

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

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

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

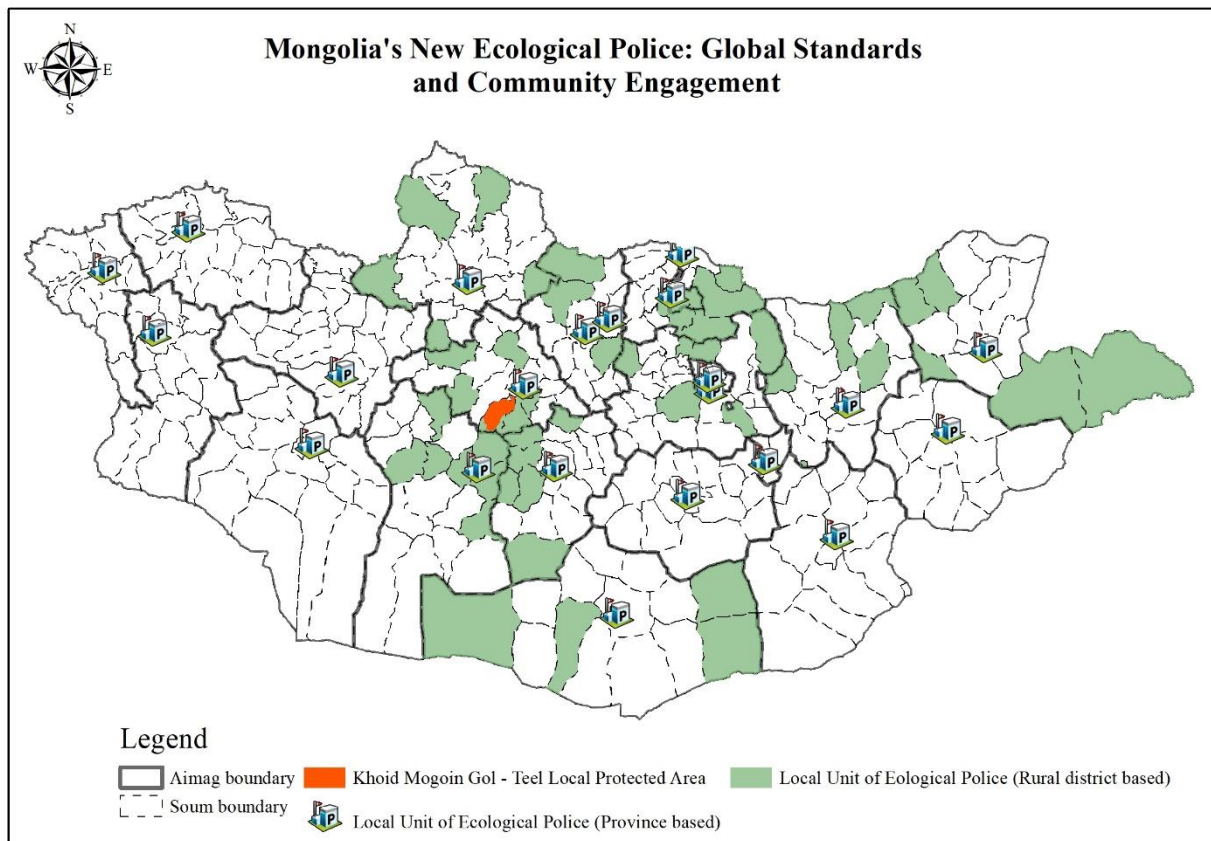
Project reference	IWT095
Project title	Mongolia's New Ecological Police: Global Standards and Community Engagement
Country/ies	Mongolia
Lead partner	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Project partner(s)	Ecological Police Department of National Police Administration of Mongolia, University of Internal Affairs ¹ of Mongolia, local NGO – Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD), UK Border Force (UKBF) Customs General Administration, City of London Police Forensics Science Services (CoLP) and Veterans for Wildlife capacity building charity, Union of Conservation Communities, local NGO, Environment and Tourism Department, Arkhangai Province Government, Bulgan soum Government
IWTFCF grant value	£ 597,020.00
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 01/07/2021/ End date: 30/06/2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023 Annual report 2
Project Leader name	Tungalag Ulambayar
Project website/blog/social media	www.zsl.org/mongolia
Report author(s) and date	Tungalag Ulambayar, Bilguun Batkhuyag, Odonchimeg Sukhbaatar- April 2023

¹ The Government changed the name of University of Law Enforcement as University of Internal Affairs.

1. Project summary

The project aims to achieve an increase in the interception of Mongolian IWT as the highly trained Ecological Police Department leads counter-IWT efforts, using professional law-enforcement practices while integrating enforcement with community-led environmental stewardship, improving local wellbeing and public 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 by institutionalising state-of-the-art IWT training; 2) increasing EPD standards for Detector Dog training and strategic deployment; 3) strengthening EPD's rural engagement in partnership with Arkhangai Local Protected Area (LPA), by empowering community-led governance to mitigate IWT, while supporting improved wellbeing; and 4) bolstering public awareness of EPD's role in combating IWT. The project aims to achieve zero or near-zero poaching of IWT of such species as Saker falcon, Steppe eagle, Musk deer and Siberian marmots and decline in illegal logging in LPA.

Project map: The project aims to strengthen Ecological police presence throughout the country



2. Project partnerships

Ecological Police Department (EPD) of National Police Administration of Mongolia: The Ecological Police Department under the National Police Administration is the lead partner of the project. The EPD's main mission is to combat and prevent environmental crimes and infringements and coordinate inter-agency efforts. The project worked with the EPD in equipping and training police officers from EPD HQ and 21 provinces and 64 rural districts to increase their capacity to detect, investigate illegal wildlife crime and seize illegal wildlife products. This includes procuring and supplying equipments such smart phones with Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) applications that used for detecting environmental crimes during patrols, training detector dogs and renovating laboratory facility for training K9. This accompanies with providing training on using SMART, forensics and intelligence collection and sharing and application of CITES convention in Mongolia. EPD demonstrated newly gained knowledge and skills by successfully detecting and seizing illegal wildlife products during routine patrols in Ulaanbaatar checkpoints and in Arkhangai aimag.

EPD is the key in coordinating counter-trafficking of illegal wildlife trade in the policy implementation and local partnership. Project was able to support public awareness raising campaigns organized by EPD to develop public awareness raising content on promoting biodiversity, participation of the public in combating environmental crimes.

In a local context, EPD is leading conservation in Arkhangai province as part of the Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) with mission to reduce and prevent environmental crime in LPA in coordination with CBOs.

The EPD signed a MoU with the Project and three-year Workplan based on the project activities.

University of Internal Affairs (UIA): The University of Internal Affairs (UIA) prepares law enforcement officers for the National Police Administration, General Authority for Border Defense, National Emergency Management Agency, National Forensics Agency and Court Decision Enforcement Agency. The project closely collaborates with UIA's Police School for updating its curriculum to integrate the project training content, including modules on basic forensics, intelligence, SMART application, and CITES. UIA instructors consistently participated in the UK experts' training to learn from international best practices and tools available for law enforcement.

Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD): The PUDD was established in 2013 and promotes capacity building, training, and enabling a dog-friendly environment for the service dog handlers. It conducts annual training for K9 handlers with various government agencies including the State Special Security Department of Mongolia, Security Department of Chinggis Khaan International Airport, Security Department of Railways, Department of Corrections, National Intelligence Agency, and the National Police Administration. PUDD provided expertise in formulating, implementing, and facilitating the development of K9 standards which was consulted with all organizations operating K9 professionals and successfully adopted two standards for K9 handlers and K9 instructors. The PUDD also collaborated with Dog units of Police and National Emergency Management Agency for the patrolling Ulaanbaatar entry checkpoints and seizing illegal wildlife products

Union of Conservation Communities (UCC), Bulgan district, Arkhangai province: Based on ZSL's prior experience with Bulgan community partnerships and poverty alleviation, the project works to build a IWT partnership model for provincial IWT stakeholders and herder communities in the LPA. The Union of Conservation Communities (UCC), an umbrella NGO with nineteen member Community-based organizations (CBOs) with over 582 herder members or 312 households that manages *Khoid-Mogoin Gol-Teel* Local Protected Area (LPA) with an over 242,000 ha areas of mountain forest steppe. The pilot partnership model relies on the critical role of the UCC to effectively tackle IWT, including disrupting transboundary trafficking routes from Western provinces to the capital city.

During the project implementation, UCC demonstrated the effectiveness of engaging herder communities with the law enforcement and CSSG to tackle IWT by involving volunteer rangers from the community in routine patrols and by raising community's awareness on biodiversity and conservation, CBOs learned to raise and allocate money and implement various activities to protect LPA. the UCC continue to collaborate and is a member of GSSC that coordinate the work of other eight member organizations including Arkhangai Ecological Police Division, Environment & Tourism Dept, Inter-soum Forestry Division and Specialized Inspection Division, Bulgan district Governor's Office, Administration of Khangai Mountains PA, Orkhon-Chuluut River basin Administration.

City of London Police, Forensics Science Service: The City of London Police Forensic Science Service, under the leadership of Dr. Tracy Alexander FKC, provided forensics training to national law enforcement personnel including forensics analysts from National Institute of Forensic Sciences, lecturers from the National University of Mongolia and UIA. Forensics training encompassed the use of various techniques, tools when examining crime scenes and illegal product seizures. This mirrors a programme developed by them for investigators, successfully delivered in Zimbabwe.

Veterans for Wildlife, UK (V4W): V4W is an international charity focused on protecting the world's endangered flora and fauna. The experts from the organization are vetted volunteer ex-Police, ex-Military, ex-Customs personnel who provide training and management guidance to Senior management to develop and implement appropriate organisational structures with the aim of building capacity to tackle the Illegal wildlife trade. V4W is a long-term delivery partner of ZSL, most recently in Cameroon.

An expert from V4W conducted organizational and capacity needs assessment for the EPD by meeting EPD officials and gathering responses for a competency questionnaire. The needs assessment report was drafted and the recommendations are yet to be shared with EPD.

Environment and Tourism Department, Arkhangai Province Government: The Environment and Tourism Department, Arkhangai Provincial Government (ETDA), oversees the province's environmental conservation policies and program implementation across 19 local districts (also called soums) with a total territory of 55,300 km². ETDA has partnered with ZSL since 2018 to create a management model at Khoid Mogoin gol-Teel LPA and strengthen conservation CBOs. Currently, ETDA is a member of CSSG and actively participates in training, community meetings, forest cleaning activities, and joint patrols using

SMART, thus closely collaborating with Bulgan district Government, UCC and other CSSG members, The project provided smartphones with the SMART application for use by GSSG members including ETDA rangers. The joint SMART patrols conducted in LPA in 2022, inspired ETDA to make a decision to introduce SMART use into the ranger operations across Arkhangai province.

Bulgan soum Government, Arkhangai province: Bulgan Soum Government Office under the Arkhangai Provincial Government oversees the administration of soum public affairs, including the management of Khoid Mogoin Gol – Teel LPA, a 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 is the member of the CSSG along with the Arkhangai Environment & Tourism Dept, Specialized Inspection Dept and the UCC. Bulgan soum government has benefited from improving their institutional capacity for effective law enforcement and increased partnerships with herder communities. Therefore the soum government approved the extension of the LPA in February along with the updated LPA management plan, including rangeland management, and provided policy support to UCC and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). The support was reinforced by signing cooperation agreement with existing CBOs to implement conservation activities in LPA and covering the portion of petrol costs for SMART patrolling by VRs.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1

Activity 1.1: In year one, ZSL HQ Law enforcement advisor Grant Miller and Michael Brewer, from “Veterans for Wildlife” conducted a “capacity needs assessment” of EPD. This assessment was initially designed to be done against the format of the UNODC wildlife and forest tool kit. However, since ZSL adopted the Competency conservation assessments standards, to fully align its business activities, these standards were used instead of the UNODC toolkit. The consultants produced a brief report with recommendations that identified crime scene management and intelligence as key priority areas for EPD training.

In year two, training for forensic analysis, intelligence gathering, CITES and SMART was organized for EPD and other law enforcement organizations’ officers. Training followed the EDIP principles (explain, demonstrate, imitate, practice). All skills were practiced by delegates on the course with resources provided for the examination of crime scenes in line with the UNODC’s Crime scene first responder guide. The intelligence training concluded with Operation Viking warrior, where a scenario-based evaluation of competency took place. All teaching material was shared with the delegates.

Activity 1.2: Completed

Activity 1.3: The results of this activity were achieved through organized training supported by the expertise from the City of London Forensics Department.

