS prosecutors have attended 2 days annual training, including 20% of female prosecutors. By the end of year 2 this number increases to 30 prosecutors, including 50% of female prosecutors (increase of 30%).*

This output is on track, a substantially higher number of prosecutors attended the training events than the target in both Yr 1 and again in Yr 2. Across the four regional prosecutor case review meetings in Yr2, a total of 155 prosecutors attended (121 male: 34 female). This represents close to 100% of available prosecutors currently engaged in IWT cases and 28% of participating prosecutors were female, close to target.

In addition:

Several prosecutors attended the special Inter-Agency for Combatting Wildlife Crime meeting on outstanding case lists in September and two prosecutors attended the MLA workshop in October.

37 pre-trial meetings were conducted which also included MPS prosecutors and provided on-the-job mentoring and skills transfer from LWT's legal advisors.

The target % of female participants was exceeded in Yr1 and close in Yr2. However, the main criteria for attendance at these trainings is current participation in an IWT case. The majority of MPS investigators and prosecutors are male, so it is challenging to ensure that there is always a minimum level of female participation, although we continually advocate for female prosecutors to participate where possible. See Annex 4.2 for further details of regional prosecutor meetings.

- *1.4 By the end of year 3, 80% of the trained MPS prosecutors that have filed an oral or written submission have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines in such submissions.*

End of project indicator only but we believe this is on track and was further supported through the dissemination of the newly published court case reporter and Forestry Act Sentencing Guidelines at regional prosecutor case review and training meetings.

- *1.5 The proportion of incorrect charges into charge sheets – 1 incorrect charge = 1 incorrect charge sheet – have decreased by 30% from end of year 1 to end of year 3.*

Among the newly registered cases in the period, 7 cases out of the 74 individual wildlife cases (9.4%) had an incorrect charge sheet at the initial stage (likely registered before a pre-trial meeting was held). The target has been to significantly reduce this figure to zero for the cases that we are monitoring. This represents a slight reduction from YR1. Pre-trial meetings continue to in some way amend over half of the charge sheets, further emphasising the crucial support provided by legal advisors at these forums. As part of this project, we are in the process of adapting our court monitoring data forms and database to facilitate exact recording of this indicator. Pre-trial meetings all include photos and minutes including actions for each agency but are confidential

1.6 An assessment of the workshops and trainings (addressing relevance of the topics in regard to the context and needs of the trainees, value of trainer's intervention, quality of the training material presented) is conducted by an independent review panel made up of external professional evaluators and trainees representatives.

The survey tool was completed by an external consultant and is in use as detailed under Activity 2.3.

Output 2: The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.

2.1 WJP court monitors have monitored 70 IWT cases and attended 400 court cases hearings annually (years 1, 2,3).

This target was exceeded in both Yr 1 (152 monitored cases and 620 hearings attended) and Yr 2 (129 cases and 481 hearings). Evidence includes all submitted court case data reports which are entered into the WiCIS database.

2.2 The WJP legal advisor/prosecutors have co-prosecuted 10 court cases each (i.e. 20 court cases in total) and provided 100 written legal opinions annually.

This target was substantially exceeded in both Yr 1 (37 cases co-prosecuted) and Yr 2 (41 cases co-prosecuted). Legal advisors are responsible for providing legal advice in all cases LWT monitors. They guide prosecutors in drafting applications, for example - a forfeiture application - but they do not submit them. Evidence includes all submitted court case data reports which are entered into the WiCIS database.

2.3 A total of 50 pretrial meetings are completed per year.

This target was substantially exceeded in Yr 1 (74 pre-trial meetings) and although lower in Yr 2 (41), we organised and attended all necessary pre-trial meetings. We hold pre-trials for all IWT cases where warranted (i.e., it's a serious case, there are technical issues which make it more complex, or the prosecutor is inexperienced). Over time the number of pre-trial meetings should reduce as our mentoring empowers police prosecutors to lead these meetings. Fewer cases were monitored this year because fewer cases were registered by DNPW and MPS.



2.4 By the end of years 1, 2 and 3, 90% of outstanding IWT cases have been reviewed during outstanding case review meetings with MPS/DPP prosecution.

This target was exceeded in both Yr 1 and Yr 2 with 100% of cases LWT are monitoring being reviewed at regional prosecutor case review meetings (see further information under Activity 2.3). In addition, in September 2022, following an LWT initiative, a special Inter-Agency for Combatting Wildlife Crime meeting was held to discuss the factors contributing to the long outstanding case list. Actions were agreed with prosecutors and chief resident magistrates (e.g., ensuring case files are passed on correctly when prosecutors or magistrates are moved to a new area). This is now a standing item on all Inter-Agency meetings including the meeting in March 2023.

2.5. By the end of year 1, 2 and 3 the details relating to 20% of all IWT court outcomes, and 100% of ambiguous IWT court outcomes, are published in media (print, digital, radio, TV).

This target was substantially exceeded in Yr2; 48% of wildlife and forestry cases were published in the media, 53% with LWT's direct support, mostly focused on the high-profile foreign nationals' financial crimes cases (a selection of links for published articles is in Annex 4.2).

Output 3: The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence

3.1 By end of year 3, the prosecution representative of Malawi and at least 1 other neighboring country has met and cooperated (through MLA or informal collaboration) on at least 2 ongoing court cases.

End of project indicator, but excellent regional communications were developed through the MLA workshop in October and an MLA Whatapp group was set up to facilitate informal requests.

3.2 By end of year 3, 100% of data collected by court monitors during the period year 1 to 3 – including data and trial documentation - have been uploaded into WiCIS and C4ADS and are accessible to selected and trained national and regional government partners

End of project indicator, but this is already achieved, all court monitoring information from arrest to conviction is uploaded into WiCIS in a timely manner. Receiving copies of judgments from the judiciary can be challenging, but a recent exercise to meet with the Lilongwe registrar in person to copy judgments proved an expedient way to resolve this issue.

3.3 By end period (years 1, 2, 3) production and dissemination of national and regional court outcome analysis reports by C4ADS

As detailed under Activity 1.1, this output has been completed for Malawi for 2022-23 data and is included in Annex 4.1. The final report will also include data for Zimbabwe.

Output 4: Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes.

