

Applicant: **Wrobel, Monica**
Organisation: **Zoological Society of London**
Funding Sought: **£597,020.00**

IWTR7S2\1040

Mongolia's New Ecological Police: Global Standards and Community Engagement

Co-designed with Mongolian and UK partners this project will disrupt IWT through: 1) building and sustaining the newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) and partners' law enforcement (LE) efficacy, through institutionalising state-of-the-art training; 2) establishing world-class standards for EPD Detector Dog training and strategic deployment; 3) strengthening EPD's rural engagement through partnership with Arkhangai Local Protected Area (LPA), empowering community-led governance to jointly mitigate IWT, while improving wellbeing; and 4) bolstering public awareness of EPD's role in combating IWT.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Monica
Surname Wrobel
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Laura
Surname D'Arcy
Website (Work) www.zsl.org
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Tungalag
Surname Ulambayar
Website www.zsl.org
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Jasmine
Surname Pearson
Website www.zsl.org
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Zoological Society of London
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Mongolia's New Ecological Police: Global Standards and Community Engagement

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR7S1\100123

IWTR7S1\1257

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Mongolia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2024

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£258,703.00	£201,559.00	£136,758.00	£ 597,020.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The project will include matched funding totalling £[REDACTED]

- SEGRE Foundation will provide a matched funding contribution of GBP £[REDACTED] for year one.
- UK Government partners will contribute their expert time with estimated value of £[REDACTED] including £[REDACTED] from UKBF (CITES and Dog Instructor), and £[REDACTED] from City of London Police Forensics Department.
- Mongolian partners will also contribute their staff time and training facility with estimated value of £[REDACTED] including £[REDACTED] from EPD and £[REDACTED] from Environment & Tourism Department of Arkhangai Province.
- ZSL will also contribute costs for staff, operations and overheads totalling £[REDACTED]

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Co-designed with Mongolian and UK partners this project will disrupt IWT through: 1) building and

sustaining the newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) and partners' law enforcement (LE) efficacy, through institutionalising state-of-the-art training; 2) establishing world-class standards for EPD Detector Dog training and strategic deployment; 3) strengthening EPD's rural engagement through partnership with Arkhangai Local Protected Area (LPA), empowering community-led governance to jointly mitigate IWT, while improving wellbeing; and 4) bolstering public awareness of EPD's role in combating IWT.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.

This should be the same as the Outcome statement in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.

Interception of Mongolian IWT increases as highly-trained Ecological Police Department lead counter-IWT efforts, using professional law-enforcement practices while integrating enforcement with community-led environmental stewardship, improving local wellbeing and public engagement.

Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

Strengthening law enforcement

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?

Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

The EPD capacity-building (Output 1) contributes to LD (2018); XIII-XV, Mongolia's commitment in HS Annex B, LD (2018) 9 and 14 by promoting law enforcement to protect threatened species and national cross-agency coordination, and enabling know-how transfer for the use of investigative techniques, and tools to tackle IWT and other organized environmental crime.

The introduction of DDU to EPD and the creation of the operational standards (Output 2) contribute to LD (2018); XIII, XV, Mongolia's commitment in HS Annex B, LD (2018) 9 and 14 through diversifying tools for effective law enforcement bringing UK K9 expertise and institutionalizing the adoption of these tools by Mongolian experts, and targeted contra-IWT actions across peri-urban PAs and urban hotspots.

The creation of a scalable partnership model with rural herder communities (Output 3) contributes to LD (2014) XVIII-XX, KS 10-13, LD (2018) 13, 16, and 17 by building conservation constituencies (CBOs) and increasing their capacity to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and alleviate poverty through VSLAs, supporting CBOs' collaboration with government organizations engaged in community-led conservation and biodiversity monitoring, and facilitating formal acknowledgment of herders' customary rights over LPA resources. The Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG), as the EPD-led local partner, will provide an information-sharing mechanism stipulated in KS 12.

EPD's campaign for nationwide public awareness and partnerships will contribute to LD (2014) VII, XI, and LD (2018) 20 by increasing knowledge on IWT regulations and addressing speculation in wildlife products by opposing the use of misleading, inaccurate information to reduce demand for IWT products.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

- 1, 2, 8 – Community banking - Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) will increase rural communities' access to financial services (SDG 8.3, 8.10, 1.4), contributing to improved income (SDG 1.1), while promoting sustainable rangeland management practices (SDG 8.4) and food production ecosystems (SDG 2.4), reducing remote communities' vulnerability to external shocks (SDG 1.5) and improving resilience.
- 4, 5 – By implementing GESI principles, the project promotes equal opportunities and effective participation of women and rural elderly (SDG 5.5) in community banking activities and livelihood development. Herders in the LPA will increase their education for sustainable development and natural resource managed through training, conservation actions, and environmental awareness (SDG 4.7)
- 10 – By strengthening the involvement of herder communities in combatting IWT and the responsiveness of LE partnerships to communities' needs, as well as by working to improve livelihoods and access to finance for vulnerable herder communities, the project will contribute towards reducing inequality between communities.
- 15, 16 – The project offers support to stem poaching and trafficking of protected species (SDG 15.7) for the conservation of Mongolia's biodiversity, wild species, and habitat (SDG 15.4 and 15.5). By strengthening the EPD, the project enhances national capacity (SDG 16.a) to combat IWT-related organized crime (SDG 16.4) and increases public access to information (SDG 16.10)
- 17 – By fostering North-South partnerships, the project will contribute to increasing Mongolia's access to science and knowledge-sharing (SDG 17.6) supporting the implementation of national commitments for CITES (SDG 17.9).

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
26-006	Zeke Davidson	Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence,
26-012	Hem Baral	Ghodaghodi's Guardians: Communities restoring a Ramsar wetland at watershed scale,
25-012	Monica Wrobel	Steppe-up: Community-led recovery of Mongolia's iconic species and forest-steppe ecosystem,


25-024	Jeremy Huet	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique
IWT062	Andrew Fowler	Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots in Cameroon
IWT051	Monica Wrobel	Securing Mongolia's Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking


Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 ZSL Annual Report 2017-18 Accounts


 10/11/2020

 21:58:55

 pdf 367.36 KB

 IWTR7S21040 ZSL Annual Audited Accounts

 09/11/2020

 16:53:30

 pdf 4.99 MB

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the lead organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for the lead organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: The Zoological Society of London

Website address: www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/mongolia

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

ZSL is a science-based conservation charity founded in 1826. With activities and projects in over 50 countries across the globe, ZSL has a wide range of conservation expertise. ZSL has managed over 40 Darwin Initiative grants since 2000 and is currently leading on a number of large bilateral and multi-lateral grants. ZSL supports in-country protected area management effectiveness, rare species monitoring and successful community conservation interventions across Asia including in Mongolia, Russia, India and other countries. In Mongolia, with 16-years of on-the-ground work, permanent staff and completion of two prior IWT projects, ZSL has a strong partnership network with IWT stakeholders and solid reputation among the law enforcement institutions. ZSL will lead the project, including financial management of the project and liaison with Mongolian and UK partners. ZSL will contribute technical expertise needed for the IWT training and assessment, project oversight, monitoring and project reporting

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)

Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Ecological Police Department (EPD)

Website address: Not available

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Ecological Police Department under Police General Administration was established on 6 January 2020 (see Annex 3). Its mission is to combat and prevent environmental crimes and infringements and coordinate inter-agency efforts. EPD has over 170 officers on duty across all 21 provinces of Mongolia, the capital city, and 64 rural districts vulnerable to environmental crimes. Since January EPD has started its journey as a dynamic social influencer by creating a solid social media presence with 70,000 Facebook followers, collaborating with Mongolian celebrities it is increasing public reporting and crime detections on general environmental crimes(1).

The project has been co-designed with EPD based on demands to address newly emerging gaps and challenges to successfully combat IWT.

EPD will be responsible for detector dog unit (DDU) patrolling in urban hotspots; pilot EPD counter-poaching efforts in peri-urban PAs using DDUs, in “Locally Protected Areas” (LPAs) integrated enforcement and community-stewardship; and promotion of EPD’s emerging role by professionalizing its awareness-raising and encouraging citizen reporting of IWT.

EPD will expand the project to address poaching nationally, in PAs and LPAs, utilizing the participatory LPA model that supports the community. Local EPD units will learn to coordinate the efforts of local stakeholders for joint decisions.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: CITES National Authority of Mongolia

Website address: <https://cites.org/eng/parties/country-profiles/mn/national-authorities>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Head of Department for Environment and Natural Resources Management under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism functions as a National Focal Point for CITES.