From June 29-July 1, 2022 a three day training course was held on “Crime scene forensics and wildlife crime scene investigation” for 38 participants which included 23 forensics analysts from National Institute of Forensic Sciences including 7 specialists from aimag forensics divisions, 7 seven lectures and students from the National University of Mongolia, 7 lecturers from UIA and 1 person from National Center for Public Health.

The purpose of the training was to increase participants’ knowledge and skills on prevention of cross country transfer of illegal wildlife trade products, investigation of crimes against wildlife as well as sharing of knowledge and information for improvement of cooperation. (**Annex 4, agenda and photo 1**).

The training was delivered by international experts: Grant Miller, Law Enforcement advisor from ZSL Headquarters, Tracy Alexander, Head of Forensics Services, City of London Police and Marc Granville, Senior Environmental Investigator from National Crime Agency.

All participants found the training valuable with 90% of participants evaluating the training as very useful and 32% of participants providing written comments. (**Annex 4, graph 1**)

The international expert-trainers later visited the National Institute of Forensic Sciences to introduce themselves to the current situation and operations of the Institute and discussed capacity development

needs. The trainers held a meeting with lecturers from the UIA and discussed the possibility of enriching the existing course materials with the wildlife crime forensics topics introduced by the project training.

Activity 1.4: In year two, the project organized a 5-day training course on “Intelligence Management” from February 13-17, 2023 and included 25 participants from the Criminal Police Division of the Ecological Police Department, Lecturers of the UIA, National Forensics Agency, General Administration of Intelligence, University of Internal Affairs and Police General Administration K9 Division. The course was designed to improve officers’ basic understanding of Intelligence Management principles and equip the EPD to develop Intelligence Requirements so that it can begin collecting and processing information to answer these. **(Annex 4, agenda and photo 2)**

The training was facilitated by consultant Mr. Gordon Kelly, CEO of Thistle & Rose Ltd jointly with Mr. Grant Miller, ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor. In 100% of the feedback, delegates felt that the training was useful (79%) or very useful (21%). Across the board, there appeared to be universal appreciation for the ‘International Best Practice’ focus of the training and this is reflected in the feedback received.

Activity 1.5: ZSL Law Enforcement Adviser delivered training on CITES convention. The training was organized in Ulaanbaatar on June 27-28, 2022, to 99 participants. This include 93 police officers from the Ecological Police Department and regional police departments, 4 lecturers from UIA, 1 person from National University of Mongolia and 1 person from Coordination Council on Crimes Prevention.

The training was delivered by Grant Miller, Tracy Alexander, Marc Granville. Project used “Wildlife Crime- A guide to the use of forensic and specialist techniques in the investigation of wildlife crime” training handbook which was translated to Mongolian, along with other training tools such as forensics crime scene investigation equipment. **(Annex 4, agenda, photo 3,4)**

All participants found the training valuable, with 88.8% of participants evaluating the training as very useful and 15% of participants providing written comments.

Activity 1.6: In year two, project successfully organized training on SMART to EPD officers, reaching over 200 police officers which is above the target annual number.

The project collaborated with ARTIO Conservation on provision of SMART Training and Technical Support for ZSL Mongolia team. The project invited Julien Godfrey, Consultant from ARTIO Conservation to deliver Training of Trainers (ToT) to ZSL Mongolia staff and other key SMART implementers (WWF, WCS, SLCF, ENSURE project, EPD, Ministry of Environment and Tourism) in Mongolia.

The 5-day training was conducted online from October 24-28, 2022 with 27 people representing 11 organizations. The ToT Course was designed following on existing participant’s knowledge of basic SMART set up and use. Therefore, the training focused on enhancing the skills of participants on the use of SMART in environmental patrolling, based on experience of patrolling in project implementation locations in Gobi-Altai and Arkhangai aimags. Participants in the training also included specialists from these aimags. Eight participants (2 EPD officers) fully completed the course and learned the effective use of SMART in patrol and how to solve common difficulties encountered in the application of SMART to improve the management of LPAs.

A project Conservation Biologist who completed the ToT course utilized his skills to provide basic training on SMART and the use of SMART during patrols to an audience of 160 EPD officers during an EPD organized event. The event titled “Improving Knowledge and Professional Skills of the EPD officers” was organized jointly by WWF Mongolia and Hanns-Seidel Foundation on November 28-29, 2022. **(Annex 4, photos 5,6)**

The project Conservation Biologist also organized results sharing and feedback session with 41 EPD officers on March 22-23, 2023, following on the results of the SMART patrol testing in February, 2023. The discussion refreshed the topics such as “Concept and Priorities in SMART”, “Introduction of SMART desktop”, “Result of SMART pilot patrol”, “SMART reporting” and “Practice work on SMART desktop based on pilot patrol data” and exchanged views on what features are important in EPD work to apply SMART. Four units that investigate environmental crimes participated in the discussion and considered the structures and activities of the units and information transmission channels **(Annex 4, Photo 7).**

Activity 1.7: In years one and two, the project continued collaboration with the Coordination Council on Crimes Prevention (CCCP) under the Ministry of Justice through the coordination at the Sub-Council for Environmental Crime Prevention. The sub-council is composed of government agencies and relevant projects to discuss and approve the Integrated National Plan (INP) during a bi-annual meeting organized by the sub-council. Project regularly participated in the meetings and Zoological Society Luujin has become a member of the Sub-council in December 2022.

The 2023 annual INP was approved and three activities of the project were included in the plan that involves capacity development of EPD, activity with UIA and raising public awareness on environmental education and conservation. **(Annex 4, photo 8)**. In year three, the project will support two Sub-council coordination meetings and continue supporting the work with EPD in the implementation of activities adopted in the Plan.

Output 2

Activity 2.1: In year two, the project supported the National Emergency Agency's Rescue Brigade's detector dog team and K9 Unit of the Police and Internal Troops Training center of National Police Administration by procuring the detector dog transportation vehicle with an installed portable dog kennel **(Annex 4, photo 9)** and a special laboratory table to the K9 Training Center of the Customs General Administration.

In year one, 15 operational dogs and 4 breeding dogs were procured to support K9 organizations. The Integrated Training Center for Police and Internal Troops that cooperate with EPD for environmental crimes received 2 breeding dogs because they already had operational dogs.

Activity 2.3: A UK Detector dog instructor Emma Salvoni (specializing in Clinical Animal Behaviour, Edinburgh University and Puppy Development) delivered "Training for detector dogs and K9 handlers and instructors" to 17 canine law enforcement officers from 7 government organizations and one K9 NGO from June 13 to 24, 2022. Participants included those from the Professional Union of Detector Dogs (2 people), State Special Protection Agency (1 person), National Emergency Agency (3), Customs General Administration (2), National Police Administration (6), National Aviation Authority (1) and the National Border Protection Agency (1).

The purpose of the training was to train K9 instructors and develop their knowledge of scientific approaches to canine training in an operational setting; to introduce the Kong indication/target odour techniques including the use of training and progression plans, to discuss puppy development relevant to the breeding programme and develop teaching and instruction approaches – lesson plans and reflective cycles. . All participants found the training to be very useful and informative. Respondents requested longer term additional training. **(Annex 4, photo 10)**.

Subsequent training was provided to 42 K9 handlers from 7 government organizations from August 22-26, 2022. The 5-day training was jointly organized with the PUDD and newly trained EPD trainers used their skills and knowledge to train their peers- K 9 handlers who came from remote border areas to participate in the training. Five trainers - Batbileg (Professional Union of Detector Dogs NGO), Sh. Byambadorj (Police and Internal Troops Training center of National Police Administration), B.Naranbadrakh (Customs Detector Dog Training Center), J. Ulziibayar (Border Protection Agency) and Sh. Otgonjargal (National Emergency Agency) divided the training sessions by focusing in the morning on theoretical aspects such as drug detection, scent theory, fauna IWT product detection, tracking and search and rescue and in the afternoon on practical exercises using walls and carousels, searching under piles of wreckage.

Most participants (81%) found the training very useful. Participants expressed their commitment in applying their newly found knowledge on combatting IWT, to use it for preventing crimes and infringements in border regions, to learn more about fauna and flora and train detector dogs and cooperate with other organizations. The skills will be applied for checking transport vehicles at border check points and at border areas for fauna and flora IWT products, and will use it for detecting transboundary illegal goods movement. **(Annex 4, photo 11,12)**.

Activity 2.4: In year two, the third K9 patrol was carried out at five city entry points and the Bogd Khan Mountain strictly protected area in the south of Ulaanbaatar between September 14 to 23, 2022. The 10-day patrol was conducted jointly by EPD, Police and Internal Troop training center, National Emergency Management Agency's National Rescue Team in partnership with PUDD. A total of 25 officers with 10 detector dogs searched 1475 cars and luggage of 1514 people to check for IWT, illegal logging and other environmental violations. As a result of the joint operation 5 infringements pertaining to carrying illegal wildlife and 1 infringement for illegal firearm possession was successfully detected. Around 9 complaints were registered as offence and transferred to Police. **(Annex 4, photo 13)**.

Activity 2.5: The project-commissioned Occupation Standard and Human Development Institute to develop standards for K9 instructors and handlers jointly with K9 organizations, including PUDD. The draft standard was reviewed and improved with stakeholder participation during the "First National K9 Forum" organized on 19 October 2022. The Minister of Labour and Welfare approved the standards in February 2023 and the copy of standards were distributed to participating organizations. **(Annex 4, photo 14, 15)**

With the adoption of standards, K9 instructors and handlers as well as people who are interested in the profession will be able to get information on what skills and qualifications are required, and what legal and

regulatory requirements are in place. Similarly, state organizations and training organizations will be able to establish the working conditions and specialized equipment required for this specific profession.

Overall, the standards will expand the operations of K9 units in organizations, specialize K9 handlers and instructors and increase their participation internationally. The activity is in line with ZSL Mongolia's work that started in 2018 to build capacity of K9 and supporting the use of K9 in combatting illegal wildlife trade and environmental conservation.

Output 3:

Activity 3.1:

In year two, regular meetings of the Community Stewardship Support Group (represented by nine organizations) were organized 3 times in May, September 2022 and in February 2023. The meetings included a session to improve the design of the SMART system, adapting to the needs of local users such as volunteer rangers (VRs), environmental rangers and environment state inspectors. During the meeting, members of the support group agreed to conduct joint patrol at the Khoid Mogoin Gol-Teel (KMGT) and organize a "Ranger's Forum" where basic training on the use of SMART system and concepts about CITES convention will be provided to all rangers of 19 soums in the province. **(Annex 4, photo 16)**

On World Wildlife Day in March 2023, the project in cooperation with CSSG and ENSURE project co-organized a provincial "Ranger's Forum" bringing 318 participants including rangers and environmental officers from 19 soums. **(Annex 4, photo 17)**

At the forum, the project provided training on CITES, implementation of the convention in Mongolia, and annexes 1,2 and 3 of the Convention. Other topics included:

- Introduction of the SMART system: using SMART in environmental patrol and its advantages, the role of volunteer rangers in the community using SMART, SMART system operation mode.
- Illegal trade of wildlife and plants in Mongolia, the process of cross-border illegal trade, the participants and interest groups of the trade and situations of accidental participation of local people in the trade.
- Conservation in KMGT LPA: conservation procedures and the importance of coordination between participating organizations in preventing environmental crimes and infringements.
- EPD promoted laws on the environment, criminal code and legal sanctions, prevention of violence. EPD decided to pilot SMART system across Arkhangai soums.

In year three, the CSSG will continue to organize coordination meetings and jointly implement activities.

Activity 3.2: The Khoid Mogoin Gol-Teel LPA covers 242886.4 hectares covering woodland, forest-steppe, mountain steppe, and wetland. Between August 4-10, 2022, the project jointly with volunteer rangers and GCCG members conducted monitoring of marmots, musk deer and bird species.

The project conducted a bird survey led by Saraana Conservation at the monitoring area of the Mongolian marmot (*Marmota sibirica*). During the bird monitoring survey, we recorded a total of 98 bird species that belong to 67 genus, 36 families and 16 orders. Ninety four percent (N=92) of total species listed as Least Concern and 4% (N=6) listed as Vulnerable, Near Threatened by the Red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) including Bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), Saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Himalayan Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) and Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*). Additionally, we recorded two other bird species (Tree pipit and Bearded vulture) included in the Mongolian Red Book. A total of 3925 bird individuals were counted from the transect lines and most counted bird species are resident breeders and passeriforms. The project counted 141 Birds of Prey including Steppe eagle (N=13), Saker falcon (N=2), Golden eagle (N=32), Cinereous Vulture (N=46), and Bearded vulture (N=4). Among these, the highest density species was Cinereous Vulture. During the survey, we observed 31 individuals of Cinereous Vulture, Black kite, Common raven, and Himalayan Vulture all seen at a fresh carrion.