4.1 By end of year 3, total of 2,500 people per pedal power roadshow i.e. 20,000 people around national parks have benefited from the awareness campaign materials e.g. animated films (50% women/girls) and messaging integrated into LWT's wider environmental education programme.

End of project indicator; the short-film 'Ngaka' has been completed and is being distributed through TV and social media as per Activity 4.2. The film was shown through the 'sunshine cinema' to communities around two national parks. Further showings are planned for 2023-24. The showings are quite challenging to organise as we are reliant on local DNPW extension officers advertising the events, however we will continue to work towards our very ambitious initial target! To compensate for this, we decided to expand the reach through paying for distribution through TV and social media to also encompass urban centres, where IWT products are traded.

4.2 By end of year 3, total of 100 people (including magistrates and prosecutors) have benefited from the awareness campaign.

End of project indicator; the film was shared with DNPW senior management and shown at the Inter-Agency Committee meeting in March (approx. 30 people). It will be shown at prosecutors and judiciary meetings in 2023-24.

4.3 By EOP, the campaign materials e.g. animated films, have been distributed into 1 media TV channel.

End of project indicator; we have paid for airing the film on 3 TV channels and it is being promoted through paid Facebook and Twitter posts on multiple media platforms.

4.4 See 2.5 above.

4.5 At the end of year 3 the M & E KAP surveys show beneficiaries have increased their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline survey at start of project, at least 60% are supportive of project impact and at least 40% report a reduction in security risks associated with wildlife crime.

Baseline KAP survey delivered as reported under Activity 4.1, Q&A sessions conducted following the film showings and a repeat survey will be conducted in Yr3.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: The enforcement of Malawi's IWT legal framework is deterrent, leading to a reduction in the trafficking/trade of threatened species and an increase in the awareness and security of local populace.

0.1 For the period (year 1 to 3) conclusion rate of IWT cases is 85% (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) – baseline 2017-2020 is 71%.

Year 2 conclusion rate of IWT cases is 64%. The annual conclusion rate is based on the judicial performance standards which encourage that a case be completed within 90 days after trial commences. This is the same as Yr1 annual conclusion rate. However, 90% of all the cases that received judgment, did so within 1 year of being registered before the courts. Reducing the outstanding case list remains a priority for this project although the factors influencing it e.g. court delays are beyond LWT's control.

0.2 For the period (year 1 to 3) conviction with custodial rate of IWT cases involving “Listed Species” (the most endangered species in Malawi) is 92% (number of concluded individual cases for which a conviction and custodial sentence was pronounced) – baseline 2017-2020 is 87%.

Yr2 conviction with custodial rate of IWT cases involving “Listed Species” is 91%. 1% below the target.

0.3. For the period (EOP) numbers of elephant/rhino related IWT arrests/seizures decline by at least 25% and arrests/seizures for pangolin/rosewood stabilise (whilst enforcement effort remains stable) (baseline 2017-2019 is 2 arrests/seizures per week).

Progress will be reported in Yr3, total arrests in this period remain around 2 arrests/week.

0.4 For the period (year 1 to 3) 20% of IWT court cases outcomes are published in media (newspapers, TV, Radio) - baseline is average 8 articles/month.

This was exceeded in Yr2, reports on 56% of IWT cases were published in the media (the majority with LWT’s direct support).

0.5 For the period (year 1 to 3) 5% of the IWT cases involving listed species are prosecuted by the DPP in first instance. 5% of cases are tried at high court level in first instance (high-profile only)

Of the 74 Listed Species cases monitored, 41 (55%) were co-prosecuted by LWT on behalf of the DPP, exceeding the target by 50%.

0.6 For the period (EOP) beneficiaries increase their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline; at least 60% are supportive of the project impact and at least 40% report reduced security risks associated with wildlife crime.

This will be reported on at the end of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions

1. Government and judiciary remain committed to wildlife/forestry conservation.

2. Government and judiciary continue to support recent reforms of the criminal justice system

The above remain true. This is evidenced through for example the notable high level of participation in pre-trial and case review meetings (exceeding target) and ongoing support from all partners and the judiciary for the court-monitoring and co-prosecution model (targets exceeded).

3. COVID-19 does not lead to closure of courts for wildlife crime cases.

This remains true, although courts continue to work through a court case backlog from COVID.

Output assumptions

The same assumptions are made across several outputs and are commented on jointly below.

- Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to participate on case review meetings and trainings. - Judicial system works (no serious strike paralysing on-going of cases prosecution)

- Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to WJP and sustain support to LWT/DNPW for courtroom monitoring and private prosecution.

- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for courts to hear wildlife crime cases and for regional/national travel.

- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for setting up of safe gatherings for meetings and workshops and/or remote e-workshops prove to be as effective for such meetings.
- Health/environmental/political general context – including current COVID-19 outbreak – doesn't stop the scheduling of court proceedings
- All proposed project partners remain committed to sharing court data

As above, targets for participation of prosecutors were exceeded and the annual judiciary workshop was well attended. DPP renewed the 6-monthly agreement for co-prosecution and this can be assumed to continue throughout the project. The Judiciary continue to support courtroom monitoring at a national level, are co-operative on advising of hearings and share data on judgements. Courts continue to hear wildlife cases, although a backlog from previous closures and restrictions continues.

- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allow setting up of gathering
- Health/environmental/political general context allow setting up of gathering

COVID has fortunately significantly declined; we continue to use online meetings where appropriate to ensure value for money, time efficiencies and reduced environmental impact.

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

As reported under the activities and outcomes sections, we have managed to exceed several of our targets again this year and so are on track to contribute towards the impact by project end. The results from our aligned IWT064 project were encouraging on the increased level of deterrence from improved law enforcement, particularly in Lilongwe. This project builds on IWT064 methodology and so we are confident that it will contribute to reduced illegal wildlife trade within Malawi and the region since most seizures involve products transiting Malawi. The awareness level of communities around protected areas of wildlife crime following project interventions will be determined in Yr 3.

4. Thematic focus

Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents

Our project focuses on court monitoring and co-prosecution to support consistency, fairness, and deterrence of sentencing. This year the legal advisors have provided on the job mentoring to investigators and prosecutors in over 129 cases, co-prosecuted 41 cases), held 4 prosecutor case review meetings covering nearly 100% of all prosecutors working on IWT cases and 47 pre-trial meetings, exceeding our targets. The 4 court monitors have attended and submitted reports for 481 hearings, exceeding our targets.