The Department is in charge of administering a licensing system for all import, export, re-export, and introduction of species covered by the Convention. The National Focal Point issues export and import permits and certificates for specimens of species included in CITES Appendices, coordinates with the CITES Scientific Authority, reports on the implementation of Convention, maintains records of the number and type of permits and certificates granted, and coordinates governmental agencies with a role in the implementation of the CITES Convention.

The CITES Authority will contribute to developing the Integrated National Plan of Action to streamline the Government commitments for CITES.

The Authority will also attend EPD-led bi-annual coordination meetings to exchange information on permit issues and other licensing information.

The Authority will coordinate with EPD to integrate the project's results and actions against IWT into the national reports to CITES.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

University of Law Enforcement (ULE)

Website address:

<https://www.uia.gov.mn/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The University of Law Enforcement (ULE) prepares law enforcement officers for the national police authority, general authority for border defense, national emergency management agency, Mongolian military, and Mongolia's court decision enforcement agency. The ULE was reorganized from former Police University in 2012 and now has eight colleges, six training centers, and two research institutes.

The ULE curriculum will integrate the project-developed training content, including modules on basic forensics, intelligence, SMART application, and CITES. ULE instructors will collaborate with UK experts delivering training to learn from international best practices and tools available for law enforcement. ULE instructors will update the curriculum and use it to teach future law enforcement officers and develop training materials as necessary. Therefore, the ULE will play an essential role in institutionalizing the IWT training program in Mongolia

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD)

Website address: Not available

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The PUDD (see Annex 3) established in 2013, promotes capacity building, training, and enabling a dog-friendly environment for the service dog handlers. It conducts annual training for K9 handlers of various government agencies including State Special Security Department of Mongolia, Security Department of Chinggis Khaan international airport, Security Department of railways, Department of corrections, National intelligence agency and Police General Administration. About 40% of key representative's time will be dedicated to the project.

PUDD will be responsible for providing necessary professional consultancy; cooperating in formulating, implementing, and facilitating the development of consolidated standards for service dog welfare; training, accommodation, and operations reflecting international best practices and inputs of national professional dog handlers. They will organise consultation workshops with dog professionals to obtain their input and validation of the draft standards in cooperation with the Professional Union of Detector Dogs. They will conduct patrols in protected areas and checks at the city entrances and open markets, promoting the effective use of operational detector dog in the official sector for environmental protection. They will hold a stakeholder meeting to disseminate results of detector dog patrols to government and relevant stakeholders.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: Environment and Tourism Department, Arkhangai Province Government

Website address: <https://baigal.ar.gov.mn/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Environment and Tourism Department, Arkhangai Provincial Government (ETDA), oversees the province's environmental conservation policies and program implementation across 19 districts with a total territory of 55,300 km². Please See annex 3 for stakeholder structure

The ETDA has successfully partnered with ZSL (DI 25-012) to engage herder communities from Bulgan district, Arkhangai province, in managing "Khoid Mogoin gol-Teel Local Protected Area" (LPA). The ETDA facilitated establishing LPA community-based institutions of herders and formalizing their customary rights for resource use.

For the proposed EPD-Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) partnership (see Annex 3), the ETDA will be a member of EPD-led CSSG along with the Arkhangai aimag's (region's) Specialized Inspection Department, the Bulgan district Government, and Union of Conservation Communities (UCC). Thus, the ETDA will support the EPD efforts with a pathway to demonstrate a scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement through community stewardship for natural resource conservation.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

6. Partner Name: Bulgan Soum Government, Arkhangai province

Website address: Not available

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):





Bulgan Soum (district) Government Office (see Annex 3) under the Arkhangai Provincial Government oversees the administration of soum public affairs, including the management of Khoid Mogoin Gol – Teel LPA, the proposed project's target site. Herder members of CBOs under the Union of Conservation Communities (UCC) are registered residents of Bulgan soum. ZSL partners with Bulgan Soum Government (DI 25-012) to incorporate sustainable management of rangeland and forest ecosystems and biodiversity into the Soum Government Long-term Plan. UCC regularly reports to the Soum Government on the results of LPA management and contributes to the implementation of the Soum Plan by conducting newly established SMART patrolling to prevent environmental violations within the LPA. Therefore, Bulgan Soum Government will be a member of the proposed EPD-led CSSG along with the Arkhangai Environment & Tourism Dept, Arkhangai Specialized Inspection Dept. and the UCC. Bulgan Soum Government will benefit from improving their institutional capacity for effective law enforcement and increased partnerships with communities. The Soum Government will approve the LPA management plan, including rangeland management, and provide policy support to UCC and VSLAs.





Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.

1. Union of Conservation Communities (UCC). ZSL will partner with UCC to engage herder communities in the EPD community partnership model, and will also establish and strengthen VSLAs. The UCC is an umbrella NGO with ten member communities that manage the Khoid-Mogoin Gol-Teel Local Protected Area. An elected leader leads each CBO and has a Monitoring Committee (3 people) and Volunteer ranger (1-2 people) who patrols CBO territory.
2. UK Border Force - The UK's customs authority will continue to provide expert detector dog training and operational guidance on deployment and effective management of the resource. This work builds on previous successful training missions to the country, with a new focus on training of trainers.
3. City of London Police, Forensics Science Service - , will provide training in the use of forensic techniques when examining wildlife crime scenes and seizures. This mirrors a programme developed by them for investigators, successfully delivered in Zimbabwe.
4. Veterans for Wildlife, UK (V4W) - An international charity protecting endangered flora and fauna using vetted volunteer ex-police, ex-military and ex-customs personnel, they will provide expert trainers to build operational and organisational capacity to combat IWT.

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [ZSL Mongolia IWT3 Stage 2 Cover Letter](#)
 10/11/2020
 20:30:04
 pdf 264.41 KB

 [Letters of Support](#)
 10/11/2020
 20:22:10
 pdf 5.2 MB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet. If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the PDF of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr. Tungalag Ulambayar	Project Leader	40	Checked
Munkhjargal Bayarlkhagva	IWT Officer (ZSL Mongolia)	100	Checked
Munkhtuvshin Nergui	Project Officer - Arkhangai (ZSL Mongolia)	100	Checked
TBD	Manager Arkhangai (UCC)	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Khaliun Tsog	Finance Officer (ZSL Mongolia)	40	Checked
Myagmarsuren Shagdarjav	Administration & HR (ZSL Mongolia)	40	Checked
Munkhzul Tserendorj	Conservation biologist (ZSL Mongolia)	40	Checked

Grant Miller	Law Enforcement Advisor (ZSL UK)	9	Checked
TBD	HQ Project Coordination (ZSL UK)	8	Unchecked
Dr. Anthony Dancer	SMART monitoring technology expert (ZSL UK)	7	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

-  [Mongolia IWT CVs](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  20:36:31
-  pdf 256.42 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

No

If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.

CV for supporting project staff working less than 10% CVs were not supplied but can be provided on request.

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.

Siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) (Vulnerable, declining, CITES Appendix II). Hunting of musk deer has been prohibited in Mongolia since 1953, yet despite this ban hunting has continued and their population is in long-term decline(2). This is primarily due to the male musk deer's highly profitable musk oil, making them an attractive target of organized crime, and particularly vulnerable to IWT.

Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix II)(3). Important bird occurring in low mountains, forest steppe, desert steppe and inter mountain valleys where it preys on rodents which ensures health of the graze land. The mortality levels are high as by-catch in nets intended for catching Saker falcon. Body parts are used for souvenirs, animals are captured from the wild for taking photos with tourists and shot by herders because steppe eagles often catch young livestock in spring.

Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) (Vulnerable, declining, CITES Appendix I)(4). One of Mongolia's iconic top predators, the snow leopard is under a total hunting ban in Mongolia, although skins are still seized. Snow leopards are targeted for traditional medicine, and for their valuable fur, often sold as gifts and souvenirs. Total poaching numbers are not well understood but as of the first half of 2020, the Police General Administration seized seven snow leopard skins.

Saker falcon (*Falco Cherrug*) (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix II)(3). Most legally exported species in terms of numbers. Between 1996-2015, 24,873 saker falcons were exported. This species plays an important ecological role through regulating rodent populations. High legal demand makes it difficult to keep track of legal quotas. The main threats include population decrease due to legal and illegal international trade, electricity line electrocution, and poisoning by pesticides.