A ZSL Mongolia biologist counted marmots from 23 different vantage points in territories of 10 community based organizations including Tekhkharaikh, Jarantai, Artsat, Byatshan chuluut, Temeen chuluu, Mongoinhon, Bural hangai, Maanit, hamryn gol, Gurviin davaa. Community members observed 496 individuals in total. The age group of the population was noted as 170 (36%) individuals adults, 26 (6%) two-years-old, 163 (35%) juveniles, and 137 (29%) unknown. These unknown age individuals were observed from a far distance from the observation point. Most individuals of these marmot populations were healthy. This study shows a stable marmot population is established in Khoid Mogoi gol- Teel LPA

In February of 2023, the conservation team conducted a musk deer survey across the recently expanded LPA areas where 10 CBO herders reside using a SMART app. The use of SMART app as a biodiversity monitoring tool was for the first time in Mongolia's conservation practice. During the study, we discovered that, out of the 21 deployed automatic cameras, 9 automatic cameras were stolen by cedar nut pickers. Due to the high cedar nut yield in 2022, automatic cameras were removed to prevent further loss of cameras. Researchers identified 94 musk deer feces and footprints in 22 line transect. According to the results of the survey, it was found that the number of Musk deer counted in the previous survey is still 12 individuals in the communities of Tekhkharaiikh, Jarantai, Artsat, Byatshanchuluut and Temeen Chuluu. However, if we include the areas of Khamriin Gol, Bayanzurh, Gurviin Davaa, and Maanit part of the LPA expansion, a total of 23 individuals have been protected. Two camera traps were placed in the Tekhkharaiikh community to detect and confirm new tracks of snow leopards. Snow leopard research has not been done in the Khangai mountain range, so this is an important piece of work that confirmed the distribution modeling of snow leopards in Mongolia (Gantulga.B et al, 2021), based on some facts such as individual sightings and livestock loss in 2022-2023 of herdsman's survey. **(Annex 4, photo 18).**

The wildlife monitoring survey will continue in year three.

Activity 3.3:

In May 2022, the project provided 20 smartphones to support SMART application use by GSSG members, environmental rangers, and volunteer rangers with the latest 7.5.3 version of SMART installed. The project also provided 34 volunteer rangers with winter and seasonal field uniforms to ensure their field safety and health security. Bulgan soum governor signed cooperation agreements with 34 volunteer rangers of 17 CBOs and issued volunteer ranger ID cards to enable their patrolling duties. **(Annex 4, photo 19)**

Prior to SMART patrols, in April 2022 the project organized SMART system training for rangers including volunteer rangers. The volunteer rangers are from 17 CBOs and the training was important and timely as preparations for field patrols and inspections were underway related to illegal cedar nuts harvesting. **(Annex 4, Photo 20)**

In September 2022 and February 2023, the local Coordination Council of Crimes Prevention (CCCP) organized the joint SMART patrol in areas of deciduous forests, covering about 242,887 hectares of local protected area in Bulgan soum.

A ten-day SMART patrol in September coincided with major cedar nut collecting time. The patrol involved a CSSG team consisting of 4 EPD officers, three specialized inspectors, and 13 rangers from Bulgan soum, Environment and Tourism Department, Khangai Mountain Protection Area and Forest Department. The patrol stopped illegal nut harvesting by 500 people, briefed them with the ecological importance of cedars. Also 15 people were charged for violations of environmental regulations.

In February 2023 a 7 day SMART patrol was led by 5 EPD officers and included 3 specialized inspectors, and 14 rangers. The patrol checked 408 vehicles, charged 28 people for traffic safety violations and detected two cases of illegal logging.

During the joint patrol, one case of deer hunting and one case of illegal logging was registered and the perpetrators were prosecuted. **(Annex 4, Photo 21)**

Throughout 2022, 34 VRs conducted patrolling 185 times across LPAs 242,887-ha areas using SMART app to prevent illegal hunting, logging, unpermitted use of natural resources, environmental pollution, and forest fires.

Within the scope of the patrol, public awareness and advocacy has been carried out on the unauthorized extraction of natural resources, prevention of illegal hunting, logging, environmental pollution, and forest fires. During patrol, more than 500 people who had entered the forest to harvest cedar nuts before the permitted period were warned, forced out of the forest, and were educated about the legal aspects and pine trees and their degradation. After patrols, the team organized a wrap up meeting to discuss difficulties and risks encountered during the patrol, use and stability of the SMART system and how to improve patrolling next time.

On March 3, 2023, ZSL Mongolia and UNDP ENSURE project jointly organized a 1-day training on SMART and CITES during "Rangers' Forum" for all rangers of Arkhangai Province. All the rangers and volunteer rangers participated in the training and discussed the problems faced by rangers **(Annex 4, Photo 22).**

The project will continue supporting volunteer rangers' use of SMART in patrolling in year 3.

Activity 3.4: During biodiversity monitoring in August 2022, an ornithologist from Saraana conservation provided 7- day environmental education training for CBO herders on topics such the role of carnivore

birds on ecosystems and eco-friendly behaviors from herders' side. The local EPD officer provided information on legal sanctions for environmental violations and illegal wildlife trade.

In the reporting period, UCC organized various activities and events involving 1005 people including 909 CBO members and 96 representatives from government and non-governmental organizations (66% male and 34% female). This includes all member assembly organized annually (April 2022 and April 2023), monthly meetings of CBOs (May-June, and November 2022) and other work involving forest thinning, hay making and forage production. CBO meetings are often accompanied by biodiversity and ecosystem training. **(Annex 4, photo 23)**

On World Biodiversity Day, the UCC, Bulgan soum government and the project jointly organized an event entitled "Let's Protect Our Province Together" at Tamir river on May 22, 2022. UCC's 80 herder members (60% male, 40% female) participated, learned about ZSL wildlife conservation work globally, IWT project work in Mongolia, SMART patrolling system, EPD briefing, and results of VR work and their duties. **(Annex 4, photo 24)**

ZSL Mongolia jointly with ENSURE project organized a 1-day "Ranger Forum" in March 2023, on World Wildlife Day and trained all rangers of Arkhangai province about SMART and CITES.

In support of the conservation work in Arkhangai and to raise public awareness, the project cooperated with two local TV stations and provided them with three educational ads on topics of CITES convention, hunting regulation, and traditional hunting taboos. The three TVs ads aired four times monthly which reached approx. 91,000 people in Arkhangai aimag, including herders. Project activities and public awareness raising news, reporting, interviews were featured in Arkhangai aimag TV. **(Annex 4, table 2)**

In year three, the project will introduce "Nomadic Trunk" workshop to herder communities to increase awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem.

Activity 3.5: With the LPA expansion, the total number of CBOs reached 19 with 582 members of 312 households who participate in nature conservation and restoration activities. In the last financial year, 19 CBOs held monthly VSLA meetings and internal community meetings.

The project team and the governor of Bulgan soum participated in the CBO meetings 3 times and managed livestock according to the livestock policy planning, animal health, and herd turnover. During these meetings, training was held on providing knowledge about cooperatives, identifying local problems using participatory methods, solving them together, and developing action plans. A total of 388 members participated in 3 trainings, 231 of them were male and 157 (40%) were female members.

As a result of the meetings, a collaboration agreement was signed with the Governor of Bulgan soum and CBOs. The agreement allows communities to effectively implement joint management of natural resources in their areas, protecting against degradation and restoring the environment from its current state. The soum Administration Office undertook the transfer of territory for natural resource management to the community, and assumed the responsibility of incorporating measures to improve the effectiveness of the partnership's activities into local development policy decisions.

Within the framework of the cooperation, it was decided to provide funding for the communities' planned activities from the revenue of natural resource usage of Bulgan Soum:

- ✓ Based on new livestock cooperative "Bulgan Sor" a meat processing point will be built at a cost of 390 million MNT to increase the income of the herdsman by selling their meat in the market at a high price.
- ✓ 9.5 million MNT to finance the cleaning of household waste dumped in Khushin forest in 19 community areas with the support of UCC.
- ✓ Financing of 5 million MNT for the cleaning of all household waste within the borders of the LPA.
- ✓ Provide incentives of 8.5 million MNT to 34 community volunteer rangers of 19 CBOs.

Among the UCC's 582 members, 498 or 85.6 % joined VSLAs, and 81 members contributed to the CBO fund in accordance with the Fund rules. The VSLA has two funds, including loan/saving and social fund. As of March 2023, CBOs have 74 million MNT in the loan fund, 360 herders or 74.5% of the total members received loans of 110 million MNT for 12 months. The social funds have 7 million MNT, and about 1.4 million MNT has been spent on direct support to 78 members, 2.3 million MNT was used for environment protection activities. **(Annex 4, graph 1)**

The process of UCC herders joining the new "Bulgan Sor" Cooperative is ongoing. The Cooperative organized all members' meetings twice, bringing a total of 56 herders. In 2022, the cooperative purchased a total of 500kg of cashmere and 1800kg of yak wool from members and sold them to two factories with a net profit of MNT 8.7 million and increased the income of 40 households by about MNT 200,000. Also, the

cooperative purchased 10,000kg of fodder and 1,000 bales of hay and sold them to 70 member families at discounted price (20-30% lower than the market price). It helped the herders to survive the harsh winter disaster with less livestock loss.

Union of Conservation Communities

The CBOs' organized annual forest thinning, and in 2022 they cleaned 10-hectare areas. CBOs sold 448m³ fire wood (or 123 small trucks) at the local market with a 50 percent price discount to support poor families. As a result, 52 member households earned about 22.5 million MNT. Each participating household increased their income by an average of 432,000 MNT. The UCC is planning to organize traditional forest cleaning in year three.

One of the highlights of the UCC in 2022 was hosting the delegation from Great Gobi-A Special Protected Area (GGASPA) community or herders from CBOs who visited Arkhangai on June 13-15, 2023 to learn from UCC and CBOs. A team of 24 herders learned about the process of livestock policy planning and VSLA structure, operations, rules and conservation work carried out by CBOs using SMART patrols.

Herders from Gobi region were satisfied with the trip and learning experience and 90% of participants evaluated the trip as valuable. They shared that cooperation between herders in Gobi-Altai is challenging due to distance, with average 40-50 km to each other but expressed the value working in a cooperative is more than working alone. **(Annex 4, photo 25, 26)**

Activity 3.6: The end-line social survey will be conducted in Year 3 to compare with baseline set in year 1 which studies how environmental conditions and wildlife together with social issues affect the livelihoods of households in the communities of the Khoid Mogoin Gol-Teel LPA.

Activity 3.7:

According to the EPD department of Arkhangai province report, Bulgan soum recorded 6 cases, including 1 case of illegal wildlife hunting, and 5 cases of illegal logging. Of these, three cases were of criminal nature and 3 cases were infringements. This is a decrease of 8 cases from 2021 (15 cases).

Activity 4.1

In year one, the project worked with EPD to develop 24 awareness-raising videos of wildlife and legal sanction about poaching and illegal wildlife trading which was used during July 2022 EPD nationwide campaign called "Nature is a priority". The campaign's purpose is to enhance the ecological education of the public, prevent environmental offences and illegal wildlife trade and instill the positive habit of protecting the environment. The campaign has 4 sub-campaigns or messages such as "Choose a tree and Learn to Plant a Tree", "Let's create a Nature", "Responsible Travel", "Let's protect wild animals" that promotes healthy tree planting, protection of animals, and promotion of responsible tourism.

CCCP that coordinates stakeholder activities on prevention of crime adopts annually the Integrated National Plan (INP), where the project contributed to support public awareness in year two. CCCP also adopted INP for 2023, where the project is a party thus will continue collaboration in year three.

Output 4

Activity 4.2

In year two, the project cooperated with EPD for a nationwide campaign that included IWT awareness raising implemented in July 2022. The project contributed to the campaign by developing 24 content videos describing various species of birds, mammals and reptiles that educate the audience. The videos were shared in EPDs and CCCP's social media platforms with 200,000 followers. According to EPD report for 2022, the videos are also featured in 214 advertising video screens, in 44 TV channels nationwide (3357 times) and 33 FM stations (for 28 days) and using video advertising screens of the lifts in apartment buildings.

In May 2022, the project supported the "Choose a tree and Learn to Plant a Tree" sub-campaign to develop 4 types of content videos with EPD with the aim of encouraging people to plant more trees, increasing youth participation, promoting tree planting as a family activity, providing expert advice in tree planting. According to EPD report for 2022, the video contents were featured on 66 advertising video screens across the country, shown on 44 local TV stations (57times) and 33 FM radios (for 28 days).