The above support ensures that charge sheets are reviewed, and that the correct evidence is collected by investigators to prove the charges, thereby reducing the failure of a case on technicalities or lack of evidence. The team also encourages the use of sentencing guidelines in all forums with prosecutors and magistrates to ensure commensurate, but fair sentence submissions. Our work aims to improve the certainty, swiftness and where necessary severity of justice to increase the deterrence effect. Our court monitors regularly follow-up to request court dates to improve swiftness of cases and we record any outlier sentences so to follow-up where these are considered either too high or too low.

London Declaration: Statement 12 and Malawi's Declaration This project directly increases transparency in the judicial process and, as such, reduces corruption in the handling of wildlife crime cases. The project also directly raises awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst criminal justice system professionals in Malawi and enables them to share best practices (through pre-trial and case review meetings and with regional prosecutors through the MLA training).

This project directly supports the dissemination and effective implementation of the legal tools cited by Malawi at the London Conference e.g. the amended wildlife act, courtroom monitoring, sentencing guidelines and mutual legal assistance tools.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project aims to positively impact the populations of African rhino, African savannah elephant, Temminick’s pangolin, hippopotamus, mukula (rosewood) and other CITES listed species. It is too early to note any major population-level changes, pangolin seizures remain high, 2022 was comparable to 2021. Seizures of ivory, by total weight, are up compared to last year (approx. 203 kg in 2021/22 and 439 kg in 2022/23).

[REDACTED]

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The project indirectly helps to alleviate poverty in Malawi by reducing community vulnerability to the destabilizing impact of wildlife crime through both effective investigations and prosecutions to ensure commensurate sentencing as a deterrent and in parallel raising public awareness of wildlife crime to facilitate informed choices.

In this period, we supported 79 arrests for wildlife crimes and 54 for forestry cases. There were 62 convictions in Listed Species cases (i.e. elephant/rhino/pangolin) and 94 in forestry cases. Our project aims to create greater awareness of IWT and the penalties of wildlife crime to contribute towards communities turning away from involvement in IWT crimes and thus help protect individuals, families, and the wider community from the disastrous effects of IWT, including insecurity, imprisonment, breakdown, and loss of family unit income.

[REDACTED]

We successfully produced the ‘Ngaka’ film which is being widely distributed through TV and social media as well as our sunshine cinema to raise awareness on the effect on a family of losing the breadwinner following an IWT conviction.

Our project is successfully delivering capacity building/skill development to low earning government officers. These judicial members and prosecutors are secondary beneficiaries through the long-term increase of skills, capacities, and knowledge which increases their livelihood options. We have exceeded our target for engagement with prosecutors through case review meetings and training.

A train the trainer approach is adopted for all training where possible and prosecutors and judges co-lead each training course and deliver presentations to better ensure the sustainability and ownership of the project. We are pleased to have developed and maintained strong partnerships with director-level officials in multiple government agencies (in place before the project started and further strengthened in this period through on-going engagement) which facilitates agreements (e.g. on court monitoring, co-prosecution, data sharing etc) to contribute towards policy-level change across criminal justice procedures.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	The project lead is male (CEO), all other senior LWT staff delivering this project are female
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¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

	(Technical Director, Programmes Director, Head of Legal, Head of Finance, Head of Campaigns).
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women.	Partners: DNPW, DPP, MPS, Malawi judiciary, Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF). THF is led by a woman. We also work closely with the Anti-Corruption Bureau which is led by a female DG. We don't have details of the gender balance of the senior leadership team of each agency, many do have women in senior positions, e.g. female chief resident magistrates and high court judges, but it is highly unlikely that any senior leadership teams in these government agencies approach 50% women.

LWT functions within the framework that, as an environmental organisation, our work needs to be gender transformative and, therefore, not just mainstream gender in our programmes. Overall, this means that the work is carried out in recognition of the role that women play in the use of natural resources. LWT adheres to the highest social and environmental standards (including, for example, having proactive gender equality policies, and a security management system for all staff and partners), with reference to disadvantaged groups and the ethical considerations of our work. We are committed to an equal gender balance in our whole project team and this is in place, with a majority female senior team implementing the project.

We are working closely with MPS to nurture a group of select specialist IWT police prosecutors who are being trained intensively on wildlife/forestry legislation and will handle most IWT cases. The objective is to achieve representation of 50% female prosecutors within this group by the end of the project. This is challenging given the current gender imbalance in the police service and is largely out of our control, but generally just over 20% of prosecutors participating in regular case reviews and training are female.

All project data stored in WiCIS is gender and age disaggregated. The project will proactively contribute to gender equality by instilling messages of women and girl's empowerment through the campaign activities wherever feasible.

Interestingly, we are monitoring the increasing number of women participating in wildlife crimes in Malawi. We will continue to monitor this and report further in Yr3 as well as determining how best to adapt our work as necessary to better understand and prevent the involvement of women in IWT.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

LWT has a robust organisation-wide Results Framework, which includes the indicators for this project, so these are regularly monitored and updated, at least monthly. Court monitor data is recorded in real time and submitted to the M&E team to enter into the WiCIS database which used to produce reporting statistics.

LWT's partners act as sources for numerous data requirements. For example, the WCIU act as a means of verification for data on arrests and trophies seized. Prosecutors from the MPS also provide charge sheets which are inputted in WiCIS for reference. Department of Forestry, MPS and other NGOs also provide court monitoring data to LWT at regular intervals. This data covers cases in areas that are not covered by LWTs monitoring capacity. This data is used to write reports on forestry cases.

Simultaneously, WiCIS also acts as a means of verification to our partners as we share data for their various reporting needs.

The M&E team monitors the swiftness within which cases are decided based on the Judiciary Standards. Standard cases should be concluded in 30 days, complex cases within 90 days.

Through LWT's court monitoring program and via tracking in WiCIS, LWT can determine how many cases are within and beyond the 30-90 period and assess where extra support is needed.

Documents from all meeting/training events (e.g., participant lists, presentations, minutes) are stored online and accessible to all WJP staff. There are no significant changes to the M&E work in this period. The indicators of achievements are aligned with the logframe and the targets for these have largely been exceeded in this period.