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*) (Least Concern, stable, CITES Appendix II)(5). The grey wolf is currently Mongolia's most exported species, measured by total permits issued, despite the endangered status of the Mongolian population. The Silent Steppe 2 report estimated the grey wolf to be the second most targeted mammal for hunting, with a minimum estimated harvest of 17,000 wolves hunted in 2015. The effect on ecosystem imbalance by the removal of predators is not well-quantified.

Siberian marmot (*Marmota sibirica*) (Endangered, declining). Populations have been estimated to have declined by 75% from 1990 - 2014, largely resulting from widespread high-volume hunting for their fur(6). This demand is unlikely to abate with marmot furs sold to China to supply their apparel industry, often mediated by criminal organisations(5). Furthermore, recent reported incidents (2019-20) of marmot-human transmission of *Yersinia pestis* (bubonic plague) necessitates more attention to illegal harvest of the species(7).

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the

level of threat to the species concerned.

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

In 2015, ZSL's (IWT017) work identified Mongolia's critical and emerging illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in the highly successful "Silent Steppe II: Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis, ten years later" report(5). Highlighting the escalating IWT crisis in Mongolia, it confirmed international trade, mostly with China, as the primary driver of IWT. Seizure data of wildlife products from third countries, revealed Mongolia's emerging role as a key IWT transit country. It concluded that high volumes of IWT within Mongolia also threatened key Mongolian species including Saker falcon, grey wolf, argali sheep, musk deer, and snow leopard. Likely to have major implications for these sub-populations, with far-reaching ecological impacts on the steppe-grassland ecosystem which Mongolian pastoralists (one-third of the country's population(8)) depend upon.

Specific IWT enforcement challenges included; limited by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) it LEA capacity to respond to an eightfold increase in international trade since 1996; insufficient number of LE officers compared to Mongolia's vast territory; growing threat of violence to rangers; increasingly organized characteristics of wildlife crimes, and strategic targeting of few but highly-profitable species(5)

The proposed project aims to address key challenges to tackling IWT in Mongolia including i) weak law enforcement and institutional capacity, ii) limited resources, with poor efficacy to cover IWT hotspots iii) inadequate community-led engagement to bolster LEA limited capacity and iv) poor public awareness of IWT-related issues and how to engage in combatting them.

Weak LEA capacity: In January 2020, the Government of Mongolia (GoM) established the EPD to tackle the rise in environmental crimes including IWT(3). However, staffed by non-specialist LE officers, with little to no access to internationally recognized LEA and DD standards by which to operate. The EPD requires highly experienced international professional support to embed state-of-the art practices at this foundational time, for it to grow into a high-capacity, motivated institution needed to tackling IWT.

Poor efficacy and resources: The EPD has a national remit, but lacks the resources, tools and ability to tackle IWT at scale. Ongoing IWTCF support to Customs' Detector Dog Unit has had demonstrable success dramatically increasing the efficacy of IWT goods detection and seizures. However, the EPD Detector Dog Unit lacks suitable training programmes for IWT investigation, using the obsolete approaches, which is compounded by inadequate dog training and housing facilities.

Inadequate community engagement: Mongolia's vast territory (1,544 million km²) with 340 districts, makes district partnership models an essential EPD operational strategy o effectively tackle IWT, yet Local Protected Areas (LPAs) hosting vulnerable IWT species often lack governance. Professional and financial capacity of district governments legally responsible for LPAs is limited. LEA lack experience and pathways to engage communities in collaborative efforts to combat IWT). This is compound by LPA communities limited access to social services, increasing their vulnerability to environmental violations and organized criminals(5).

Poor public awareness: Mongolians' IWT awareness is minimal, several hunting, animal and plant products' social media online-sale groups speculate about pharmaceutical effects of these products. EPD's current awareness campaigns focus on waste, mining, and air pollution, with limited IWT content.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design (either by your organisation or others). Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the [Guidance Notes](#), particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

ZSL's (IWT017) work "Silent Steppe II: Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis, ten years later" identified critical gaps in Mongolia's ability to combat IWT and established the baseline condition in 2015(5). In response, ZSL partnered with key government institutions to target urgent gaps in frontline LE capacity by creating the Sorgog ID software application to identify species, initiating an online data platform for inter-agency sharing, organizing multi-media IWT public awareness campaigns, and delivering sustainable natural resource use training. This software will be rolled out and used by the EPD.

For addressing Mongolia's trans-boundary security, ZSL (IWT051) has collaborated with the UK Border Force and Mongolian Customs to increase enforcement capacity at three priority border crossings by strengthening Customs DDU (facility upgrade, training of dogs and handlers), supporting Public Police to work with border communities, and facilitating coordination of IWT efforts and public awareness jointly with the Police General Administration.

This co-designed project is partnering with EPD at a foundational moment to define and address newly emerging institutional gaps and challenges to successful IWT prosecution. It will also utilise ZSL's experience with community partnerships and poverty alleviation (DI 25-012) and build a community partnership model in IWT efforts through the Arkhangai LPA. The project will link into initiatives by GoM and other NGOs such as WCS.

The project proposes to reduce poaching, trafficking, and transiting of wildlife products in Mongolia by producing four outputs as follows:

Output 1 Building EPD and LE partners capacity and motivation

Enable interagency collaboration captured through National IWT Action Plan developed and agreed through multi-stakeholder engagement with Mongolia's key LEA, led by EPD with CITES Authority oversight, and facilitated by ZSL. EPD capacity needs to be assessed, identified and prioritised for technical assistance, resourcing, and facility upgrades, essential for the EPD to successfully operate in different jurisdictions. Using UK training expertise, by Y3 Mongolian officers (ca.70) will create a cadre of instructors mandated to institutionalise a training programme. Instructors will train 175 LE staff on forensics, intelligence gathering, CITES, and SMART patrolling, providing key tools for EPD to disrupt IWT in urban and rural areas and secure convictions.

Output 2 Improving EPD strategic targeting through DDUs

Detector Dog Units (DDUs) are vital for dealing with Mongolia's vast space and limited human resources; ZSL will utilize proven successes from the Border Security project (IWT051), in using detector dog units to tackle IWT, will be used as a model to inform the design and development of EPD's own DDU. Where detector dogs will be recruited, existing K9 facilities upgraded with DDUs trained by UK Border Force, City of London Police, and Thistle & Rose Consultancy and deployed in IWT hotspots in Ulaanbaatar and

peri-urban PAs. Proven training and innovation will create a national standard for LE DDU (certification of instructors, training facility, training curriculum) in partnership with PUDD (NGO) and other DDU agencies.

Output 3 Piloting EPD community partnership model with rural communities vulnerable to IWT. A local EPD partnership model will be piloted to engage local communities by building on ZSL's partnership with herders in Khoid-Mogoin Gol-Teel LPA. Working with project partners and ZSL the district EPD units will build a framework to coordinate efforts of local stakeholders. Joint decision-making will be support through a Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) and build upon the SMART patrolling currently being trialed, to produce data and biodiversity information to feed into Mongolia's centralized IWT database. Community engagement through established natural resource governance institutions (CBOs) will enable EPD to support community-led efforts to reduce poaching and illegal logging in the LPA.

Output 4 Bolstering national recognition of EPD, Supporting national recognition of EPD and their counter-IWT efforts will be achieved through public awareness programmes designed using professional content development, broadcasting and multi-media campaigns. Concurrently, the public will be engaged on issues of IWT awareness and penalties, threats to Mongolia's biodiversity and encouraged to contribute to IWT-related intelligence.

The project will operate at both national and local levels, (see Annex 3) including EPD headquarters in Ulaanbaatar and its field office in Arkhangai aimag. Horizontally, the project will partner with diverse IWT stakeholders, including government LE institutions (PGA, National CITES Authority, Arkhangai ETDA, Bulgan Soum Government), research organizations (ULE) and civil society (PUDD and UCC) while bridging collaboration with UK expert organizations (UKBF, LP Forensics and Veterans for Wildlife).

Q18. Beneficiaries

- Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?
- How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?
- How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?
- How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

This project will work with communities from the Bulgan district, Arkhangai province, who rely upon traditional natural resource-dependent livelihoods, including herding, logging, and hunting, with 24% living below national poverty line (2020)(10). The project builds on DI 25-012 (ca.422 households) to establish the CSSG and maintain momentum for community-led natural resource management across 137,000 ha Khoid Mogoin Gol - Teel LPA, home to critically endangered Musk deer, Saker falcon, Steppe eagle, and ecologically crucial Grey wolf (CITES Appendix II) and Siberian marmot.