In year three, the project will continue working with EPD-led public awareness campaign focusing on protection of IWT. **(Annex 4, photo 27)**

Activity 4.3

As a result of the EPD-led campaign on promotion of planting trees during spring 2022 season, social media content reached 114,462 persons with 12,509 persons leaving positive comments and 130,154 persons shared the content to 14,265,656 persons (duplicate count)

Activity 4.4

According to EPD Statistics, 559 crimes against the environment were reported in 2022, which constitutes around 1.6% of all crimes registered in Mongolia. This is 7% decrease from the previous year (601 in 2021) in Mongolia. The majority of crimes reported, occurred in provinces (91.9%) which was 6.4% decrease from the previous year.

Disaggregation of the total crimes include 47.4% illegal logging, (73 cases) 13.1% poaching, 6.1% illegal harvest of wild plant species, and 0.4% environmental pollution.

Poaching cases increased in 2022 (73 cases) compared to 2021 (60 cases), which was 21.7% increase.

The case resolution rate is 52% in 2022, which is 6.9% lower than the previous year. The seizures decreased in 2022 but reparation was on the increase by 31.2%.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 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.

Baseline 1.1: No EPD led- Integrated National Plan of Action. Change recorded to date 1.1: ZSL Mongolia has been collaborating with Coordination Council on Crimes Prevention under Ministry of Justice since the project start, and integrated 3 activities in the 2023 Annual plan of the Council which oversees actions against environmental crimes by associated government organizations and selected international non-government organizations.

Baseline 1.2: No specimen storage facility and lack of EPD officers equipment. Change recorded to date 1.2: The project provided EPD with a 20 tonne capacity freezer container, laptops, drones, printer, binoculars, GPS and camera (worth of MNT 188,519,030). This activity was completed in the first year of the project.

Baseline 1.3: No EPD officers and ULE instructors are trained by UK specialists on intelligence, SMART, CITES and forensics. Change recorded to date 1.3: To date, the project has trained 149 officers in CITES training, 376 officers received SMART training (target 70), 54 officers received intelligence and forensics training (target 45) achieving all targets.

Baseline 1.4: Curriculum of University of Internal Affairs lacks the ecological crime content. Change recorded to date 1.4: The project closely collaborates with UIA's School of Police for updating its curriculum to include ecological crime program and integrate the relevant elements of the UK expert-led project training content, including modules on basic forensics, intelligence, SMART application, and CITES.

Baseline 1.5: No capacity needs assessment is done for EPD. Change recorded to date 1.5: ZSL's law enforcement advisor and Veterans for Wildlife NGO advisor visited Mongolia and conducted capacity needs assessment, including several interviews with EPD officials at various levels (national, provincial and district). The assessment findings and recommendations were provided to the project by an international expert.

Baseline 1.6: No meetings for collaborative investigative, intelligence and analytical case-sharing occurred. Change recorded to date 1.6: The project supported analytical case discussion presentation competition amongst EPD police officers and financed it in February 2022. In addition, project run results sharing and feedback session with EPD in March 2022 after SMART system was tested during patrol. Project plans to organize SMART system-based refresher session with EPD officers in year three.

Output 2. Reduction of poaching at key identified peri-urban source sites and of IWT products at urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) is 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 that increase efficiency in tackling environmental and IWT-related crimes.

Baseline 2.1: EPD has no experience of using detector dog patrols at peri-urban areas and national protected areas. Change recorded to date 2.1: The project successfully piloted the use of detector dogs for patrolling at Ulaanbaatar city entry points and peri-urban Protected areas with several cases of IWT detection.

Baseline 2.2: No EPD detector dog unit and supplies. Change recorded to date 2.2: K9 unit of the Police and Internal Troops Training center of National Police Administration was upgraded with kennels, laboratory rooms, uniforms, dog supplies and dogs. In addition, the project supported National Emergency Agency's Rescue Brigade and Customs General Administration's Detector Dog training Center.

Baseline 2.3: Mongolian police dog instructors have no training by UK K9 specialists. Change recorded to date 2.3: UK's The Metropolitan Police detector dog instructor trained 17 dog instructors from 7 government organizations in June 2022 as a national trainers and the project reached the target of training 15 dog instructors.

Baseline 2.4: No EPD detector dog units trained by newly trained national dog instructors. Change recorded to date 2.4: The project supported K9 training conducted by the trainers (refer to Baseline 2.3) of 42 dog handlers from 7 government organizations (from remote border points) and PUDD in August, 2022, reaching the target of 30 detector dog units.

Baseline 2.5: No detector dog training program is in Mongolia. Change recorded to date 2.5: Canine law enforcement organizations collaborated with ZSL and developed standards for K9 handlers and instructors, including training program which was approved by the Ministry of Labor and Welfare.

Baseline 2.6: Detector dog instructors are not familiar with western approach of dog training. Change recorded to date 2.6: In year two, the detector dog units received 10-day training from Dog Training Instructor from UK who worked with UK International Search and Rescue and West Midlands Police – Dog Training Centre.

Baseline 2.7: No practice of using detector dogpatrols for tackling IWT and environmental violations in Mongolia. Change recorded to date 2.7: Detector dog patrols were conducted 3 times. In year one, patrols were conducted for 12 days in December of 2021 at six posts of Ulaanbaatar city. The second 8-day patrol was conducted in March and April of 2022 at 3 three peri-urban protected areas and third detector dog patrol was between September 14-23, 2022 at five entry points and the Bogd Khan special protected area.

Output 3. A scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement demonstrated through an Ecological Police Department and Community partnership supporting community natural resource governance institutions in pilot Arkhangai communities.

Baseline 3.1: No EPD-led Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) is established. Change recorded to date 3.1: CSSG was established in year one. A MoU was signed, and the Annual Work Plan was developed and adopted. According to the annual plan, the CSSG has quarterly exchange meetings and organized 2 joint patrols and joint training and discussion for the rangers of Arkhangai province.

Baseline 3.2: There were 10 community conservation groups and around 200 members residing in 137,080 ha LPA. Change recorded to date 3.2: In year two, the Bulgan soum government extended the LPA size to 242,887 ha thus the number of CBOs increased to 19 groups and members increased to 582 herders.

Baseline 3.3: According to the baseline social survey, Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) was 0,08 and 53% of the household had two sources of income. Change recorded to date 3.3: The CBOs annually organized forest thinning earning additional incomes. 85,6% of CBO members joined VSLAs that increase their access to loans and savings. The new cooperative shine Bulgan sor is expanding its membership and helping members to sell livestock products in more profitable term. The endline social survey will be conducted in year three to define changes in MPI and income sources..

Baseline 3.4: No regular SMART patrol was conducted. Change recorded to date 3.4: In year one, Joint SMART patrol was conducted two times by two teams of 9 people, led by 2 EPD officers in four areas covering 137,018 hectares of LPA in Bulgan soum. In year two, joint patrol using the SMART app was conducted twice, led by 5 EPD officers. 34 voluntary rangers conducted patrolling 185 times covering 242,887 hectares of land in Bulgan soum.

Baseline 3.5: Social baseline survey was conducted in November of 2021 and perception of community was collected. Change recorded to date 3.5: The social endline survey will be conducted in year three.

Baseline 3.6: There was one case of illegal hunting and 16 case of illegal logging in local protected area. Change recorded to date 3.6: In year two, Bulgan soum had 6 environmental violation cases, including 1 case of illegal wildlife hunting, and 5 cases of illegal logging. Of these, three cases were of criminal nature and 3 cases were infringements.

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.

Baseline 4.1: No Awareness materials are developed and approved by EPD and Police Administration. Change recorded to date 4.1: Project developed 24 public awareness videos depicting wildlife species and 4 videos on raising awareness about tree planting. The videos were shown to the public during EPD led campaign in July 2022 and shared in social media.

Baseline 4.2: The public awareness campaign was limited with no media materials on IWT. Change recorded to date 4.2: Total 28 public awareness videos were developed and shared via EPD led campaign consisting of 4 sub-campaigns.

Baseline 4.3-4.4: No survey is conducted on public awareness of EPD. Change recorded to date 4.3-4.4: Public awareness survey will be conducted. The IWT crime report is collected annually from EPD.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

In Year 2, the project strengthened the capacity of EPD to lead counter IWT efforts by training EPD officers on CITES, Forensics, SMART, and Intelligence Management designed and facilitated by international experts. Prior to designing the training program, the UK consultants conducted the competency assessment on EPD.

The project further equipped the EPD with necessary tools (Output 1) such as trained detector dogs of the National Police Administration (NPA) (Output 2) and Mongolian K9 officers from seven law enforcement organizations and strengthened their competency to become detector dog instructors. Subsequently these instructors delivered training to other dog handlers, some from remote border stations.

Detector dog patrols led by EPD were successfully conducted twice in Ulaanbaatar. A ten-day patrol alone during the hunting season (Sept.14-23) with detector dogs checked 9475 vehicles and over 10k luggage loads, and seized 35 cases of illegally harvested marmots, 10m³ timber, 280kg pine nuts, 131,540 tonnes of illegally mined mineral ore, and one case of non-permitted firearm possession.

The project introduced the SMART patrolling app to the EPD and supplied officers with mobile phones to monitor IWT activity. This has been especially effective in Arkhangai province where local EPD officers in cooperation with GCCG members and volunteer rangers conducting patrolling in LPA. The joint SMART patrol in Arkhangai LPA was conducted twice in 2022 and detected one case of illegal deer hunting, one case of illegal logging and perpetrators were prosecuted. In addition, a patrol in LPA stopped illegal nut harvesting by 300 people.

The EPD became the key government institution contributing to the coordinated efforts by the Sub-Council for Environmental Crimes under the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCP) of the Ministry of Justice and Domestic Affairs through an Integrated National Plan by exchanging/reporting bi-annually.

The EPD has successfully piloted a partnership model with provincial and district-level environmental stakeholders and herder communities in Arkhangai, Bulgan Local Protected Area (LPA) with positive biodiversity and social outcomes (Output 3).

In 2022, 17 CBOs signed agreements with the governor of Bulgan soum to carry out conservation work. Thus, CBO members of Bulgan soum of Arkhangai province continue receiving biodiversity and ecosystem service training from the project and UCC and now recognize the importance of livestock policy planning after series on informational sessions on livestock management. Two COBs successfully adopted the livestock turn-over plan for 3 years that includes 40 households. UCC increased CBOs and membership to CBOS by recruiting 2 new CBOs in 2022 totaling 19 CBOs with 582 members (male 57.9%, female 42.1%)

CBOs are successfully running social funds with 75 million tugriks and spend the fund in support of the conservation work, for example, preparing livestock feed and forest thinning. Herders of CBOs have planned many more activities in the future to protect the head of stream, waste management, and increasing livestock health.

Baseline 01: IWT detections and seizures in Mongolian IWT hotspots of city entry points and national protected areas amounted to a total of 12 cases. There were 34 poaching crimes recorded nationwide as of March 2022. Change recorded to date 01: There were 73 cases of poaching recorded in 2022, which is 21.7% increase from 2021. The seizure decreased in 2022.

Baseline 02: 18 poaching cases detected by EPD were transferred to the prosecution agency. Change recorded to date 02: The number of seizures will be collected in year three after additional dog patrols and collection of the EPD records.

Baseline 03: No EPD institutional capacity assessment. Change recorded to date 03: The UK consultants conducted a capacity needs assessment and project organized trainings to EPD.

Baseline 04: 16 incidents of unsanctioned harvesting of wildlife/timber in year one. Change recorded to date 04: The data will be collected at the end of year three.

Baseline 05: The social survey of the Arkhangai community. Change recorded to date 04: The data will be collected at the end of year three.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumption 0.1-02: It is assumed that IWT detections and seizures will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project before declining as the effect of the deterrent is felt. The projected increase is based on the existing law enforcement data on the current prosecution levels, and expert advice on effect of training in evidence gathering and on successful prosecutions.

Comments: The EPD data showed 60 cases reported in 2021 and 73 cases reported in 2022 which is 21.7% increase. This can be interpreted to show that since the establishment of the EPD, the detection rate has increased.

Outcome assumption 0.3: UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit criteria are sufficiently representative of local Mongolian conditions to assess operational improvements.

Comments: EPD assessment was initially designed to be done against the format of the UNoDC wildlife and forest tool kit. However, during this period, ZSL as an organisation adopted the Competency conservation assessments standards. Therefore, to fully align our business activities, these standards were used.

Outcome assumption 0.4: The assumed declines in illegal wildlife and timber harvesting is based on the current capacity of SMART patrolling in the Arkhangai LPA site.