LWT undertakes the M&E role, but the data is collated from all partners and included in WiCIS. All partners, and other relevant stakeholders are updated of major project activities through the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meetings in addition to bilateral meetings with partner agencies.

9. Lessons learnt

Combining the prosecutor case review meetings with training has proved highly effective for saving funds and reducing the time prosecutors are away from their posts whilst still ensuring an in-depth and timely review of all current cases.

Adjournments whether by the court or defence on the day of the hearing continues to be an issue. However, LWT court monitors are in frequent communication with the court clerks from the magistrates' court to mitigate the issue of witnesses and prosecutors travelling unnecessarily. Adjournments continue to be an issue, but the improved communications has reduced the effect on LWT cases in the past year.

Building relationships and trust with prosecutors and investigators in every area we are operating in is crucial. Due to the high turnover of prosecutors and the fact that magistrates and judges are rotated around different regions, this continues to be an on-going activity, supported through the prosecutor case review meetings and annual judiciary workshop in addition to working together on cases.

When advice is sought by prosecutors when the LWT legal advisor is not in attendance (i.e. not a pretrial or they are not co-prosecuting) it is imperative that they be accessible via Whatsapp message or phone call to provide support to avoid delays in court. This is quite a burden on our team, but an important role and in time the mentoring work with MPS prosecutors will reduce the reliance on LWT legal advisers.

Pre-trial meetings are an essential part of the support to investigations and prosecutions. Ensuring the correct charge sheet and appropriate evidence is collected avoids a case being thrown out on a technicality or undue acquittals due to a lack of evidence.

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

We were delighted with the supportive external review received in Yr1 and the team and partners were encouraged by scoring a 1 on the annual report indicating that the project was likely to be completely achieved. The project remains on track.

We addressed several recommendations from the external reviewer and clarified some confusions around the version of the logframe, exit strategy and outcome level indicators which were reviewed in the ARYr1 as per our letter to LTS/Defra of 8 August 2022, *'We would like to clarify that we are working to the revised logframe '20220331_LWT IWTCF094_Revised_CLEAN Logframe' as submitted to LTS on 1 April 2022 and which LTS acknowledged approval of on 7 April 2022. This followed submission of a change request on 13/10/2021 which included a revised logframe and exit strategy as per comments in the grant award feedback letter (the logframe was further revised as per the 1 April version with minor amendments following further comments from LTS). As per point 2, we added an Outcome level indicator 0.6 in the revised logframe, which was approved by LTS on 7 April 2022'*.

Responses to additional points in the review as follows:

1. It would be interesting to learn more about how all partnerships (formal and informal) are managed and maintained.

LWT has a long standing and trusted relationship with all its Government of Malawi partners including the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi Police Service (MPS), the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the judiciary, which are specific partners on this project. This project is a continuation of the successful Wildlife Justice Project and as such, LWT has been working closely on supporting investigations, co-prosecution and court monitoring with these partners for over nine years, including through the previous IWT064 project which helped to shape the current activities.

2. Consider raising annual logframe targets in the light of rapid progress so far?

We have not increased our targets, since although we are exceeding or close to all targets, this has been a challenging year due to regular and extended delays in court hearings and the on-going backlog from COVID delays, which are outside the control of this project (as indicated by the below target case conclusion rate). There have also been fewer IWT cases registered by DNPW and MPS this year and we are still analysing the drivers behind this and trying to determine if this represents crime deterrence. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] We therefore feel it is more appropriate to maintain the initial indicators, but where possible we have presented Yr1 figures as comparisons and %s in addition to actual numbers.

11. Risk Management

LWT was not required to submit a risk register, but there have been no significant changes to project risks this year. We maintain a robust organisation-wide security management system to assess and mitigate organisational and project level risks.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

All progress has been reported in Section 3 and evidenced in Annex 4.

13. Sustainability and legacy

We are pleased with the progress in capacity building (as outlined in section 3 and the logframe) where targets for court monitoring, co-prosecution and the delivery of pre-trial meetings and training for prosecutors have been exceeded. The regular case review/training meetings ensure that all prosecutors new to IWT cases can attend briefing and training sessions within a short period of taking on new cases.

The legal tools used throughout this project (developed under cost-share and print/dissemination costs for the Criminal Procedures Guide was covered under this project) are accessible [here](#) and are widely disseminated to relevant agencies. As per Activity 4.2, the 'Ngaka' film has been widely distributed online, broadcast on TV and shown to local communities. The exit strategy was amended as in Qu 10 and remains valid.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The project was again briefed to all members of the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) in Malawi through its regular meetings. This project forms part of a larger project, including cost-share funding through USINL and other agencies/organisations. However, the IWTCF is clearly recognised and acknowledged through all relevant activities e.g. on the Ngaka film, see Annex 4. Partner agencies and IACCWC members are aware of the specifics of the project through their active participation. [REDACTED]

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes – reviewed by trustees alongside all policies as part of the AGM
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	LWT's Human Resources Manager together with the Operations Director manage all safeguarding issues.
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No, but internal briefings on all policies and project related safeguarding risks and proposed mitigations
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 1 (i.e. 16% of staff on this project) Planned: 100% of relevant LWT staff.
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No concerns raised or investigated; we have determined that training would be good practice as above.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. Not specific to the project, but we will deliver in-house training for LWT staff as above.	