UCC manages the LPA with 10 CBOs comprising 422 herder households living side-by-side with wildlife in Central Mongolia's mountain forest-steppe. Herders lack access to social services, including education, health, and financial services, and often being victims of organized IWT crimes and illegal logging.

Therefore, the project addresses multi-dimensional poverty reduction through increased security, reduced criminality, providing alternative livelihoods (e.g. dairy, eco-tourism), and financial security (e.g., VSLAs). The project encourages community stewardship empowering members to protect the landscape, improving well-being, ecological integrity, and contributing to cultural, health, and ecosystem services. By joining VSLAs, herders will have increased access to financial services, learn to cooperate, make collective decisions for NRM, fund their conservation actions, bring their concerns and voices to government authorities through CSSG, and report environmental violations and crimes to local LE bodies.

VSLAs will serve as primary self-help institutions for herders and aim to improve members' livelihoods through soft loans and accrued social funds with the assistance of local government and the project when necessary. Traditional herding agreements were lost over decades of changes in governance structures. Currently in Mongolia's rural context, where neighboring herders share the same resources and interact and attempt to coordinate resource use daily, VSLAs can further effectively target vulnerable members and integrate them into a community social network for poverty reduction. During DI 25-012, proactive herders have operated as Volunteer rangers, conducted SMART patrolling in the assigned territories within LPA, and can support local EPD operations. CBO members will have increased access to training and education through VSLA gatherings delivered by EPD and PA experts.

Activities mitigating criminal intent and increasing security will engage with government agencies (EPD, ULE, PA Administrations, local government) and non-governmental organizations (PUDD and UCC). Undergoing international expert-led training will improve their institutional capacity (technical, human, and financial) for effective enforcement and community partnerships for tackling IWT. This will enhance sustainable resource management and governance, avoiding unjust persecution and associated poverty effects of NRM disenfranchisement. These benefits can then be scaled to other EPD sites and LPAs nationwide, multiplying project impacts.

These steps towards multi-dimensional poverty reduction will be measured through various methods including social surveys and VSLA records to evaluate changes in wellbeing and income poverty reduction. Decreases in crime and increased security will be quantified through SMART patrol data and local government statistics. Increased awareness and education on the IWT will be calculated through "opportunities to view" and media reports.

Q19. Gender Equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

Nomadic herders' access to information and learning is limited due to remoteness and poor infrastructure and services in rural areas, which is thought to disproportionately impact women and marginalised groups(8). Women's representation in local decision-making bodies and government leadership positions is low, only 27% nationally(8).

GESI principles will be implemented across the project, including consideration of the gendered roles of men and women in crime and law enforcement, and rural households. Particular attention will be paid to the seasonality of herding labor and its interaction with unpaid care work undertaken by women. Additionally the project will disaggregate data by gender.

Training will directly promote gender equality within law enforcement institutions and tackle structural and unconscious biases (e.g. preventing hyper-criminalisation of communities) in law enforcement practice. Strengthened law enforcement and resource governance will reduce gender inequality by increasing security, voice and ensuring resource access for the most marginalised groups.

The close working relationship with the LPA will provide channels to strategically promote gender equality and social inclusion, building on the successful work under the current Darwin Initiative project (35% inclusion rate for women and marginalised across project activities) to ensure gender equality in the CSSG and decision-making. Specific strategies for improved gender equality will include facilitating increased participation of women in CBO decision-making bodies such as Steering Committees and Monitoring Councils of CBOs, and VSLA monthly meetings, and cooperating with local authorities to promote women's roles.

Increased female participation in VSLAs (50%), will also support household incomes and wellbeing. Household impacts on family wellbeing are greater when increased income is channelled through women who use the money to cover the costs of shelter, clothing, education, and food.

EPD-led awareness-raising campaign will have a gendered approach targeting both men and women in tackling IWT and reducing demands for wildlife products.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

The rate of poaching, trafficking, and transiting of top IWT species in Mongolia, including Saker falcon, Grey wolf, Musk deer, Snow leopard, Steppe eagle, and Siberian marmot, will be reduced. The EPD, with improved capacity and a nationwide awareness program, will achieve a 30% increase in detections and seizures of specimens of these species and illegal wildlife products at urban markets and other hotspots. The number of submitted IWT cases to trial for prosecution will rise by 30%. Based on current estimates, zero/near-zero poaching of Musk deer and Saker falcon will be attained in the LPA in Bulgan, Arkhangai, with at least 20% decrease in illegal logging in the forests, the habitat for vulnerable species.

Increased protection through improved LE capacity and strengthened coordination and community stewardship models in critical wildlife habitats will have a longer-term sustainable element by the institutionalised cooperation between EPD and rural community members. Combined results from ZSL's generations of interventions will ensure longer-term effective IWT control at source, and at border checkpoints with China as well as urban entries and large markets. A cadre of empowered and cooperating passionate individuals within LE agencies and communities will help to define how Mongolia protects its natural resources.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

In the immediate term highly-trained, motivated Ecological Police Department (EPD) will lead inter-agency collaboration to effectively tackling IWT. EPD detector dog units are operational and strategically deployed improving the efficacy of resources and tackling counter-poaching efforts at IWT source, becoming a regional model for the use of DDU. Recognition of EPD's emerging role is assured through public engagement and awareness of IWT issues.

The Arkhangai LPA partnership pilot is recognised as a model for a community-led partnership approach to tackle IWT. By jointly delivering integrated enforcement to help secure the social and economic benefits

derived from the LPA model,EPD is able to enable community stewardship through participatory and accountable policing, which benefits community well-being.

In the longer term, an efficient and effective EPD, underpinned by trainers of global standards, will continue to build EPD ability to address IWT across Mongolia. By using the Arkhangai participatory LPA model the EPD can scale its efforts to tackle IWT, while supporting improved community wellbeing. Increased public awareness of the EPD and shared early results from the project will secure longer-term support for the EPD, safeguarding Mongolia's wildlife and promoting ecological recovery.

Q22. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?


The framework developed in the project will enable the EPD led inter-agency will continue to combat environmental crimes across Mongolia. EPD's and ZSL's MOU, enshrines the legacy of this project capitalising on ZSL's and partners' success and lessons learnt to date. ZSL's permanent presence in Mongolia will enable ongoing technical advice and support, ensuring a lasting project legacy.


By providing timely support to the EPD, ZSL ensures its evolution to a globally standardized, professional institution, networked with international partners sharing common goals. Facilitating EPD's coordination of existing IWT stakeholders at national and local levels, including partnership platforms and collaborative processes for planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, lays out principles and ensures improved capacity will be realized beyond the project. Project outcomes will be embedded into the existing government functions and funding for these sustained through department budgets.

Several national laws govern and sustain project outputs including; the Integrated National Plan of Action, the Intelligence-sharing platform, and supporting CSSGs at local levels, the Government Action Plan 2020, and Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030. VSLAs will be embedded into the existing CBOs, formal herder institutions in the LPA to ensure continued state support under the Laws of Environmental Protection, Forests, and PAs.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a single PDF using the file upload below:

 [Mongolia IWTCF Stage2 Annex](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:55:57

 pdf 491 KB

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q23. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.


Note that there are different budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [IWT Stage 2 ZSL Mongolia budget FINAL 10 No v 2020](#)

 10/11/2020

 22:06:07

 xlsx 59.41 KB

Q24. Funding

Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

ZSL has worked closely under the Government of Mongolia and the British Embassy's relationship to build upon UK law enforcement agencies' strengths and communities living off the land. ZSL is currently implementing the third year of an IWT CF-funded project (IWT051) in partnership with the CGA and other LE agencies, and DI-funded LPA management project (DI 25-012) in Arkhangai. Thus the team has good working relations with the key stakeholders and a wealth of IWT programme experience necessary for the proposed project. This will underpin the new EPD, supporting identification of trafficking hotspots, developing IWT protocols, and accessing partners' resources at local, national and international jurisdictional levels. The project ensured £[REDACTED] of in-kind partner contributions.

ZSL Mongolia is planning to commence the project with seed funding obtained from Fondation SEGRE from April 2021, which is the source of the majority of the match funding. This one-year project's expected outcome is that Mongolia's law enforcement DDUs have bridging funds to improve standards and gain access to resources to disrupt trafficking. This overlaps with the second output of this proposed project, which is about strengthening the detector dog capacity within the EPD and promoting dogs as an essential tool for combatting IWT.

Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

Wildlife Conservation Society's Representative office in Mongolia (WCS) is implementing a Regional project, "Strategic Interventions to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Southeast Asia." This U.S. Department of State-funded project started on October 1st, 2019, is for a two-year duration. The target countries include Mongolia, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, and Indonesia, where Mongolia is implementing the two following components:

- Strengthening law enforcement officers' capacity to combat IWT crime by increasing senior-level management efficiency, improving the performance of frontline officers at the project target four border checkpoint in southern and eastern Mongolia, including Khavirga, Bichigt, Gashuunsukhait and Shiveekhuren;
 - Establishing a "lobby group" with the Mongolian parliament, which will pay more attention to providing support for law enforcement to combatting wildlife trafficking.
- Although the WCS project has largely been targeting law enforcement senior management and parliamentarians, ZSL and WCS offices have been exchanging information to reduce overlapping and coordinating IWT efforts where necessary.

Q25. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q25a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
Segre Foundation	██████	GBP	Field work operating costs, staff time and training facility
ZSL	██████	GBP	ZSL staff time
EPD	██████	GBP	In-kind contribution of human resource, training facility
UCC	██████	GBP	Community members contribution of labor, fuel costs and materials

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
City of London Police	██████	GBP	Staff time

Q25b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

Key project outputs will be hosted and reported on ZSL's and partner's websites and disseminated via social media. ZSL web pages have c.326,000 unique user per month & 7,000 for the conservation webpages. The ZSL social media outlets reach 25,300 twitter and 11,500 Instagram followers.

Where relevant outputs may also be listed on the ZSL library catalogue (c.6,000 library users annually + c.22,000 digital users) or open access online repositories.

Content will be provided to ZSL's and IWTCF's press departments for inclusion in newsletters and press releases, where relevant. The project will have a dedicated page on the ZSL website under the Mongolia projects section, which will remain beyond the project duration. Any data collected will be freely available in English and Mongolian, and delivered to project partners and associated organisations. Any project

publications will be through open access peer reviewed journals (e.g. PLOS ONE). Associated costs will be covered by the overhead contributions requested .

Official workshops will be held to provide recommendations to government enforcement agencies and associated communities. Project information will be provided including official recommendation reports, and executive summaries.

For those without access to digital media, we will provide Mongolian language hard copies of updated training materials, recommendation reports, management plans, protocols and guidelines to project partners, communities and other stakeholders. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members through workshops, ensuring that everyone, regardless of literacy level, has access to this information. Necessary printing costs have been included in the budget.

Q27. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

ZSL has extensive experience delivering international projects. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. In addition, ZSL undertakes due diligence on prospective partners to ensure their finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements. All partners receive ongoing financial management training & support.

ZSL follows strict segregation of duties policies; regular bank and cash reconciliations are prepared, reviewed and approved; ZSL uses unique codes for all grants enabling monitoring of income and expenditure at grant level, improving grant management and reducing financial risks. All funds will be transferred to and between partners through a traceable banking system.

ZSL implements robust policies and procedures to mitigate financial risk including a Fraud, Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy and a Global Whistleblowing Policy, which all staff and partners are made aware of, and required to abide by. Training on these are mandatory and accessible via ZSL online training system These policies are available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

The FX trends over the past 36 months have been considered and associated FX risk managed for in budgeting.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

All capital equipment purchased during this project will remain the property of the EPD and DDU upon closure of the project. This equipment will allow for the project's activities to be continued in the long term by individual project partners.

High quality and appropriate capital goods using ZSL's procurement policy will be purchased (where possible) in country to support efficient and cost effective ongoing support and maintenance.

Q29. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

ZSL has 16 years' experience working with Mongolian institutions, improving ZSL's access to information, tools, partners' expertise and resources; thus enabling cost-effective impact. The project secured £ [REDACTED] of funding support, of which £ [REDACTED] will be in-kind partner contributions. The project utilises ZSL's value for money principles: economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity.

Economic use

Staff Costs & Consultancy Costs: project partners will provide [REDACTED] of total staffing needs. UKBF's involvement is cost efficient as they provide unrivalled access to expertise whose value could not be secured monetarily or intellectually elsewhere. UKBF and specialist-consultants will build capacity of law enforcement staff, and crucially trainers, to ensure project legacy and scalability, delivering value for money.

Overhead Costs: By using existing infrastructure, administrative costs are minimised without risk to project implementation.

Travel & Subsistence: International travel costs have been minimised to cover only vital travel for training purposes.

Operating Costs: The social surveys on community perceptions and IWT awareness will be conducted in parallel to reduce logistical expenses. The project will use training facilities provided by EPD, ETDA, and Police Dog Training Center.

Efficiency and effectiveness

Activities were carefully designed to be both multi-faceted (e.g. delivering multiple trainings in a single event), and impactful based on ZSL and partners' intimate knowledge of IWT enforcement, and community security needs.

Equity

Multi-stakeholder agreements for equitable sharing of responsibilities and benefits will be mainstreamed in all management documents, and practices for strict enforcement throughout the project and persistence beyond.

Q30. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes.

Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

ZSL has rigorous in-house protocols for ethical approval, adhering to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity and those of the IWT Challenge Fund. The project will be subject to a full risk-assessment to ensure any programmatic risks and possible negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated for and reported on.

ZSL Mongolia mitigation measures are in place which identify, monitor and managed human rights issues in a participatory manner, as used across ZSL's operations. Additional assessment and mitigation will take place throughout the project cycle - see logframe activities. Previously identified risks, in addition to those in Q19, include:

Ensuring traditional rights to natural resource use and access

The project will not introduce new access restrictions. It will support existing LPA in Arkhangai and the EPD to strengthen law enforcement nationwide, in accordance with Mongolian laws (Civil Code, Environmental Protection, and Forestry) that protects customary rights for natural resource use.

Indigenous peoples internationally recognised right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The project will ensure FPIC is obtained in all aspects of programming with grievance mechanisms and beneficiary feedback in place.

Communities, enforcement, and human rights

Communities and enforcement personnel can be victims and perpetrators of human rights infringements. Law enforcement training will comply with the UK College of Policing code of ethics and human rights legislation. It will cover and deliver best investigative practice, for arrest, detention and questioning of suspects ensuring their human rights are protected. The project also addresses trust and relationship building.

Q31. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

ZSL maintains a robust anti-corruption culture through its Fraud, Corruption, and Anti-Bribery Policy to which all employees are bound. As such, ZSL in-country staff and newly recruited officers will be responsible not only for their actions but also prevention of corruption among partners and beneficiaries. Besides, all project stakeholders have duties to abide by the Mongolian Anti-corruption Law. The primary project risk for corruption might be associated with the operation of Volunteer rangers at the LPA, hosting wildlife species (Output 3). To reduce risks of releasing perpetrators, ZSL will implement several measures, including:

1. Training on ethics and associated regulations to all volunteer rangers and CBO members.
2. Inclusion of the ZSL Project Officer in the CSSG to ensure compliance of decisions to anti-corruption principles.
3. Establish an MOU with key partners (EPD, Bulgan Government, and ETDA of Arkhangai) with a specific section on 'fraud, corruption, and bribery' and related sanctions.
4. Enable community reports of any concerns to CSSG and ZSL.
5. Actively seek feedback from community members on seized poaching, confiscations, and detected illegally logged timbers during fieldwork and participatory workshops.

Q32. Use of data

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.

The EPD, and its branches across Mongolia, are the local bodies and authorities tasked with mitigating

illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia. These bodies are responsible for all national intelligence data collected in line with policies and in-house protocols.

Regarding non-intelligence data, ZSL has robust policies in place in line with the latest GDPR requirements, to ensure safe, appropriate, management of personal data of all kinds. Our Records Retention and Classification Policy, Data Protection Policy, and Cloud Storage Services Policy ensure that personal data are only recorded where necessary, are not held for any longer necessary, and are stored securely and confidentially. Our Data Protection Lead, based in the UK, is available to provide additional advice on demand.

Additionally, as part of due diligence all partner organisations must be able to show they adhere to a similar level of compliance with regards to data.

Q33. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies and processes in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.

Throughout ZSL's long-term experience implementing projects jointly with Mongolian government organizations, local communities, PAs, and research institutions, the team has developed various ways to introduce safeguarding policies inclusive of vulnerable people.

ZSL has several safeguarding policies governing national and international work. As part of due diligence partners are required to show that they meet the same environmental and social safeguarding requirements. In addition, these policies are incorporated in cooperation agreements such as MOUs and TORs. The policies are also translated into Mongolian and made available for partners to implement or


adapt as necessary. ZSL's facilitation for developing beneficiary documents such as the VSLA constitutions, Community Action Plans, and herder collaboration agreements, ensures that these policies follow ethical standards and enable participation of vulnerable groups.