Comments: The assumption still holds true. The project provided environmental education training for the local community and trained volunteer rangers and Community Stewardship Support Group- multi-agency group members in the latest SMART system and provided mobile phones with SMART app.

Outcome assumption 0.5: The assumed projected increase is based on baseline levels is to be determined at the project start and on ZSL's existing community engagement and needs assessment results with communities at the LPA site.

Comments: The assumption still holds true. The project conducted a baseline social survey in November of 2021 and proposed project activities such as dairy products, forage preparation, and forest thinning activities to help local communities' income.

Outcome assumption 0.6: Senior UIA officials continue to remain receptive to working with international agencies to developing and adopting best practices in IWT training and curriculum development.

Comments: This assumption still holds true and EPD and UIA officials keep in close communication with the project team to implement activities.

Outcome assumption 0.7: 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.

Comments: The project pays close attention to the development of the COVID situation and plans trainings and international travel arrangements accordingly.

Output assumption 1.1: The EPD continue to play leading role in environmental and IWT enforcement in Mongolia, with officials continuing to remain receptive to working with international agencies to develop and adopt best practices in environmental and IWT law enforcement.

Comments: This assumption still holds true and EPD officials keep in close communication with the project team and co-organized project activities.

Output assumption 1.2: EPD continue to have the resources for facility upgrades and equipment are maintained and utilised beyond the project.

Comments: The project has supplied necessary equipment to EPD and, according to the MoU between the two organizations, the EPD will continue using the resources as per their dedicated purpose.

Output assumption 1.3: The City of London Police Forensics Department training programme is able to identify at least three suitable University of Internal Affairs instructors that have the skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD officers independently.

Comments: This statement remains true because we have arranged for two trainers from the City of London Police Forensics Department delivered training in Mongolia where 7 UIA instructors participated.

Output assumption 1.4: EPD remain engaged in implementing SMART as part of their patrolling data management, with capacity to use it continually and adaptively going forward.

Comments: This statement remains true because the series of training on SMART was delivered to over 200 EPD officers and discussion were held on how to improve the system to meet the demands of EPD. SMART phones were also supplied to EPD.

Output assumption 1.5: The University of Internal Affairs remain receptive to incorporating international best practice into the national training curriculum for Mongolian law enforcement agencies.

Comments: This statement remains true because as a partner, UIA provided a support letter for the project application, and university lecturers participated in forensics, intelligence and CITES training.

Output assumption 1.6: The EPD will continue to play the leading role in environmental and IWT enforcement in Mongolia.

Comments: This assumption holds true to date.

Output assumption 2.1: EPD remains receptive to collaborating with international agencies and national partners for adopting best practice techniques to combat IWT through DD units.

Comments: This assumption still holds true and EPD official keep close communication with project team and co-organized project activities.

Output assumption 2.2: EPD has continued resources to maintain improved dog training facilities are maintained and utilised beyond the project.

Comments: K-9 unit is under the NPA's Police and Internal Troops Training Centre and cooperate with EPD for environmental crimes. The upgrade of dog training facilities took place at this training center.

Output assumption 2.3: UKBF dog expert able to identify at least 15 suitable Mongolian DD instructors that have the skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD detector dog units independently.

Comments: 17 detector dog instructors from 7 government organizations with canine units participated in TOT training.

Output assumption 2.4: Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology remains engaged and fully supportive along with EPD and other law enforcement agencies in the development of a harmonized high standards of DD usage, for Mongolia to become an example of best practice for other countries in the region.

Comments: The project commissioned standards were developed by the Occupation Standard and Human Development Institute for detector dog handlers and detector dog instructors, which was approved by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare.

Output assumptions 2.5 and 2.6: EPD DD units continue to have the support of EPD senior management to utilise their training. 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.

Comments: The detector dog training facility and dog trainers of the Police and Internal Troops Training Centre of the National Police Administration continue to have the support from EPD in tackling IWT. Three patrols around the city were organized in cooperation with other Agencies.

Output assumption 3.1: CSSG key stakeholders continue to have a positive relationship with ZSL and remain committed to working with EPD and meeting quarterly at CSSG meetings.

Comments: This statement holds true because the project organized two meetings for the CSSG, agreed upon a memorandum of understanding, and discussed the annual work plan. ZSL project team and the UCC hold membership to the CSSG and attend meetings.

Output assumption 3.2: The established UCC VSLA and small business development programme continues to yield livelihood improvements for members to negate any IWT associated market demands for wildlife and timber products. EPD and existing community SMART units remain committed to conducting regular patrols alongside daily personal livelihood responsibilities.

Comments: This statement holds true and the initial activity of forest thinning generated additional income for the CBO herders. Volunteer rangers conducting patrolling 185 times across LPA using SMART app to prevent environmental crimes and IWT.

Output assumption 3.3: No natural disasters, such as forest fires, or particularly, harsh winters (dzud) significantly negatively impact community members or wildlife populations.

Comments: This assumption holds true.

Output assumption 3.4: The assumed projected decline in poaching and illegal logging is based on baseline levels to be determined at the project start, and on ZSL's existing community SMART patrol reports and needs assessments results with local government, environmental protection agencies, police, and communities at project site.

Comments: This assumption holds true.

Output assumption 3.5-3.6: Communities are being fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement in conservation and additional security providing enabling conditions for them to do so. Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the trail sites beyond the life span of the project.

Comments: This assumption holds true.

Output assumption 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7: EPD awareness raising efforts are able to successfully build on the pre-existing reporting approach for other environmental crimes being established by the EPD. EPD remain committed to engaging the public locally and nationally across different media platforms. Different media platforms (i.e. social media, TV, print) remain a cost-effective and accessible means of engaging Mongolia's public. Mongolia's public are engaged in protecting natural heritage to a degree to report local environmental and IWT associated crimes. Awareness materials focus on intrinsic value and penalties and avoid publicising commercial values. Proven awareness-raising methods are drawing on existing EPD staff skills and capacity, and ZSL's experience with IWT awareness-raising in Mongolia. Reports demonstrate understanding of awareness-raising messages.

Comments: These statements hold true.

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

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.

Impact on IWT: The project has made a significant contribution towards strengthening the equipment capacity of the Ecological Police Department by providing them with necessary equipment such as laptops, drones, GPS, night vision binoculars and smartphones for conducting monitoring.

Project trained EPD officers, UIA instructors and other relevant agencies in forensics, intelligence gathering and sharing as well as CITES and SMART application that incorporated international practice and approach. Participants evaluated the training as highly valuable and practical to apply knowledge and techniques to work and expressed to participate in more training.

Introducing the Western detector dog training approach in the police canine force will have the sustainable effect in the operations of the police, customs, border protection, state security and emergency agencies that use detector dogs in their work. Sustainability can be achieved through PUDD, NGO dedicated to training of detector dog handlers and instructors. With the adoption of standards for detector dog trainers and instructors, the training environment and curriculum can be achieved. Practice of detector dogs and

handlers was achieved by organizing joint patrols in Ulaanbaatar entry points and special protected areas around Ulaanbaatar to detect and inspect IWT incidences. Joint patrols with detector dogs were and made confiscations of IWT products.

Impact on poverty alleviation: The project has made contributions towards delivering long lasting impact towards alleviating poverty (Output 3.5). The establishment of Village Savings and Loan Associations and provision of equipment for activities such as grass-cutting and forage preparation enabled herders of CBOs to have a better chance of diversifying income sources and better management of pasture.

In 2022, the forest cleaning activities generated income of 432,000 MNT per household. The new “Bulgan Sor” cooperative was formed and UCC herders are still joining. The cooperative purchased cashmere and yak from herders and sold them to factories bringing a profit of 8.7 million to members and increasing household income by 200,000 MNT. The UCC support in the organization of CBOs helped not only generate income but also inspired communities to work on conservation such as protecting head waters, reforestation, forest thinning, preparation of livestock feed. CBOs exchange trips were organized to learn from each other. Overgrazing is a major problem in provinces including those with LPA, therefore livestock policy planning is being introduced, piloted, and spread.

The activities discussed above under Output 3.1 and 3.3 with relevance to long-term improved law enforcement and greater collaboration between the local community and Ecological Police will reduce poaching and the negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, and will positively impact Mongolia's herder communities, indirectly alleviating poverty.

4. Thematic focus

The project aligns with themes of “Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT” and “Strengthening law enforcement”. The project is working towards developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people by supporting the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) amongst community-based organizations in Bulgan soum of Arkhangai aimag's local protected area. The project has also supplied them with forage-producing equipment and allowed them to carry out forest thinning activities for additional income. The project procured a livestock expert to produce a herd management plan which details a sustainable number and type of livestock that each household should have for reducing pasture degradation (Activity 3.5 section describes in detail).

In terms of strengthening law enforcement, the project successfully piloted the use of detector dogs for patrolling at Ulaanbaatar city entry points and peri-urban protected areas with several cases of IWT detection (Activity 2.4 section describes in detail). Also, the project delivered the first SMART training to ecological police officers operating across five regions of Mongolia (Activity 1.6 section describes more).

In 2022, the project worked closely with Bulgan soum government to advocate working with COBs and agreements were signed with 17 COBs to carry out conservation work in Khoid Mogoin Gol- Teel LPA as allowed under the Environmental Law. The project organized a “Ranger's Forum” in Arkhangai aimag where 47 rangers including voluntary rangers were trained on how to use SMART system and voluntary rangers working in LPA were provided with smartphones with SMART app that is used during patrolling. UCC regularly coordinates meetings of COBs with rangers, EPD and senior officials of soum government. These meetings are often a good opportunity to provide training on IWT and prevention from IWT that is often delivered by local EPD.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project is seeking to address the issue of poaching and IWT by improving the technical and personnel capacity of the ecological police and establishing collaboration between local community and EPD police officers. The project expects 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 nationwide public awareness campaigns 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 law enforcement 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. Joint detector dog patrols led by EPD at city entry and national special protected areas successfully detects poaching and transportation of IWT products. This effort is also successfully complemented in Arkhangai province where local community led by EPD, and volunteer rangers conducted SMART patrol where Siberian musk deer is prevalent.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The project beneficiaries are the public of Mongolia and the LPA community in Bulgan soum of Arkhangai aimag which is a project local site. Increased collaboration of ecological police with local communities and improved capacity to tackle IWT will decrease the IWT crime rate in Mongolia. This will conserve the natural resource of Mongolia.

The indirect beneficiaries are EPD officers, UIA instructors, volunteer rangers and other specialists that benefited from capacity building activities organized by the project.

The CBOs have been organizing reforestation activities each year. In 2021 and 2022, COBs in cooperation with the soum government cleaned 15- hectares area. COBs sold 817m³ of trees or 246 small trucks at the local market with a 50% discount and generated profit of 41 million MNT generating income of 450,000 MNT per household. As part of their social responsibility, the CBOs provided 36 trucks or 108m³ of wood to 36 elderly people without any payment, which was worth around 10,800,000 MNT.

In 2021, the project purchased four pieces of equipment for grass cutting and forage preparation to the CBOs which will benefit them to increase their income. In 2022, the new cooperative was established in Bulgan soum with 56 herders and successfully sold cashmere and yak wool to factories. The cooperative purchased fodder and bales of hay from herders and sold them to 70 member households at discounted prices which helped livestock to last through winter. The new cooperative has ambitious plans for next year to establish a meat processing factory.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

In Bulgan soum of Arkhangai aimag, CBOs are well represented by female members; and during VSLA meetings participation and the decision-making process includes female members.

In 2022 and the first quarter of 2023, a total of 12 meetings and training were organized for CBO members with 1005 participants which include 909 herders in COB. During these gathering 66 % were men and 34% were female. It is noteworthy that 1 COB is headed by woman and secretaries of all COBs are female.

The training will promote gender equality within law enforcement institutions. The first year focused on conducting a capacity needs assessment of the EPDs procuring and supplying the project beneficiaries with the necessary equipment and providing initial training on SMART patrolling. The second year focused on delivering several training courses to ecological police officers, and UIA instructors on topics such as CITES, SMART, basic forensics and intelligence gathering. The canine law enforcement officers from various government organizations received training by a UK detector dog trainer.

<p>The project will promote the participation of female officers in the training, however since there are very few female officers working in these organizations it is unlikely to achieve a 50% participation rate by females. The project will screen public awareness materials through gender lens. Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board^[1].</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women^[2].</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

^[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

^[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

ZSL Monitoring and Evaluation systems: Project monitoring and evaluation is a critical process to ensure the project is on track to deliver its outcome and contribute to its impact. ZSL employs several internal M&E tools to track and adapt the project as necessary. During the project, the ZSL team holds weekly meetings with the ZSL Mongolia Country Director, and also the Project Coordinator at ZSL HQ to discuss progress towards achieving weekly milestones. Completion of these milestones are monitored through the project workplan and logical framework, and monthly reports submitted using ZSL's web-based systems, including activity, indicator and finance tracking. The project provides half-year and annual reports and provides an important M&E benchmarking process.