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 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	169,356	169,356		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

Please refer to LWT's contribution to the IWTCF newsletter which covered our pangolin work.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Video	'Ngaka' www.lilongwewild life.org/2023/04/2 0/ngaka/	Pangolin trafficking awareness short film	@malawiwildlife	Yes

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2022-2023

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Impact: Reduced illegal wildlife trade within Malawi (and surrounding countries) and strengthened awareness and resistance to the community-level threats associated with serious wildlife crimes.</p>		<p>The total weight of ivory seizures 2022-23 (438.534 kg) is higher than for 2021-22 (203 kg).</p> <p>In 2022/23 32 pangolins were seized by WCIU/CIU and passed to LWT – similar to 2021/22.</p> <p>The project indirectly helps to alleviate poverty in Malawi by reducing community vulnerability to the destabilizing impact of wildlife crime through both effective investigations and prosecutions.</p> <p>In this period: 102 arrests for wildlife crimes and another 102 arrests for forestry cases; 62 convictions in Listed Species cases (i.e. elephant/rhino/pangolin) and 94 in forestry cases.</p> <p>Our project also aims to create greater awareness of IWT. Through support and training for the media, 48% (28% above target) of all wildlife cases were reported in the media.</p>	
<p>Outcome: The enforcement of Malawi's IWT legal framework is deterrent, leading to a reduction in the trafficking/trade of threatened species and an increase in the awareness and security of local populace.</p>	<p>0.1 For the period (year 1 to 3) conclusion rate of IWT cases is 85% (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) – baseline 2017-2020 is 71%.</p>	<p>0.1 Year 2 conclusion rate of IWT cases is 64%. The conclusion rate is based on the judicial performance standards which encourage that a case be completed within 90 days after trial commences. This is the same as Yr1,</p>	<p>On going court monitoring, co-prosecution, pre-trial, case review and annual judiciary meetings.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.2 For the period (year 1 to 3) conviction with custodial rate of IWT cases involving “Listed Species” (the most endangered species in Malawi) is 92% (number of concluded individual cases for which a conviction and custodial sentence was pronounced) – baseline 2017-2020 is 87%.</p> <p>0.3. For the period (EOP) numbers of elephant/rhino related IWT arrests/seizures decline by at least 25% and arrests/seizures for pangolin/rosewood stabilise (whilst enforcement effort remains stable) (baseline 2017-2019 is 2 arrests/seizures per week).</p> <p>0.4 For the period (year 1 to 3) 20% of IWT court cases outcomes are published in media (newspapers, TV, Radio) - baseline is average 8 articles/month.</p> <p>0.5 For the period (year 1 to 3) 5% of the IWT cases involving listed species are prosecuted by the DPP in first instance. 5% of cases are tried at high court level in first instance (high-profile only)</p> <p>0.6 For the period (EOP) beneficiaries increase their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline; at least 60% are supportive of the project impact and at least 40% report reduced security risks associated with wildlife crime.</p>	<p>7% below the baseline and <u>21% below target. Although largely out of LWT’s control</u> it is disappointing that conclusion rate remains below target. All courts in Malawi continue to be back logged post-COVID. We have focused on reducing the outstanding cases list through a special Inter-Agency meeting and close scrutiny of all current and outstanding cases at the 4 regional prosecutor meetings and annual judiciary meeting.</p> <p>0.2 91% conviction with custodial rate for IWT cases involving “Listed Species”; <u>4% above the baseline and a percent below the target.</u></p> <p>0.3 N/A - EOP</p> <p>0.4 48% of wildlife and forestry court cases covered by media <u>(28% above target, 27% above Yr1)</u></p> <p>0.5 Of the 74 Listed Species cases monitored, 41 (55%) were co-prosecuted by LWT on behalf of the DPP, <u>exceeding the target by 50%.</u> No IWT cases were tried at high court level in the first instance in this period. One high-level money laundering case related to previous IWT convictions, resulted in a landmark sentence and was heard by the chief resident magistrate and prosecuted by DPP in the first instance.</p> <p>0.6 N/A - EOP</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 1</p> <p>A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework</p>	<p>1.1 By end of year 1, 40% of the magistrates (i.e. 40 magistrates) – FGM to CRM - and 10% of High court judges (i.e. 4 high court judges) have attended 2 days training and 2 case review meetings. By end year 2, this proportion increased to 60% of total magistrates (increase of 20%) and 20% of high court judges i.e 8 high court judges (increase of 10%).</p> <p>1.2 By end of year 3, 80% of trained magistrates that have tried IWT cases have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines into their case judgements.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 20 MPS prosecutors have attended 2 days annual training, including 20% of female prosecutors. By the end of year 2 this number increase to 30 prosecutors, including 50% of female prosecutors (increase of 30%).</p> <p>1.4 By the end of year 3, 80% of the trained MPS prosecutors that have filed an oral or written submission have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines in such submissions.</p> <p>1.5 The proportion of incorrect charges into charge sheets – 1 incorrect charge = 1 incorrect charge sheet – have decreased by 30% from end of year 1 to end of year 3.</p>	<p>1.1 This training was delivered in June 2022 as detailed in section 3.1. 44 magistrates attended; it was co-led by 3 chief resident magistrates (i.e. 75% of CRMs, who lead the lower courts where IWT cases are heard). This covered the majority of magistrates handling IWT cases.</p> <p>1.2 N/A – EOP</p> <p>1.3 <u>Above target:</u> 155 prosecutors attended the 4 regional prosecutor meetings (M: 135, F: 34), 25% women is below target but largely out of LWT's control given the make-up of the Malawi Police Service. Further details in Section 3; evidence list provided in the Annex.</p> <p>1.4 N/A EOP</p> <p>1.5 <u>EOP but on target:</u> Of cases registered in the period, in only 7 cases of 74 (9.4%) incorrect charge sheets were submitted to the court. These were mainly cases where pre-trial meetings were conducted after submission of charge sheets. Charge sheets are still amended in the majority of pre-trial meetings. Further details in Section 3; evidence list provided in the Annex.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
	1.6 An assessment of the workshops and trainings (addressing relevance of the topics in regard to the context and needs of the trainees, value of trainer's intervention, quality of the training material presented) is conducted by end Yr 3 by an independent review panel made up of external professional evaluators and trainees representatives (includes annual magistrates workshops and 6 regional prosecutor meetings/year).	<u>1.6 On target:</u> External consultant developed the survey tool which has been used in all regional prosecutor meetings this year. Further details in Section 3.1.	
Activity 1.1 A wildlife and forestry jurisprudence analysis is produced and the case law – including neighboring countries jurisprudence - is reviewed on annual basis with the judiciary Activity 1.2 Based on some developed legal tools, training is provided to the judiciary on relevant legislation, criminal procedure, and rationale development.		<u>1.1 On target:</u> This has been developed for Malawi for 2022-23 in partnership with C4ADS, see updates in Activity 1.1 and Annex. <u>1.2 On target:</u> This training was delivered through the annual judiciary workshop in June 2022.	Further development of the analysis and presentation to the judiciary. Planning for 2023 judiciary meeting.