During the course of cooperation, financial and procurement rules and procedures are introduced and explained as necessary to officers of partner organizations and community members for maintaining ethical standards while maximising value for money. Therefore, many partners and service suppliers are already familiar with ZSL's safeguarding policies and financial/procurement procedures.

Enforcement training material covering the arrest and detention of suspects is compliant with the Police and criminal evidence act 1984 and its codes of practice.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [HR Global Code of Conduct ZSL](#)

 10/11/2020

 21:12:55

 pdf 342.99 KB

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q34. Logical Framework


IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a pdf using the file upload below. Copy your Impact and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [IWT R7 stage 2 ZSL Mongolia Logframe](#)

 10/11/2020

 21:15:20

 pdf 168.27 KB

Impact:

Poaching, trafficking and transiting of wildlife products in Mongolia is reduced through strengthened environmental law enforcement, integrated with improved community stewardship of vulnerable IWT species and ecosystem protection.

Outcome:

Please ensure that your Outcome statement has been copied from your logframe into Q8.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

The newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) staff are well-equipped and highly trained, utilising global best practices in forensic intelligence gathering, SMART and intelligence sharing to enable long-term effective inter-agency efforts to reduce and prosecute IWT crime in Mongolia.

Output 2:

Reduction of poaching at key identified peri-urban source sites and IWT products at urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) achieved through highly trained, up-scaled EPD detector dog units (DDU), working in partnership with the Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD) to promote DDU standards, increases efficiency in tackling environmental and IWT-related crimes.

Output 3:

A scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement demonstrated through an Ecological Police Department (EPD) and community partnership supporting community-led natural resource governance institutions in pilot Arkhangai communities.

Output 4:

Mongolian public recognise the EPD as the leading IWT-focal agency, with public-generated engagement with IWT issues, stimulated through a national awareness campaign leveraging ZSL's successful IWT awareness raising campaigns and partnerships in Mongolia.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.

Outputs 1: The newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) staff are well-equipped and highly trained, and utilising global best practices in forensic intelligence gathering, SMART and intelligence sharing to enable long-term effective inter-agency efforts to reduce and prosecute IWT crime in Mongolia.

- 1.1 Conduct EPD's capacity assessment
- 1.2.1 Procurement of equipment and personal gears for EPD police officers
- 1.2.2 Upgrade of specimen storage facility
- 1.2.3 Upgrade of basic office equipment to EPD field officers
- 1.3.1 Arrange travels of the City of London Police Forensic Department trainers to Mongolia
- 1.3.2 Deliver training on basic forensics for law enforcement staff (20 from provinces and 10 from UB)
- 1.4.1 Arrange travels of Thistle and Rose trainers to Mongolia
- 1.4.2 Deliver training on intelligence gathering and management for Ecological Police Department
- 1.5.1 Arrange travels of UK Law enforcement advisor to Mongolia (deliver 1st training)

- 1.5.2 Conduct CITES training (68 soum, 35 aimag) two times (one with ZSL Advisor)
- 1.6.1 Conduct SMART training for Police officers
- 1.6.2 Conduct pilot SMART patrolling
- 1.7.1 Support to biannual meetings for intelligence-sharing and exchanges

Output 2: Law enforcement institutions using innovative K9 detector dog methods to target environmental and IWT-related crimes to directly reduce IWT and poaching at its source in urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) and in partnership with most vulnerable peri-urban Protected Areas near Ulaanbaatar.

- 2.1.1 Upgrade Police dog facilities including kennels, scent lab, carousel, brick walls, training equipment
- 2.2.1 Conduct a Desktop survey
- 2.2.2 Organize a Stakeholder workshop for K9 operations
- 2.3.1 Support TOT participants from 5 law enforcement organization (Ecological police, Customs, Emergency agency, Border Defence and PUDD NGO)
- 2.3.2 Conduct training for 30 dog-handlers by trained instructors to detect IWT products
- 2.4.1 Agree with Protected area administration and Ulaanbaatar city authorities to plan patrolling goals, routes, frequency and other logistics.
- 2.4.2 Conduct patrols in PAs and entry check points in the city
- 2.5.1 Hire consultants to develop K9 manual
- 2.5.2 Support stakeholder workshop to finalize draft K9 manual
- 2.5.3 Print the Manual

Output 3: Ecological Police Department and community partnership model demonstrating effective law enforcement engagement of communities as stewards of wildlife conservation to reduce poaching and logging of prized wildlife and timber species in community areas

- 3.1.1 Support CSSG Quarterly meeting
- 3.2.1 Commission consultants to develop survey methodology training material and deliver training to Volunteer rangers
- 3.2.2 Support LPA monitoring
- 3.2.3 Provide field equipment, tools
- 3.3.1 Prepare SMART training material and deliver training
- 3.3.2 Conduct regular SMART patrolling by Volunteer rangers
- 3.4.1 Conduct environmental educational training to CBO/VSLA members
- 3.4.2 Produce awareness raising material for herders
- 3.5.1 Support the Union of Conservation Communities managing LPA, and VSLAs
- 3.6.1 Conduct a Perception survey among beneficiaries
- 3.7.1 Conduct Baseline survey and End-project survey

Output 4. Mongolian public recognise EPD as the leading IWT-focal agency, with public-generated intelligence on IWT activity being reported directly to the EPD, stimulated through a national awareness campaign leveraging ZSL's successful IWT awareness raising campaigns and partnerships in Mongolia.

- 4.1.1 Develop public awareness raising materials
- 4.2.1 Organize awareness campaigns using various media platforms and distribute the information materials
- 4.3.1 Conduct a monitoring survey on public awareness by end of year three
- 4.4.1 Conduct a desk review of law enforcement records and statistics and synthesize the results

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key


milestones in project activities


Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.


Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

- [Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [IWT 3 Timetable](#)

 10/11/2020

 21:20:54

 xlsx 20.45 KB

Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the indicators in your logframe, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

The project's monitoring and evaluation will be shared among the multiple stakeholders, including ZSL and the Mongolian and UK partners. Progress towards targeted outputs and the overall outcome will be tracked via existing tools of annual planning, bi-annual and annual reports against the indicators set in the log frame, and monthly and weekly updates. Weekly team meetings, ZSL monthly conservation highlights submitted via ZSL's online system as well as quarterly Country Directors' Skype and financial catch-ups are proven tools for efficient M&E. Alongside the regular communication within ZSL, the Mongolia office will maintain monthly contact with key partners, including EPD, UCC, and Arkhangai government authorities.

Key project milestones towards the outcome will be monitored against the baseline surveys and statistical data collected at the start and end of the project. For measuring the project outcome, we will use the official statistics from PGA, CGA, and State and Provincial Environmental Authorities on the interception rate of illegal wildlife trade cases and the number of investigations submitted for prosecution from the EPD, PA Administration, and General Administration for Specialized Inspection. Community wellbeing in the LPA will be measured through the baseline and the endline social surveys along with official socio-economic statistics.

Output 1 will be monitored based on the EPD capacity assessment report produced by UK experts with

detailed recommendations for addressing EPD’s capacity gaps. The assessment will use the UNODC Forestry and Wildlife Crime Toolkit Assessment method. The performance of the EPD will be measured against the number of seizures, investigated cases and submitted IWT cases for prosecution. The official police statistics will be the main source of these information.

Output 2 will be monitored using official statistics on poaching interceptions, infringements, and environmental crimes from the PGA, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ulaanbaatar Municipality Environmental Department, PUDD, and EPD's DDU patrolling records at peri-urban PAs, Ulaanbaatar open markets and city entry points. The PUDD and EPD’s DDU will provide brief summary on their patrolling to ZSL.

Output 3 will be measured based on the changes in target species population and the number of illegal activities detected, including poaching, logging and other violations within the LPA. Also, the number of VSLAs, their members, especially women, and change in savings and social funds, and number of vulnerable households (# of single-headed ones) in each CBO will be essential indicators. ZSL will include # of women and vulnerable households in CBO membership and management as one of the performance indicator for CBOs and VSLAs. ZSL will receive monthly updates from Volunteer rangers, and quarterly reports from UCC and CSSG on the progress of the local partnership model. ZSL will also conduct regular biodiversity monitoring on the target species.

Output 4 will be measured by the number of people involved in awareness campaign, social media statistics, and the number of IWT cases reported by citizens.