During 15-21 January 2023, mid-term evaluation was done by a team of evaluators from NIRAS and Biodiversity Challenge Funds in Ulaanbaatar and Arkhangai province. The evaluators had meeting with project team and representatives from EPD, National Institute of Forensic Science, University of Internal Affairs, and National University of Mongolia. The evaluators visited the Police and Internal Troops Training Center as part of the output 2. In Arkhangai, evaluators participated in the 4th quarterly meeting of the CSSG and had a chance to meet with members of the group. The evaluators then travelled to Bulgan soum and met with the governor of Bulgan soum and then visited 2 CBOs where herders showed how they run VSLA activities and conservation work. (Annex 4, agenda 4)

9. Lessons learnt

The project organized ToT online training on SMART System use for SMART application users, for 11 organizations in October 2022. Originally 22 participants registered, and many participants dropped out during the 5-day online training and only 8 participants fully completed the course.

In the future, online training should not last more than 1 day and include more discussion sessions to engage participants. Also, it would be better to improve the training evaluation form to fully capture the results of the training by getting feedback not only from participants but also from instructors who delivered the training.

CSSG members routinely participate in CBO meetings. Project officers working in Arkhangai noticed that with increasing livestock and with decreasing pasture capacity, herders are restricting their seasonal movements but trying to live as far away from each other as possible. This prevents herder families to live in harmony, help each other and carry on traditional nomadic lifestyle.

CSSG analyzed this situation and developed a method to implement a Work Plan that allows CBO members to work together. The method was proposed to herders and tested in March 2023 and was received well by herders. The project team is optimistic to get results in the coming year.

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

ZSL received feedback from The Illegal Wildlife Trade Advisory Group (IWTAG) on our Stage 2 application and identified following three areas to strengthen and incorporate into project implementation. 1. Additional details on potential income-generating activities and how illegal logging will be prevented. 2. Livelihood indicators 3.3 and 3.2 could be better quantified, with more detail on the specific benefit expected. 3. Clarification of the proportion of time the Finance officer and the Admin HR officer will be dedicated to project activities. Thus, we submitted a change request in September in which we updated the livelihood indicators of 3.3 and 3.2 and provided clarifications on the first and third points.

Since 2021 Annual report review, the following points were taken and improved in the 2022 Annual report. This includes:

- Explained how project partners worked together and how the partnerships are maintained.
- Provide evidence in addition to photographs of activities and ensure that evidence is clearly signposted throughout the report.
- Provided further information to clarify progress under indicator 1.1 (Adoption of Integrated National Plan)
- Clarified the completion of activity 1.3 (organization of forensics training to EPD with participation of UAI instructors)
- Clarified the number of dogs provided to organizations including the Police.

- Improved the reporting by removing confusion between activities and Outputs.

11. Risk Management

During the reporting period, the project did not experience major risks following the release of the COVID restrictions in early 2022. Nevertheless, the project has made a few adaptations to the project design, which were not specifically related to risks. These also mentioned in the Assumptions section include the following:

1. Thanks to the proactive coordination role of the Sub-Council for Environmental crimes of the CCCP under the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, the initially assumed coordination function of the EPD has shifted to the Sub-Council. With higher ranking status and coordination capacity, the Sub-Council competently convenes regular stakeholder meeting to formulate, approve and implement the Integrated National Plan with all parties involved in efforts for reducing environmental crimes, including IWT.
2. The initial plan to create K9 unit under EPD to tackle IWT was changed to the capacity-building of and cooperation with the existing K9 unit of the Police and Internal Troops Training Center under the National Police Administration (the same as EPD). This collaboration was fruitful with successful completion of the pilot dog patrolling in the peri-urban hotspots. Police. With higher ranking coordination capacity, the Sub-Council competently convenes regularly.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Arkhangai project team organized and facilitated the exposure visit from Gobi-Altai and Khovd Aimag herders, who travelled to Arkhangai to learn best practices from CBOs in Arkhangai LPA in June 2022. The visit was funded by the “Protecting Mongolia’s Gobi Desert for wild camels and herder communities” project. Around 24 herder CBO members and Head of the Conservation management group of the Great Gobi-A Special Protected Area (GGASPA) visited which was beneficial to hosts and to guests. ZSL projects working together brought good outcomes for the project beneficiaries.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Project profile and promotion:

In year two, the project collaborated with other international organizations in Ulaanbaatar and Arkhangai province to organize joint activities of mutual interest which raised the profile of the organization and promoted the project. For example, SMART user’s training and EPD training in cooperation with WWF Mongolia and Hanns-Seidel Foundation. Worked with UNDP Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia project in Arkhangai to organize “Ranger’s Forum”.

Sustained legacy: This project is designed to reach a stable and sustainable outcome. To ensure the detector dog programme has lasting impact, the existing facilities of the Customs and Police Training Centers were upgraded, and the UK training program will be institutionalised in the police training center so that improved skills can be mainstreamed into the national K9 training programme and operations including PUDD. The project established a core group of trainers to train dog handlers in Mongolia. Also supported the development and adoption of the Standard for Dog Handlers and Dog Instructors, first event operational standard that involved many actors participation and input.

Piloting of CBOs to raise funds through VSLA and spend funds for environmental causes and conservation can have sustainable results if cooperation between CBOs and with local government is maintained. Communities are instilled conservation values based on traditional behaviour and in the next year community session using “Nomadic Trunk” can educate herders and younger generation in conservation of flora and fauna.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund identity was acknowledged in below:

Guideline for ecological police investigators: “Methodology and legal framework for investigation environmental crimes”, 2020. Within the framework of cooperation between the newly established Ecological Police Department of Mongolia and ZSL, the IWT project commissioned the development and printing of the Guidelines for ecological police investigators and criminal detectives. Due to the high demand, the Guidelines a further 500 copies were printed. These guidelines described procedures to investigate environmental crimes, and details of the process step by step. They include descriptions of

crimes against wildlife alongside other environmental crimes, including water, soil and air contamination. This guideline will serve as an important reference for police officers that lack environmental crime investigation experience. The advertisement of Sorgog application (IWT identification app) was printed on back page of the guideline,

Plates on kennels. Twelve kennels were provided for Customs General Administration and seven kennels were provided for Police and Internal Troops Training Center while five kennels were provided for Professional Union of Detector Dogs. Plates on these kennels have IWT Challenge Fund Logo.

Awareness raising videos. Twenty-four videos with 2-3 minutes length describing 24 species of bird, mammal and reptiles were completed and IWT Challenge Fund logo is depicted at the end of the videos. In 2022, additional 4 videos were developed as part of the EPD campaign to promote more tree planting. Also, three educational ads on topics of CITES convention, hunting regulation, and traditional hunting taboos were produced and shown in Arkhangai aimag's TV. Training and meeting banners depict the donor's logos.

15. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The Covid-19 related national quarantine regulation was terminated in the prior reporting period. Therefore, there were no restrictions or delays on project activities due to COVID. Yet, the project follows hygiene and safety regime during meetings and training.

16. Safeguarding

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

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

ZSL has a "Global Safeguarding Policy" and "Global Code of Conduct" policy with associated documents and training to guide and inform staff about safeguarding. These policies outline ZSL and its staff's responsibility to ensure their staff or other representatives, operations, and programmes do no harm children and adults at risk, nor expose them to abuse, exploitation, bullying or harassment. It also covers how ZSL safeguards its own staff and other representatives at all times, including protecting them from harm and inappropriate behaviour such as bullying and harassment including sexual harassment. ZSL also has a policy in place titled "Policy and Procedure to safeguard children and adults at risk" and implements this document which provides guidance on how to establish local safeguarding links and how to deal with safeguarding concerns should they arise in overseas activities. Every ZSL employee has access to this policy and gets familiarized with this. ZSL implements risk assessment procedures and conducts risk assessment prior to a field trip and prepares an Emergency Response Plan. This is a vital part of safeguarding which is prevention by undertaking a risk assessment for each project or activity undertaken in project sites. ZSL staff are aware that if someone is at risk in the project site they report after responding appropriately. ZSL has a Code of Conduct in place and all staff were subject to training by HR and are familiar with the Code of Conduct.

17. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

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

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report)	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL	228,579	216,188	5,42%	