Activity 1.3 Based on developed legal tools annual training is provided to a specialized group of government prosecutors on, among others, legislation, prosecution strategy, criminal procedure, submissions		<u>1.3 Above target:</u> As reported in outcome 1.3, prosecutor case review meetings and training is now conducted quarterly and participation levels were above target.	Planning and deliver of quarterly case review meetings and training including co-facilitation by MPS and invited speakers.
Output 2. The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.	2.1 WJP court monitors have monitored 70 IWT cases and attended 400 court cases hearings annually (years 1, 2,3) 2.2 The WJP legal advisor/prosecutors have co-prosecuted 10 court cases each (i.e. 20 court cases in total) and provided 100 written legal opinions annually.	<u>2.1 Above target:</u> Court monitors have monitored 129 cases (45% above target) and attended 481 hearings (20% above target) in the year. <u>2.2 Above target:</u> Legal advisors have co-prosecuted 41 cases in the year. Legal advisors are responsible for providing legal advice in all cases LWT monitors (129 this year).	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.3 A total of 50 pretrial meetings completed per year.</p> <p>2.4 By end of year 1, 2 and 3 90% of outstanding IWT cases have been reviewed during outstanding case review meetings with MPS/DPP prosecution.</p> <p>2.5. By end of year 1, 2 and 3 the details relating to 20% of all IWT court outcomes, and 100% of ambiguous IWT court outcomes, are published in media (print, digital, radio, TV).</p>	<p><u>2.3 On target:</u> 47 pretrial meetings were completed this year, <u>slightly below target but 100% of the pre-trial meetings necessary for the cases monitored.</u></p> <p><u>2.4 Above target:</u> 100% of cases LWT are monitoring were reviewed at the 4 regional meetings and the special Inter-Agency Committee meeting initiated by LWT to tackle this issue.</p> <p><u>2.5 Above target:</u> Number of concluded court cases in the period = 87 (50 wildlife and 37 forestry) (70 in Yr1) Number of cases covered by the media = 42 (32 wildlife and 10 forestry) (15 in Yr1) Total number of articles on wildlife/forestry aired/published: 118 (56 in Yr1) <u>Percentage of wildlife and forestry court cases covered by media = 48% (28% above target) (21% in Yr1)</u></p>	
Activity 2.1 Wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - court cases are monitored. Qualitative legal expertise is provided.		<u>2.1 Above target:</u> Completed as planned; above target as in 2.1 above.	On going court monitoring, co-prosecution, pre-trial, case review meetings.
Activity 2.2 High profile wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - cases are prosecuted in collaboration with public prosecution		<u>2.2 Above target:</u> Completed as planned; above target as in 2.2 above.	
Activity 2.3 Outstanding case review meetings are organised quarterly and regionally with prosecution to review progress of ongoing cases and ensure effective development of the proceedings.		<u>2.3 Above target:</u> Completed as planned as in 2.3 above.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.4 High Profile Wildlife and Forestry court cases outcome are published into the media (Newspaper, Radio, TV) to increase deterrence of the sentencing		<u>2.4 Above target:</u> Completed as planned; as in 2.4 above.	Ongoing briefings and support to journalists; encourage increased reporting on forestry crimes.
Output 3. The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence	3.1 By end of year 3, the prosecution representative of Malawi and at least 1 other neighbouring country has met and cooperated (through MLA or informal collaboration) on at least 2 ongoing court cases. 3.2 By end of year 3, 100% of data collected by court monitors during the period year 1 to 3 – including data and trial documentation - have been uploaded into WiCIS and C4ADS and are accessible to selected and trained national and regional government partners 3.3 By end period (y1, 2, 3) production and dissemination of national and regional court outcome analysis reports by C4ADS	3.1 N/A as EOP indicator, but this was initiated at the regional MLA workshop held in Malawi in Yr 2. <u>3.2 N/A – EOP but this is on track:</u> 100% of data in this period has been entered into WiCIS; data sharing with C4ADS continues. Recent updates to WiCIS have facilitated individual user profiles for government partners to increase accessibility of WiCIS. <u>3.3 On target:</u> This has been completed for Malawi for Yr2, Yr 3 report will include data for all years and for regional partners	
Activity 3.1 Workshop is organised with prosecutors and investigators of Malawi and Zambia to facilitate informal and formal cooperation (MLA) on ongoing cases prosecution.		<u>3.1 On target:</u> Completed, face-to-face meeting in Malawi in October 2022 under cost share funding. Communication is now facilitated through a Whatsapp group of all participants. LWT's MLA Handbook (cost share) has been updated following additional inputs from participants. An on-line follow-up meeting is being discussed.	Complete MLA handbook under cost share and plan for follow-up activities under cost-share projects.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2 Court case data, regional and domestic case law, international and domestic legislation are regularly uploaded and updated into WiCIS and accessible to relevant government partners		3.2 On target: Completed as planned, as in 3.2 above. All new court cases were uploaded into WiCIS in this period in addition to domestic case law documents and 9 legal tools.	Continual updates of all court case data and associated documents into WiCIS.
Output 4. Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes	<p>4.1 Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)</p> <p>4.2 Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention</p> <p>4.3 Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed</p> <p>4.4 Number of communication channels carrying campaign message</p> <p>4.5 Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)</p> <p>4.6 Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed</p> <div data-bbox="622 1109 1097 1177" style="background-color: black; height: 43px; width: 212px;"></div>	<p>4.1 Completed: Survey conducted in Nyika national park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve - a total of 55 households were interviewed, these households included a total of 290 people.</p> <p>4.2 N/A Yr 3</p> <p>4.3 Completed: 'Ngaka' (Pangolin) film developed and distributed – short live film (15 min) narrated by a young girl whose father is arrested and convicted for pangolin trafficking.</p> <p>4.4 LWT materials as part of 'Stop Wildlife Crime' campaign are distributed across five communication channels: print, online, radio, TV and in person. Ngaka film is being distributed across two TV channels and Twitter/Facebook/Instagram platforms of LWT and four media houses.</p> <p>4.5 On target: TV audience and social media engagement will be reported on in the half-year report.</p> <p>4.6 N/A Yr 3</p> <div data-bbox="1115 1082 2085 1185" style="background-color: black; height: 65px; width: 433px;"></div>	
Activity 4.1 A baseline survey on wildlife and forestry conservation perception is implemented among local communities and government partners offices		4.1 Survey carried out – 55 households interviewed around 2 protected areas.	Completed.
Activity 4.2 Delivery of sensitization campaign materials, including animated video, conveying the bad effects of IWT / initiatives to support the fight is distributed to communities, government partners and into the media.		4.2 Various sensitisation materials developed and distributed under cost share. Ngaka film developed and distributed to communities through	Collate social media engagement figures – will be reported in half-year report.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023 <i>(delayed start date of September 2021, note Yr1 data in Yr1 AR was for 6 mths, Yr 1 full 12 mths data quoted below)</i>	Actions required/planned for next period
		'sunshine cinema' and across TV and social media.	
Activity 4.3 An evaluation survey to assess potential changes in perspectives and attitudes is conducted among the targeted beneficiaries		4.3 N/A Yr 3.	Planned for Yr 3.