The projects M&E also aligns with the overarching ZSL impact framework which is in development and well-being matrix which are measured across all programmes.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	81
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

Q37. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund competition in the host country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of





£597,020.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Andrew Terry
Position in the organisation	Director of Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 ZSL IWT R7 Stage 2 Certification Signature ATsigned  10/11/2020  22:12:29  pdf 65.4 KB
Date	10 November 2020

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin/IWT	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked

I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.	Checked
I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to the illegal wildlife trade and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

Q34. Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance provides helpful advice on completing a logical framework. There is a separate logframe template available to download within Flexi-Grant. Please complete this and upload as a pdf within your Flexi-Grant application. On the application form, you will be asked to copy the Impact, Outcome and Output statements and activities - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Poaching, trafficking and transiting of wildlife products in Mongolia is reduced through strengthened environmental law enforcement, integrated with improved community stewardship of vulnerable IWT species and ecosystem protection. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Interception of Mongolian IWT increases as highly-trained Ecological Police Department lead counter-IWT efforts, using professional law-enforcement practices while integrating enforcement with community-led environmental stewardship, improving local wellbeing and public engagement. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 30% increase of IWT detections and seizures in Mongolian IWT hotspots by project end (Y3) (baseline to be determined (TBD) in Y1)</p> <p>0.2 30% increase of EPD-led IWT investigations submitted to trial for prosecution by project end (Y3) (baseline TBD in Y1)</p> <p>0.3 improvement of EPD institutional performance</p>	<p>0.1 EPD official records; PUDD and Protected Area Administration records.</p> <p>0.2 EPD official records; Generalised Agency for Specialised Investigation records.</p> <p>0.3 UNoDC Assessment Toolkit results report; UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation Programme Assessment Results report.</p>	<p>Numbers of IWT detections and seizures will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project as efforts become more effective before declining after impacts of deterrent are felt.</p> <p>Current law enforcement data on prosecution levels, and expert advice on effect of training in evidence gathering and successful prosecutions is able to set reliable baselines.</p>

	<p>based on key criteria from UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit and UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation programme, respectively, by project end (Y3) (baseline TBD in Y1)</p> <p>0.4 20% decreases in Unsanctioned harvesting of wildlife/timber in Arkhangai pilot site by project end (Y3) (baseline TBD in Y1).</p> <p>0.5 30% increases in wellbeing of Arkhangai community (demonstration site) by project end (Y3) (baseline TBD in Y1).</p>	<p>0.4 EPD Community SMART patrol reports; PUDD patrol reports.</p> <p>0.5 ZSL social survey, self-perception questions.</p>	<p>UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit criteria are sufficiently representative of local Mongolian conditions to assess operational improvements.</p> <p>Projected declines in illegal wildlife and timber harvesting is based on current capacity of SMART patrolling in the Arkhangai LPA site.</p> <p>Senior ULE officials continue to remain receptive to working with international agencies to developing and adopting best practices in IWT training and curriculum development.</p> <p>The short-medium term impacts of COVID on all stakeholders government and communities continue to be assessed and integrated into project planning, delivery and sustainability.</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) staff are well-equipped and highly trained, utilising global best practices in forensic intelligence gathering, SMART and intelligence sharing to enable long-term effective inter-agency efforts to reduce and prosecute IWT crime in Mongolia.</p>	<p>1.1 Adoption of EPD-led Integrated National Plan of Action, for inter-agency IWT law enforcement, by EPD head by end Y1.</p> <p>1.2 Upgraded EPD specimen storage facility and officers equipped based on recommendations by Veterans for Wildlife and ZSL by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.3. EPD officers and ULE instructors trained and equipped in forensics (30 officers), intelligence gathering (15 officers), and CITES and SMART (70 officers) and training curriculum (3 instructors), with 70% of trainees (disaggregated by gender) passing assessment criteria, by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Curriculum at University of Law Enforcement includes pilot modules on forensics, intelligence, SMART and</p>	<p>1.1 IWT National Plan; IWT national plan workshop presentation; meeting minutes; attendance list, Approved plan by EPD head.</p> <p>1.2 UNODC Forestry and Wildlife Crime Toolkit Assessment report produced with detailed recommendations for capacity building of EPD; EPD unit facility and equipment upgrade/transfer records; upgrade photographs.</p> <p>1.3 Post-training EPD, ULE and City of London Police Forensics Department assessment records; SMART training attendance sheets, training attendance sheet; training materials.</p> <p>1.4 Updated ULE curriculum including topics on forensics, intelligence and CITES.</p> <p>1.5 UNODC Forestry and Wildlife Crime Toolkit</p>	<p>EPD continue to play leading role in environmental and IWT enforcement in Mongolia, with officials remaining receptive to working with international agencies to developing and adopting best practices in environmental and IWT law enforcement.</p> <p>EPD continue to have the resources for facility upgrades and equipment are maintained and utilised</p> <p>Gender equitable approaches are able to be employed where possible, with suitable candidates available to be engaged</p> <p>City of London Police Forensics Department training programme is able to identify at least three suitable University of Law Enforcement instructors with skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD officers independently.</p>
---	--	--	---

	<p>CITES by end of Y2, and adopts them by end of Y3.</p> <p>1.5 New EPD skills used by 70% of trained law enforcement officers, as identified by UNODC capacity gap needs assessment, (baseline TBD in year one) by end Y3.</p> <p>1.6 Bi-annual meetings for collaborative investigative, intelligence and analytical case-sharing held 6 times, led by EPD officials, by end of Y3.</p>	<p>assessment results; EPD training records.</p> <p>1.6 EPD intelligence sharing meeting minutes; lists of attendees.</p>	<p>EPD remain engaged in implementing SMART as part of their patrolling data management</p> <p>Senior University of Law Enforcement remain receptive to incorporating international best practice into national training curriculum for Mongolian law enforcement agencies.</p>
<p>2. Reduction of poaching at key identified peri-urban source sites and IWT products at urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) achieved through highly trained, up-scaled EPD detector dog units (DDU), working in partnership with the Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD) to promote DDU standards, increases efficiency in tackling environmental and IWT-related crimes.</p>	<p>2.1 Poaching incidents intercepted (seizures, arrests) by DD (baseline to be set in Y1) at key peri-urban and urban sites (to be identified in Y1) increase by 10% by Y3.</p> <p>2.2 EPD DDU facilities are assessed and upgraded by end of Y1.</p> <p>2.3 Mongolian dog unit instructors trained as trainers, by UKBF dog expert:</p>	<p>2.1 EPD official records; PUDD and Protected Area Administration records.</p> <p>2.2 EPD unit facility and equipment upgrade records; upgrade photographs; post-training assessment records; training attendance sheet; training materials.</p> <p>2.3 UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation Programme</p>	<p>EPD remains receptive to collaborating with international agencies and national partners for adopting best practice techniques to combat IWT through DD units.</p> <p>EPD has continued resources to maintain improved dog training facilities are maintained and utilised beyond the project.</p>

	<p>programme developed by end of Y1; and 15 trained (50% of total) by end Y1.</p> <p>2.4 EPD detector dog units trained by newly trained EPD and the PUDD instructors, 30 (70% of total) by end of Y2.</p> <p>2.5 Detector dog training programme finalised and agreed by the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology by the end of Y3.</p> <p>2.6 New DDU skills used by 80% of 45 training attendees in their jobs by Y3.</p> <p>2.7 DDU patrols conducted in Ulaanbaatar urban hotspots (i.e. transport checkpoints, open markets, shops) and in surrounding vulnerable Protected Areas increase to 1 per month by end of Y3.</p>	<p>Assessment Results; EPD training records, self-report.</p> <p>2.4 PUDD operational manual; notes of stakeholder workshop to approve the manual.</p> <p>2.5 Submission letter to the Standards and Measurement Authority of Mongolia.</p> <p>2.6. UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation Programme Assessment Results; EPD training records, self-report.</p> <p>2.7 Monthly EPD patrol records; PUDD protected area patrol records; SMART patrol reports.</p>	<p>UKBF dog expert is able to identify at least 15 suitable Mongolian DD instructors with the skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD DDUs independently.</p> <p>Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology, remains engagement and fully supportive with EPD and other LEAs in the development of a harmonised high standards of DD usage, for Mongolia to become an leader of best practice in the region.</p> <p>EPD DD units continue to have the support of EPD senior management to utilise their training.</p> <p>EPD DD handlers continue to have the support of EPD senior management to use DD to greatly increase resources for tackling IWT and other environmental crime.</p>
--	---	--	---