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

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

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>The project introduced a SMART patrolling app, purchased SMART monitoring app devices (101 smartphones) to EPD police officers in 21 provinces while supplying them with necessary equipment. The UK consultants conducted competency assessment and report with recommendation was produced on how to develop further organization capacity. Detector dog patrol led by EPD was successfully conducted three times and detected IWT cases, confiscated possession of illegal firearms, intercepted potential risk of spring fire occurrence, and shared awareness and precautionary messages with the local community. Initial steps for creating a partnership model for the local community and ecological police were laid out by signing MoU between the IWT stakeholders. The project produced public outreach materials that were used during July 2022 campaign. The local herder community members in Bulgan soum of Arkhangai aimag received biodiversity and ecosystem service training. Also, the project trained the</p>	<p>Finalize project activities.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		voluntary rangers of the locally protected area on biodiversity monitoring and SMART patrolling and supplied them with patrolling equipment and field uniforms. Herders received forage-making devices for improving their livelihoods and diversifying income sources.	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Interception of Mongolian IWT increases as highly-trained Ecological Police Department lead counter-IWT efforts, using state-of -the-art approaches while integrating enforcement with community-led environmental stewardship, improving local wellbeing and public engagement.</p>	<p>0.1 IWT detections and seizures in Mongolian IWT hotspots increase by 30% (baseline TBD in year one) by end year three (Y3).</p> <p>0.2 EPD-led IWT investigations submitted to trial for prosecution increase by 30% (baseline TBD in year one) by end of Y3.</p> <p>0.3 EPD institutional performance improves based on key criteria of the UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit and UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation programme, respectively, by end of Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1).</p> <p>0.4 Unsanctioned harvesting of wildlife/timber in Arkhangai pilot site decreases by 20% by Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1).</p>	<p>Strengthened by expert-led training (in CITES, Forensics, SMART, and Intelligence management) and equipped with necessary tools (Output 1) such as trained detector dogs of the National Police Administration (NPA) (Output 2), EPD has turned into a focal environmental crime agency, including IWT. EPD became the key government institution contributing to the coordinated efforts by the Sub-Council for Environmental Crimes under the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCP) of the Ministry of Justice and Domestic Affairs through an Integrated National Plan by exchanging/reporting bi-annually. EPD has successfully piloted a partnership model with provincial and district-level environmental stakeholders and herder communities in Arkhangai, Bulgan Local Protected Area (LPA) with</p>	<p>The project will commission the end-line assessment to measure outcome indicators 1-5 in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.5 Arkhangai community (demonstration site) wellbeing increases by 30% by end of Y3.</p>	<p>positive biodiversity and social outcomes (Output 3). As year three approaches, the project will commission the end-line assessment to measure outcome indicators 1-5.</p> <p>As per Indicator 3: EPD assessment was initially designed to be done against the format of the UNoDC wildlife and forest tool kit. However, during this period, ZSL as an organisation adopted the Competency conservation assessments standards. Therefore, to fully align our business activities, these standards were used with identified crime scene management and Intelligence as key priority areas.</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>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.</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 UIA instructors trained and equipped in forensics (30 officers), intelligence gathering (15 officers), and CITES and</p>	<p>In year one and two, EPD benefited from the project in terms of its technical and human resource capacity building, which was otherwise not possible with restricted budget in the post COVID-economic downturn in Mongolia. Thanks to proactive work of the Coordination Council on Crimes Prevention (CCCP) under Ministry of Justice, the Sub-Council for Environmental Crime Prevention had bi-annual meeting (2022&2023) to agree on an Integrated National Plan (INP) coordinating all</p>	<p>1.1, 1.2, 1.3 has been completed.</p> <p>1.4 The development of curriculum is ongoing and it will include topics on forensics, intelligence, SMART and CITES in the curriculum of the University of Internal Affairs and beind adopted by end of Y3.</p> <p>All training materials are translated into Mongolian. The University of Internal Affairs is developing a new environmental crime detective program.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>SMART (70 officers) and training curriculum (3 instructors), with 70% of trainees passing assessment criteria, by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Curriculum at the University of Internal Affairs includes pilot modules on forensics, intelligence, SMART and 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>government agencies and associated projects and report on the implementation status (1.1) and information exchanges. The project was part of the Sub-Council, contributing to the INP implementation and sharing experiences.</p> <p>EPD was equipped with a 20-ton freezing container for specimen storage, two drones for tackling illegal miners, 15 night vision binoculars (fighting poaching), 12 GPS units, 101 smart phones (SMART patrol) worth of MNT 188,519,030 (1.2).</p> <p>In year two, EPD officers received three UK expert-led training, including CITES, basic forensics, and intelligence management (1.3). A two-day CITES and crime investigation training attracted 99 participants (93 EPD officers, and six from other law enforcement agencies: <i>against target 70</i>), while London Police expert-run forensics training for three days brought 38 national forensic professionals (<i>against target 30</i>) from four organizations (NUM, UIA, NFI and National Center for Public Health). February Intelligence Management training (three days) conducted by Thistle & Roses brought together 25</p>	<p>1.5. The endline survey will be conducted to assess this target.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>officers (<i>against target 15</i>) from five law enforcement institutions. Lastly, Basic SMART training by ZSL instructor included 160 EPD officers. Also, two EPD officers attended the online ToT SMART training by Artio conservation NGO. Following SMART pilot, 41 EPD officers received SMART advanced level training SMART data gathered from the pilot patrol.</p> <p>UIA instructors participated in training delivered by UK experts and are developing curriculum for Ecological Program that include content for forensics, intelligence, CITES and SMART as part of IWT section (1.4).</p> <p>1.5: The recommendation report was developed based on the capacity needs assessment conducted during UK consultant's visit in February of 2022.</p> <p>As per the recommendation of needs assessment, the project training involved 68% of EPD staff, including Ulaanbaatar, province and district level officers. Specifically, SMART training reached over 70% of the EPD personnel (1.5) CCCP-led bi-annual meeting served as a platform to bring the environmental crime case</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		where participating parties share their experiences of successful and failed cases during the Council meeting (1.6).	
<p>Activity 1.1 Assessment of EPD conducted by Veterans for Wildlife and ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor to identify appropriateness of its current structure and capacity gaps to meet the mission, division of roles and responsibilities, and necessary resources (human, technical and financial) by end of year one.</p>		<p>In year one, ZSL HQ Law enforcement advisor Grant Miller and Michael Brewer conducted “capacity needs assessment” of Ecological Police Department (EPD). During the visit consultants visited Ecological Police department and conducted interview, visited Police and Internal Troops Training Center, visited Forensics Institute, visited local police office at central Mongolia.</p>	<p>Recommendation report on building capacity and removing the gap for ecological police will be finalized in year 3.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Upgrading of EPD specimen storage facility and equipping of officers with necessary personnel gear, and law enforcement tools as identified by assessment by end of year one.</p>		<p>In year one, the project purchased 25 laptops and 101 SMART monitoring app devices (smartphones) for ecological police department officers. The purchase was conducted based on the needs assessment. These were distributed to police officers from 21 provinces and 65 districts in rural areas of Mongolia where branches of the EPD operate. This will be used for SMART patrolling application and used by these officers and rangers to collect wildlife and crimes/infringement</p>	<p>This activity is complete.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		monitoring. Also, drones, printers, night vision binoculars, GPS equipment, specimen storage container etc were provided.	
<p>Activity 1.3 City of London Police Forensics Department basic forensics training delivered to 3 instructors from the Mongolia University of Internal Affairs (UIA) and 30 EPD officers (14 % of total) by end of year two.</p>		<p>From June 29th to July 1st of 2022 (for three days), Grant Miller (ZSL Law Enforcement advisor), Tracy Alexander (Head of Forensics Service, City of London Police), and Marc Granville (Senior environmental investigator from National Crime Agency) delivered training on Basic forensics and wildlife crime scene investigation to 38 Mongolian officers from the National Institute of Forensics, National University of Mongolia and University of Internal Affairs and 100% of the participants provided positive feedback.</p>	<p>This activity is complete.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Five-day training on intelligence gathering for 15 EPD officers (6 % of total) on how to collect information, enhance into an intelligence product and disseminate to an evidential standard in partnership with UIA instructors by end of year two.</p>		<p>In year one, Michael Brewer Veterans for Wildlife NGO consultant delivered half day training for 56 ecological police officers Intelligence data analysis during his visit in Mongolia in February 2022.</p> <p>In year two, Gordon Kelly, UK Thistle & Rose Consultancy jointly with Mr. Grant Miller, ZSL Advisor delivered a 5-day Intelligence Management</p>	<p>This activity is complete.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>training for 25 officers of the Ecological Police Department, National Forensics Agency, General Administration of Intelligence, University of Internal Affairs and Police General Administration K9 Division. The training was conducted on 13-17 February 2023. The training evaluation revealed positive feedback from the participants, ranging 79-95% satisfaction for usefulness, understanding and timing of training.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.5 ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor and UIA training delivered on CITES to 100 EPD field officers from 68 soums (43% of total) by end of year two.</p>		<p>In year two, Grant Miller (ZSL Law Enforcement advisor) delivered the training from 27-28 July 2022 prior to Activity 1.3 to 99 participants, 93 police officers from the Ecological Police Department and regional police departments, 4 lecturers from UIA, 1 person from National University of Mongolia and 1 person from Coordination Council on Crimes Prevention.</p>	<p>This activity is complete.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 Annual training of 100 EPD officers on application of SMART patrolling (43% of total) by the end of the year three.</p>		<p>In year two, ZSL Mongolia and EPD jointly organized the ToT between October 24-28, 2022 bringing 27 people representing SMART user organizations (WWF, WCS, SLCF, ENSURE project, EPD, MET).</p>	<p>After developing a SMART training manual with EPD and UIA based on the SMART Profiles feature, refresher training sessions will be organized for EPD's senior officers in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Then on November 28-29, 2022, ZSL Mongolia Biologist provided basic training on using the SMART patrol application during the EPD gathering "Improving knowledge and professional skills of the ecological officers" with 160 EPD officers jointly organized by WWF Mongolia and Hanns-Seidel Foundation.</p> <p>Following up on the SMART patrol testing in February, ZSL Biologist organized a results sharing and feedback session on March 22-23, 2023, which included some advanced features of SMART involving 41 EPD officers.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.7 Six bi-annual coordination meetings led by EPD officials with Mongolia law enforcement agencies and stakeholders to develop and implement an Integrated National Plan of Action by end of year three.</p>		<p>The project became a member of the Environmental Sub-Committee of the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCP) within the Ministry of Justice. The ZSL Country director made a presentation at CCCP about the project, contributed to the CCCP Annual work plan 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.</p> <p>The project had four meetings with EPD Senior officials for coordinating the project activities with other law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>ZSL will support two Coordination meetings in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Reduction of poaching at key identified peri-urban source sites and of IWT products at urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) is 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 that increase 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: 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>This output has been achieved by demonstrating of the effectiveness of using detector dogs for intercepting illegal trade of wildlife and plant products at hotspots like city entry points and peri-urban PAs. A ten-day patrol alone during the hunting season (Sept.14-23) with detector dogs checked 9475 vehicles and over 10k luggage loads, and seized 35 cases of illegally harvested marmots, 10m3 timber, 280kg pine nuts, 131,540 tons of illegally mined mineral ore, and one case of non-permitted firearm possession (2.1). To achieve these results, the project equipped K9 units of Police and Internal Troops training center under NPA, CGA, NEMA and PUDD with kennels, laboratory rooms, dog transportation vehicles uniforms, dog supplies, and 2 breeding dogs dogs were provided with value of MNT 106,064,043 (2.2). In June seventeen Mongolian K9 officers (<i>against target 15</i>) from seven law enforcement organizations strengthened their competency through UK K9 instructor's two-week long ToT in June (2.3). In August, these trainers taught newly learned skills and dog training methods to 42 dog handlers (<i>against target 30</i>) mostly from</p>	<p>This output is complete and the survey to measure as per indicator 2.6. will be carried out as part of the endline assessment in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>remote border stations (2.4). Series of consultation for developing first-ever standards for K9 Instructors and Handlers resulted in the approval of them by the Minister of Labor and Welfare in February 2022 (2.5). Well-equipped and trained K9 units jointly with EPD conducted patrols twice (March-April and Sept) in year two, which was a timely preventive action during the major hunting and forest fire seasons (2.7)</p> <p>In year one, detector dog patrols were also conducted for 12 days in December of 2021 at six posts of Ulaanbaatar.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Upgrade EPD detector dog facility (kennels, scent lab, training equipment, dog and handler gear) by end of year one.</p>		<p>In year one, project equipped Police detector dog training center with carousel equipment, bricks, dog supplies, 7 sets of dog handler uniforms. Detector dog operating organizations received 15 operating dogs and Police received 2 breeding dogs.</p> <p>In year two, the project handed over a detector dog transportation vehicle with an installed portable dog kennel to the National Emergency Agency's Rescue Brigade's detector dog team and procured a special laboratory table at the request of the Customs General</p>	<p>This activity is complete.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		Administration's Detector Dog training center's Scent lab and handed it over to them.	
Activity 2.2 UIA and EPD led desk-based research and stakeholder meeting to identify key IWT hotspots for targeted detector dog patrols by end of year one.		In year one, the project team consulted with the partners and identified hot spots for dog patrol including Ulaanbaatar entry posts and three special protected areas nearby Ulaanbaatar city.	This activity is complete.
Activity 2.3 Training of 15 Mongolian dog instructors (X% of total) by the UKBF dog expert by end of year two; subsequent training of 30 EPD detector dog units (X% of total) by newly trained EPD & the Professional Union of Detector Dogs (PUDD) instructors by end of year two.		<p>UK Detector dog instructor delivered a K9 Training of Trainers between June 13 to 24 for 17 canine law enforcement officers from 7 government organizations and one K9 NGO.</p> <p>The project jointly with PUDD & Customs organized a follow-up national level detector dog training involving 42 dog handlers from 7 government organizations between August 22-26 of 2022 for five days in Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia. Of 42 handlers 25 were from the remote border areas of Mongolia.</p>	This activity is complete.
Activity 2.4 Monthly EPD patrols conducted in Ulaanbaatar urban hotspots (transport checkpoints, open markets, shops) and in surrounding vulnerable protected areas in partnership with PUDD by end of year three.		In year one, the project co-organized the first a 12-day detector dog patrolling between December 14 and December 26 of 2021 in cooperation with the Ecological Police Department and Detector Dog	The dog patrol is expected to be combined with SMART patrolling during the hunting season (fall and winter) in year three.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Training Centre of the National Police Administration</p> <p>The project organized the second detector dog patrol in three national special protected areas nearby Ulaanbaatar city between March 25th to April 5th 2022.</p> <p>The project supported the third detector dog patrol between September 14 to 23 of 2022 at five city entry points and the Bogd Khan Mountain strictly protected area in the south of Ulaanbaatar city.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5 PUDD led development of Operational Manual for use of detector dogs for IWT by detector dog experts and organisations by end of year three.</p>		<p>The project-commissioned Occupation Standard and Human Development Institute developed standards on Detector dog Instructor and Detector dog handler jointly with K9 organizations, including PUDD. The First National K9 Forum reviewed/commented on the draft standards on 19 October 2022. The Minister of Labour and Welfare approved the standards in February 2023.</p>	<p>This activity is complete..</p>
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>A scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement demonstrated through an Ecological Police Department and Community partnership supporting community natural resource governance institutions in pilot Arkhangai communities.</p>	<p>3.1 EPD-led Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) represented by multi-stakeholders and ca. 400 households (TBC), established in Y1; and meeting quarterly each year by end of Y2.</p>	<p>The project succeeded creating a model for effective integrated law enforcement at KMGT LPA through partnerships between nine local government institutions and 19 CBOs with 312 households (<i>against 400</i></p>	<p>Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) will continue to conduct meetings and carry out planned activities. Regular SMART patrol will</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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 (109 households), 70% benefitting from loans (127 households), 30% benefitting from Social Funds (55 vulnerable households) by end of Y2 and a <u>Multidimensional Poverty Index of the local community is decreased by 0.034 unit from the baseline in 2020 by end of Y3.</u></p> <p>3.3 Cooperative conservation enterprises integrate effectively, as represented by UCC at CSSG, with 40% members with <u>diversified income sources (at least four sources) and the average income increase by at least 20% by end Y3.</u></p> <p>3.4 EPD-coordinated community SMART patrols conducted monthly (11 units) by end year Y1.</p> <p>3.5 Proportion of community who support protection and sustainable use of natural</p>	<p><i>target</i>). The CSSG's regular exchanges to implement the annual work plan and close collaboration with UCC providing herders with law enforcement support and educational training (3.1) helped in reducing environmental violations at LPA. CSSG joint patrols were particularly effective, bringing all law enforcement and professional bodies in one team and addressing the most violation cases on the spot without unnecessary bureaucracies. The members also strengthened their skills learning SMART app and participating in biodiversity monitoring.</p> <p>The important aspect of CSSG partnership with herders was methodological support to VSLAs. 85,6% of UCC members joined VSLAs (<i>against 60% target</i>), 85.6% of VSLA members benefited accessing loans (<i>against 70% target</i>) and about 25% of the members received support from Social Fund (<i>against 30% target</i>) (3.2). To reduce demand for IWT among LPA herders, the project facilitated the creation of Livestock Cooperative (Shine Bulgan Sor) focused on livestock product development and</p>	<p>continue as part of CSSG operation.</p> <p>The social endline survey will be conducted in year three.</p> <p>VSLA scheme will continue to operate amongst local communities.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>marketing. Through this, cooperative herders access better deals for marketing livestock products, disaster risk reduction (hay making & forage production) (3.3). Another income-generation activity is forest cleaning, which becomes a signature tradition for UCC to earn additional cash while helping natural regeneration. SMART patrol by VRs and CSSG members is becoming a routine across LPA. Herders (VRs) doing SMART patrol has become an innovation in Mongolia since this tool is being used by employed rangers only. Despite the limited education, VRs are slowly learning to use the tool during their regular patrol thanks to continued training by the project and cost recovery incentives for petrol used. VR smart patrol is more frequent compared to demand-driven joint patrol by CSSG members (3.4). SMART patrol is one of the key factors contributing to the decline in poaching (one deer hunting case) and illegal logging (5 cases) across LPA.</p> <p>The endline assessment with perception survey will measure indicators for 3.5 and 3.6.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 3.1 EPD led development of community stewardship support group (CSSG) represented by multi-stakeholders, including Arkhangai Environment & Tourism Dept, Arkhangai Specialized Inspection Dept. and Bulgan district Government to coordinate community partnership against IWT established in year one; to meet quarterly by end of year two.</p>		<p>In year two, the CSSG (represented by nine organizations) had meeting three times, those included sessions to design the SMART system, adapting to the needs of local users, including volunteer rangers, soum rangers and state environment inspectors for SMART Connection 7.5.3. CSSG agreed to conduct Joint Patrol at KMGT LPA during violation/hunting seasons and organize a Provincial Ranger Forum. On the occasion of World Wildlife Day (March 3 2023), CSSG co-organized Arkhangai Provincial Ranger Forum bringing 318 rangers and environment officers from 19 soums/districts. At the forum, the project provided training on CITES, Convention implementation in Mongolia, and its Annexes 1,2 and 3. and the introduction to the SMART system. At the Provincial Ranger Forum, Arkhangai ETD decided to pilot the SMART system across Arkhangai districts involving all provincial rangers.</p>	<p>CSSG will conduct the quarterly meeting and jointly implement the annual action plan in year three.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Annual EPD and community led wildlife monitoring surveys of frequently targeted IWT species (Siberian marmot, musk deer, and saker falcon) in year one, two and three.</p>		<p>Between August 4th to 10th, the project jointly with VRs and some CSSG members conducted monitoring of marmots, musk deer and bird</p>	<p>Siberian marmot, snow leopard and bird monitoring will continue in May and August 2023. The Musk deer survey is planned to be conducted</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>species. The team counted marmot burrows according to animal tracing methods for identifying the marmot population trends, and to investigate the crime of digging holes. Simultaneously, the ornithologist from Saraana Conservation conducted bird monitoring in the LPA: 496 Siberian marmots, 2 saker falcon, 5 steppe eagle were counted.</p> <p>In January 2023, the biologist with 7 VRs conducted musk deer monitoring using footprints and feces to record the population size. A preliminary estimate concluded that there could be a total of 35 individuals in the LPA's extended part. The study learned that nine out of 21 automatic cameras deployed, were stolen by cedar nut pickers. Due to the high cedar nut yield in 2022 fall, automatic cameras were removed to prevent loss of cameras.</p>	<p>between November and December in year three.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 EPD trained by ZSL SMART specialist to manage existing community SMART patrols by end of year one; eleven community SMART units conducting monthly patrols with coordination by local EPD officer by end of year two.</p>		<p>Joint patrol using the SMART app was conducted twice (September, 2022 and February, 2023). A ten-day September patrol coincided with major cedar nut collecting time thus involved a CSSG team, consisting of four Provincial EPD officers, three</p>	<p>The project will continue supporting VRs SMART patrol in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>specialized inspectors, and 13 rangers. The patrol stopped illegal nut harvesting by 500 people, briefed them with the ecological importance of cedars. Also 15 people were charged for violations of environmental regulations.</p> <p>February SMART patrol involved five EPD officers, three specialized inspectors, and 14 rangers for seven days. The patrol checked 408 vehicles, charged 28 people for traffic safety violations and detected two cases of illegal logging.</p> <p>During the joint patrol, one case of illegal logging were detected, and the perpetrators were prosecuted.</p> <p>Prior to these patrols, the project organized SMART system refresher training and on-site practice, involving 47 local rangers, including VRs. In May 2022, the project provided 20 mobile phones to support SMART app use by CSSG members, rangers and VRs with the latest 7.5.3 version of the SMART installed. The project provided 34 VRs with winter and seasonal field uniforms to ensure their field safety and health security. As per the project facilitation, the Bulgan Soum Governor signed</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>cooperation agreements with 34 VRs of 17 CBOs and issued VR ID cards to enable their patrolling duties.</p> <p>The 34 VRs conducted patrolling 185 times across LPAs 242,887-ha areas using SMART app to prevent illegal hunting, logging, unpermitted use of natural resources, environmental pollution, and forest fires.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4 EPD led CSSG conducted an environmental education and awareness raising program among local herders (X% total residents, at least 50% female)) bi-annually by the end of year one.</p>		<p>During August 2022 biodiversity monitoring, Saraana conservation ornithologist provided environmental training for CBO herders on topics, including ecosystem role of carnivore birds and eco-friendly behaviors from herders' side. The local EPD officer provided information on legal sanctions for environmental violations and illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>ZSL Mongolia jointly with ENSURE project organized a 1-day "Ranger Forum" where training on SMART and CITES was conducted for all rangers of Arkhangai Province, including LPA VRs. A total of 388 CBO members participated in 3 trainings, 231 of them were</p>	<p>The project will conduct environmental education using a Nomadic trunk, an innovative education tool in year three.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>male and 157 were female members.</p> <p>On the occasion of the World Biodiversity Day, the UCC, Bulgan soum government and the project jointly organized an event entitled “Let’s protect our home together” at Tamir river on May 22, 2022. UCC’s 80 (48 male and 32 female) herder members participated , learned about ZSL wildlife conservation work globally, IWT project work in Mongolia, SMART patrolling system, EPD briefing, and results of VR work and their duties.</p> <p>In year two, the project cooperated with two local TV stations and provided them with three educational ads on topics of CITES convention, hunting regulation, and traditional hunting taboos. The two TVs ads aired four times monthly which reached approx. 91,000 people in Arkhangai aimag, including herders.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.5 ZSL partnered with the EPD led CSSG to reduce local IWT demand through livelihood support, including strengthening of the existing Village Savings and Loan Associations (X of VSLA members, X MNT loans, X MNT Social Funds, X# beneficiaries), and fostering small community businesses (X MNT net profit, X % members with incomes) by end of year two.</p>		<p>Currently, the UCC has 582 members (312 households) from 19 CBOs, of which 85.6% joined VSLAs. As of March 2023, VSLAs have MNT 75 million in the Loan fund. 96% of the members received loans</p>	<p>UCC will organize traditional forest cleaning in year three.</p> <p>Support the newly established wood product processing and trade center in Bulgan soum</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>(MNT 110 million for 6 months). The VSLAs' Social funds have MNT 7 million, and about MNT 1.4 million has been spent to support members, and MNT 2.3 million was used for environment protection activities.</p> <p>In year two, the annual forest cleaning covered 10-ha areas. CBOs sold 448 m3 trees (or 123 small trucks) at the local market with a 50 percent discount (due to the wood quality) to support poor families. As a result, 52 member households earned about 22.5 million MNT. Each participating household increased their income by an average of MNT 432,000.</p> <p>The process of UCC herders joining the new Bulgan Cooperative is ongoing. The Cooperative organized all members' meetings twice, bringing a total of 56 herders. In 2022, the cooperative purchased a total of 500 kg of cashmere and 1800 kg of yak wool from members and sold them to two factories with a net profit of MNT 8.7 million and increased the income of 40 households by about MNT 200,000. Also, the cooperative purchased 10,000 kg of fodder and 1,000 bales of hay and sold them to 70 member families at</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		discounted price (20-30% lower than the market price). It helped the herders to survive the harsh winter disaster with less livestock loss.	
Activity 3.6 X% of community members support protection of natural resources and engagement with EPD by end of year three (compared to the baseline set in year one).		In year one, the project collected the baseline data on awareness of local environmental infringements, changes in the condition of forests and wildlife, and how these and other social issues affect the livelihoods of herder households from Member households of the communities of the Khoid Mogoin Gol-Teel LPA. The survey covered a total of 81 herder households including 39 community member households and 42 non-community member households.	The end-line social survey will be conducted in year three to compare with the baseline perception survey to measure changes in community behaviors and attitudes.
Activity 3.7 Zero or near-zero poaching and X% decline in illegal logging in Khoid Mogoin Gol Teel Community protected areas by the end of year three.		In year one, one case of deer poaching, and 17 cases of illegal logging registered in Bulgan soum. In year two, 5 cases of illegal logging and 1 case of illegal wildlife hunting were recorded in Bulgan soum.	As SMART patrol continues in year three, the project will report the status of illegal activities at the of the project.
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 Awareness materials developed and approved by EPD and Police Administration by end Y1. 4.2 Proportion of national population reached by EPD IWT awareness-raising	EPD is becoming a leading environmental law enforcement agency, including IWT with close collaboration with the Environmental Sub-Council of the CCCP. EPD's public awareness campaigns and prevention measures take	A separate perception survey and social media outreach analysis will be conducted in year three to measure public awareness of EPD as the IWT Focal agency and public