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced illegal wildlife trade within Malawi (and surrounding countries) and strengthened awareness and resistance to the community-level threats associated with serious wildlife crimes.			
Outcome: The enforcement of Malawi's IWT legal framework is deterrent, leading to a reduction in the trafficking/trade of threatened species and an increase in the awareness and security of local populace.	<p>0.1 For the period (year 1 to 3) conclusion rate of IWT cases is 85% (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) – baseline 2017-2020 is 71%.</p> <p>0.2 For the period (year 1 to 3) conviction with custodial rate of IWT cases involving "Listed Species" (the most endangered species in Malawi) is 92% (number of concluded individual cases for which a conviction and custodial sentence was pronounced) – baseline 2017-2020 is 87%.</p> <p>0.3. For the period (EOP) numbers of elephant/rhino related IWT arrests/seizures decline by at least 25% and arrests/seizures for pangolin/rosewood stabilise (whilst enforcement effort remains stable) (baseline 2017-2019 is 2 arrests/seizures per week).</p>	<p>0.1 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System), a national data base, based on data collected by the WJP team; court rulings</p> <p>0.2 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System), a national data base, based on data collected by the WJP; court rulings</p> <p>0.3 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System) based on data collected by WJP; court rulings</p>	<p>Government and judiciary remain committed to wildlife/forestry conservation.</p> <p>Government and judiciary continue to support recent reforms of the criminal justice system</p> <p>COVID-19 does not lead to closure of courts for wildlife crime cases.</p>

	<p>0.4 For the period (year 1 to 3) 20% of IWT court cases outcomes are published in media (newspapers, TV, Radio) - baseline is average 8 articles/month.</p> <p>0.5 For the period (year 1 to 3) 5% of the IWT cases involving listed species are prosecuted by the DPP in first instance. 5% of cases are tried at high court level in first instance (high-profile only)</p> <p>0.6 For the period (EOP) beneficiaries increase their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline; at least 60% are supportive of the project impact and at least 40% report reduced security risks associated with wildlife crime.</p>	<p>0.4 Media articles/expert reports, web searches; campaign project data and comparison to WiCIS data.</p> <p>0.5 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System) based on data collected by WJP; court rulings.</p> <p>0.6 KAP community surveys at the start and end of the project.</p>	
<p>Output</p> <p>1. A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework</p>	<p>1.1 By end of year 1, 40% of the magistrates (i.e. 40 magistrates) – FGM to CRM - and 10% of High court judges (i.e. 4 high court judges) have attended 2 days training and 2 case review meetings. By end year 2, this proportion increased to 60% of total magistrates (increase of 20%) and 20% of high court judges i.e 8 high court judges (increase of 10%).</p> <p>1.2 By end of year 3, 80% of trained magistrates that have tried IWT cases have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines into their case judgements.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 20 MPS prosecutors have attended 2 days annual training, including 20% of female prosecutors. By the end of year 2 this number increase to 30 prosecutors,</p>	<p>1.1 Case review meetings and trainings reports and list of attendees</p> <p>1.2 Judgement and Sentence ruling; Analysis of WiCIS (national data base) based on data collected by the court monitors; Questionnaire among magistrates and judges on utilization of WiCIS and Case Reporter, other legal tools and subsidiary legislation</p> <p>1.3 Annual Training reports and list of attendees (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>- Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to participate on case review meetings and trainings.</p> <p>- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for setting up of safe gatherings for meetings and workshops and/or remote e-workshops prove to be as effective for such meetings.</p>

	<p>including 50% of female prosecutors (increase of 30%).</p> <p>1.4 By the end of year 3, 80% of the trained MPS prosecutors that have filed an oral or written submission have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines in such submissions.</p> <p>1.5 The proportion of incorrect charges into charge sheets – 1 incorrect charge = 1 incorrect charge sheet – have decreased by 30% from end of year 1 to end of year 3.</p> <p>1.6 An assessment of the workshops and trainings (addressing relevance of the topics in regard to the context and needs of the trainees, value of trainer's intervention, quality of the training material presented) is conducted by end Yr 3 by an independent review panel made up of external professional evaluators and trainees representatives (includes annual magistrates workshops and 6 regional prosecutor meetings/year).</p>	<p>1.4 Copy of submissions; analysis of WiCIS based on data collected by court monitors; questionnaire among prosecutors on utilization of WiCIS and Case Reporter, other legal tools, and subsidiary legislation</p> <p>1.5 Charge sheets copies collected by court monitors; analysis of WiCIS based on data collected by the court monitors and legal advisors/prosecutors</p> <p>1.6 Review panel evaluation report produced</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 A wildlife and forestry jurisprudence analysis is produced and the case law – including neighboring countries jurisprudence - is reviewed on annual basis with the judiciary</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2 Based on some developed legal tools, training is provided to the judiciary on relevant legislation, criminal procedure, and rationale development.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.3 Based on developed legal tools annual training is provided to a specialized group of government prosecutors on, among others, legislation, prosecution strategy, criminal procedure, submissions</p>			