<p>3. A scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement demonstrated through an Ecological Police Department (EPD) and community partnership supporting community-led natural resource governance institutions in pilot Arkhangai communities.</p> <p>EPD-led Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG)</p>	<p>3.1 EPD-led Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) represented by multi-stakeholders and ca. 400 households (To be confirmed (TBC)), established in Y1; and are meeting quarterly each year by end of Y2.</p> <p>3.2 Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) integrate effectively represented through Union of Conservation Communities (UCC) at CSSG, 60% of total residents of pilot communities are VSLA members, 70% benefitting from loans, 30% benefitting from Social Funds by end of Y2.</p> <p>3.3 Cooperative conservation enterprises integrate effectively, as represented by UCC at CSSG, with 40% members with increased incomes by end Y3.</p> <p>3.4 EPD-coordinated community SMART patrols</p>	<p>3.1 EPD-Community Stewardship Support Group member list which will include Arkhangai Environment & Tourism Dept, Arkhangai Specialized Inspection Dept. and Bulgan district Government, Union of Conservation Communities (UCC); quarterly meeting minutes; quarterly meeting attendee lists.</p> <p>3.2 UCC annual report on community natural resource governance activities; UCC participation records; records of law enforcement institutions listed in 3.1.</p> <p>3.3, 3.5 Social surveys conducted in year one and three, detailing community members' successes and support for the model of community stewardship supported by EPD engagement.</p>	<p>CSSG key stakeholders continue to have a positive relationship with ZSL and remain committed to working with EPD and meeting quarterly at CSSG meetings.</p> <p>The established UCC VSLA and small business development programme yield livelihood improvements for members sufficient to negate any IWT associated market demands for wildlife and timber products.</p> <p>EPD and existing community SMART units remain committed to conducting regular patrols alongside daily personal livelihood responsibilities.</p> <p>No natural disasters, such as forest fires, or particularly, harsh winters (<i>dzud</i>) significantly negatively impact community members or wildlife populations.</p>
---	--	---	---

	<p>conducted monthly (10 units) by end year Y1.</p> <p>3.5 Proportion of community who support protection and sustainable use of natural resources increases to 70% by end of Y3 (baseline set in Y1).</p> <p>3.6 Poaching and illegal logging levels decline to near-zero (less than five incidents) and by 70% respectively in Khoid Mogoin Gol Teel Community protected areas by the end of Y3 (baseline confirmed in Y1).</p>	<p>3.4 SMART reports showing patrol frequency, coverage and composition.</p> <p>3.6 Aimag soum Police, Specialized Inspection, and Environmental Ranger records, annual and final project reports of biodiversity monitoring surveys; SMART patrol reports.</p>	<p>Projected decline in poaching and illegal logging is based on on ZSL's existing community SMART patrol reports and needs assessments results with local government, environmental protection agencies, police and communities at project site.</p> <p>Communities are being fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement in conservation and additional security providing enabling conditions for them to do so.</p> <p>Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the trail sites for beyond the life span of the project.</p>
<p>4. Mongolian public recognise the EPD as the leading IWT-focal agency, with public-generated engagement with IWT issues, stimulated through a national awareness campaign leveraging ZSL's successful IWT awareness</p>	<p>4.1 Awareness materials developed and approved by EPD and Police Administration by end Y1.</p> <p>4.2 Proportion of national population reached by EPD</p>	<p>4.1 EPD pilot awareness campaign materials; media statistics.</p> <p>4.2 Media consultant engagement strategy report;</p>	<p>EPD awareness raising efforts can successfully build on pre-existing reporting approach for other environmental crimes being established by the EPD.</p>

<p>raising campaigns and partnerships in Mongolia.</p>	<p>IWT awareness-raising campaign 30 % by end of Y2, 40% by end Y3.</p> <p>4.3 Public awareness of IWT crimes, legal framework and environmental impact increases by 25% (baseline TBD in year one) by end of Y3</p> <p>4.4 Public awareness of EPD as the IWT-focal agency increases by 25% (baseline TBD in year one) by end of Y3.</p> <p>4.5 IWT crime reports received by EPD from public increased by 20% by Y2 and 30% by end Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1).</p>	<p>EPD awareness campaign materials; media statistics.</p> <p>4.3, 4.4 Visibility measured through social media statistics, TV and print viewership, random survey of IWT message retention based on past ZSL experience of social media awareness-raising.</p> <p>4.5 EPD and GASI records.</p>	<p>EPD remain committed to engaging the public locally and nationally across different media platforms.</p> <p>Different media platforms (i.e. social media, TV, print) remain a cost-effective and accessible means of engaging Mongolia's public.</p> <p>Mongolia's public are engaged in protecting natural heritage to a degree to report local environmental and IWT associated crimes.</p> <p>Awareness materials focus on intrinsic value and penalties and avoid publicising commercial values.</p> <p>Proven awareness-raising methods can draw on existing EPD staff skills and capacity, and ZSL's experience with IWT awareness-raising in Mongolia.</p>
--	--	--	--

Activities

Outputs 1: The newly established Ecological Police Department (EPD) staff are well-equipped and highly trained, and utilising global best practices in forensic intelligence gathering, SMART and intelligence sharing to enable long-term effective inter-agency efforts to reduce and prosecute IWT crime in Mongolia.

- 1.1 Conduct EPD's capacity assessment
- 1.2.1 Procurement of equipment and personal gears for EPD police officers
- 1.2.2 Upgrade of specimen storage facility
- 1.2.3 Upgrade of basic office equipment to EPD field officers
- 1.3.1 Arrange travels of the City of London Police Forensic Department trainers to Mongolia
- 1.3.2 Deliver training on basic forensics for law enforcement staff (20 from provinces and 10 from UB)
- 1.4.1 Arrange travels of Thistle and Rose trainers to Mongolia
- 1.4.2 Deliver training on intelligence gathering and management for Ecological Police Department
- 1.5.1 Arrange travels of UK Law enforcement advisor to Mongolia (deliver 1st training)
- 1.5.2 Conduct CITES training (68 soum, 35 aimag) two times (one with ZSL Advisor)
- 1.6.1 Conduct SMART training for Police officers
- 1.6.2 Conduct pilot SMART patrolling
- 1.7.1 Support to biannual meetings for intelligence-sharing and exchanges

Output 2: Law enforcement institutions using innovative K9 detector dog methods to target environmental and IWT-related crimes to directly reduce IWT and poaching at its source in urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) and in partnership with most vulnerable peri-urban Protected Areas near Ulaanbaatar.

- 2.1.1 Upgrade Police dog facilities including kennels, scent lab, carousel, brick walls, training equipment
- 2.2.1 Conduct a Desktop survey
- 2.2.2 Organize a Stakeholder workshop for K9 operations

2.3.1 Support TOT participants from 5 law enforcement organization (Ecological police, Customs, Emergency agency, Border Defence and PUDD NGO)

2.3.2 Conduct training for 30 dog-handlers by trained instructors to detect IWT products

2.4.1 Agree with Protected area administration and Ulaanbaatar city authorities to plan patrolling goals, routes, frequency and other logistics.

2.4.2 Conduct patrols in PAs and entry check points in the city

2.5.1 Hire consultants to develop K9 manual

2.5.2 Support stakeholder workshop to finalize draft K9 manual

2.5.3 Print the Manual

Output 3: Ecological Police Department and community partnership model demonstrating effective law enforcement engagement of communities as stewards of wildlife conservation to reduce poaching and logging of prized wildlife and timber species in community areas

3.1.1 Support CSSG Quarterly meeting

3.2.1 Commission consultants to develop survey methodology training material and deliver training to Volunteer rangers

3.2.2 Support LPA monitoring

3.2.3 Provide field equipment, tools

3.3.1 Prepare SMART training material and deliver training

3.3.2 Conduct regular SMART patrolling by Volunteer rangers

3.4.1 Conduct environmental educational training to CBO/VSLA members

3.4.2 Produce awareness raising material for herders

3.5.1 Support the Union of Conservation Communities managing LPA, and VSLAs

3.6.1 Conduct a Perception survey among beneficiaries

3.7.1 Conduct Baseline survey and End-project survey

Output 4. Mongolian public recognise EPD as the leading IWT-focal agency, with public-generated intelligence on IWT activity being reported directly to the EPD, stimulated through a national awareness campaign leveraging ZSL's successful IWT awareness raising campaigns and partnerships in Mongolia.

4.1.1 Develop public awareness raising materials

4.2.1 Organize awareness campaigns using various media platforms and distribute the information materials

4.3.1 Conduct a monitoring survey on public awareness by end of year three

4.4.1 Conduct a desk review of law enforcement records and statistics and synthesize the results