<p>Output</p> <p>2. The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.</p>	<p>2.1 WJP court monitors have monitored 70 IWT cases and attended 400 court cases hearings annually (year1, 2,3)</p> <p>2.2 The WJP legal advisor/prosecutors have co-prosecuted 10 court cases each (i.e. 20 court cases in total) and provided 100 written legal opinions annually.</p> <p>2.3 A total of 50 pretrial meetings completed per year.</p> <p>2.4 By end of year 1, 2 and 3 90% of outstanding IWT cases have been reviewed during outstanding case review meetings with MPS/DPP prosecution.</p> <p>2.5. By end of year 1, 2 and 3 the details relating to 20% of all IWT court outcomes, and 100% of ambiguous IWT court outcomes, are published in media (print, digital, radio, TV).</p>	<p>2.1 WiCIS – planning data</p> <p>2.2 Legal advisor/Prosecutor forms/WiCIS</p> <p>2.3 Pre-trial meeting minutes/reports</p> <p>2.4 Outstanding case review meetings reports (into WiCIS) and attendance list.</p> <p>2.5 Copies of media articles and comparison to WiCIS data.</p>	<p>Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to WJP and sustain support to LWT/DNPW for courtroom monitoring and private prosecution.</p> <p>Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for courts to hear wildlife crime cases and for regional/national travel.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - court cases are monitored. Qualitative legal expertise is provided.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.2 High profile wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - cases are prosecuted in collaboration with public prosecution.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.3 Outstanding case review meetings are organized quarterly and regionally with prosecution to review progress of ongoing cases and ensure effective development of the proceedings.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.4 High Profile Wildlife and Forestry court cases outcome are published into the media (Newspaper, Radio, TV) to increase deterrence of the sentencing</p>			

Output 3. The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence	<p>3.1 By end of year 3, the prosecution representative of Malawi and at least 1 other neighboring country has met and cooperated (through MLA or informal collaboration) on at least 2 ongoing court cases.</p> <p>3.2 By end of year 3, 100% of data collected by court monitors during the period year 1 to 3 – including data and trial documentation - have been uploaded into WiCIS and C4ADS and are accessible to selected and trained national and regional government partners</p> <p>3.3 By end period (y1, 2, 3) production and dissemination of national and regional court outcome analysis reports by C4ADS</p>	<p>3.1 Regional collaboration (MLA) e-workshop reports; court case reports and data analysis (WiCIS) & C4ADS</p> <p>3.2 Court monitors/Investigators/Legal advisor & Prosecutors Data collection forms; WiCIS; Court rulings; Prosecutors submissions; Satisfactory survey from Prosecution and Judiciary.</p> <p>3.3 Report publication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judicial system works (no serious strike paralysing on-going of cases prosecution) - Health/environmental/political general context – including current COVID-19 outbreak – doesn't stop the scheduling of court proceedings - All proposed project partners remain committed to sharing court data
Activity 3.1 Workshop is organized with prosecutors and investigators of Malawi and Zambia to facilitate informal and formal cooperation (MLA) on ongoing cases prosecution.			
Activity 3.2 Court case data, regional and domestic Case Law, international and domestic legislation are regularly uploaded and updated into WiCIS and accessible to relevant government partners			
Output 4. Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes.	<p>4.1 By end of year 3, total of 2,500 people per pedal power roadshow i.e. 20,000 people around national parks have benefited from the awareness campaign materials e.g. animated films (50% women/girls) and messaging integrated into LWT's wider environmental education programme.</p> <p>4.2 By end of year 3, total of 100 other (including magistrates and</p>	<p>4.1 Roadshows report and pictures; baseline/second survey data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current Covid-19 outbreak still allow setting up of gathering - Health/environmental/political general context allow setting up of gathering

	<p>prosecutors) have benefited from the awareness campaign.</p> <p>4.3 By EOP, the campaign materials e.g. animated films, have been distributed into 1 media TV channel.</p> <p>4.4 See 2.5 above.</p> <p>4.5 At the end of year 3 the M & E KAP surveys show beneficiaries have increased their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline survey at start of project, at least 60% are supportive of project impact and at least 40% report a reduction in security risks associated with wildlife crime.</p>	<p>4.2 Workshops/Trainings and Meetings reports and attendance list: baseline and second survey data</p> <p>4.3 TV podcast and LWT Comms department annual report</p> <p>4.4. See 2.5 above.</p> <p>4.5 KAP community surveys at the start and end of the project. (inc. in schools).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 A baseline survey on wildlife and forestry conservation perception is implemented among local communities and government partners offices</p>			
<p>Activity 4.2 Delivery of sensitization campaign materials, including animated video, conveying the bad effects of IWT / initiatives to support the fight is distributed to communities, government partners and into the media.</p>			
<p>Activity 4.3 An evaluation survey to assess potential changes in perspectives and attitudes is conducted among the targeted beneficiaries</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B10		Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number	Includes all offences under the NPW Act	173	204		377	
LWT indicator		Number of cases co-prosecuted	Number	Includes wildlife and forestry cases	28	41		69	
IWTCF-B12		Number of wildlife crime convictions (amended wording)	Number	Includes all offences under the NPW Act	140	86		226	
IWTCF-B12		Number of wildlife crime convictions (amended wording)	Number	Listed Species only (i.e. elephant/pangolin/rhino)	50	62		112	
IWTCF-B13		Number of individuals successfully convicted for wildlife crimes	Number	Includes all offences under the NPW Act	142	86 (total) 62 (listed species – i.e. elephant/rhino/pangolin)		228	

IWTCF-B01	Mentoring/coaching/refreshing training – regional prosecutor meetings	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	People	Prosecutors M:F	167	155 (M: 135, F:34)	322		Approx. 70 prosecutors per regional meeting x 6 meetings per year
	Expert Witness and Specimen Identification Training	(Traditional formal training. DNPW WCIU led training and expert witness segment led by LWT legal advisor (cost share)	People	M:F	14 (M: 10, F:4)				
IWTCF-B07		Number of illegal wildlife product shipments detected (seized by authorities, LWT receives a higher number as some are e.g. handed in by the community)	Number	Pangolins (no.) Ivory (kg)	New indicator for 2023	29 438.53			

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
'Ngaka'	Short film	LWT and DNPW	Female (writer/director)	Malawian	LWT	www.lilongwewildlife.org/2023/04/20/ngaka/
LWT legal tools	Reports/legal tools	Various	N/A	Malawian and international	LWT and Government of Malawi	www.lilongwewildlife.org/reports

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	N
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	N
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y