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>place through social media platforms via both EPD and CCCP pages and TV channels by broadcasting targeted posters and video content. EPD also displays large Ad boards along rural roads across the country. The project annually contributes to the public awareness objectives of the INP funding poster and video content creation.</p> <p>In year two, the project financed the production of 24 videos as awareness-raising materials of 2-3 minutes in length describing the importance of 24 species of birds, mammals, and reptiles. In July 2022, the public awareness campaign used these videos on social media (4.1). According to EPD annual report, its social media content alone reached 114.462 people received 12.509 comments and 130.154 shares (4.2). A separate perception survey and social media outreach analysis will be conducted in year three to measure indicators 4.3 and 4.4 In year two, the percentage of IWT crime increased by 21.7% compared to year one.</p>	<p>understanding of IWT crimes and risks penalties.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 EPD development of IWT national awareness raising campaign to build on existing environmental public engagement strategy by end of year one.</p>		<p>In year one, project worked with EPD to develop 24 awareness-raising videos of wildlife and legal sanction about poaching and illegal wildlife trading which was used during July 2022 EPD</p>	<p>The CCCP that works on prevention of crime adopted the Integrated National Plan (INP), where the project was</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>campaign. The video content showing 24 species of bird, mammals and reptiles was shared on social media platforms with 200000 followers.</p>	<p>committed to support public awareness in year three.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 EPD piloting of IWT awareness campaign (i.e. social media, TV) in Ulaanbaatar by end of year one; updated EPD IWT awareness raising campaign implemented nationally by end of year two.</p>		<p>EPD with CCCP's Environmental Sub-Council jointly organized a one-month public awareness campaign in 2022. EDP posted project developed videos via EPD and CCCP's social media platforms with 200 000 followers.</p> <p>The project also supported the production of four tree planting awareness raising videos jointly with the CCCP to encourage tree planting. The social media of the CCCP shared videos reaching 110.2 thousand views.</p> <p>According to EPD report for 2022, the video contents were featured on 66 advertising video screens across the country, shown on 44 local TV stations (57 times) and 33 FM radios (for 28 days).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.3 Public awareness of IWT increase by X% (compared to baseline year one) by project year three.</p>		<p>A separate perception survey and social media outreach analysis will be conducted in year three.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.4 Public reports of IWT associated crimes to EPD increase by X% (compared to baseline year one), by project year three.</p>		<p>A separate perception survey and social media outreach</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		analysis will be conducted in year three.	

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

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Interception of Mongolian IWT increases as highly-trained Ecological Police Department lead counter-IWT efforts, using state-of-the-art approaches while integrating enforcement with community-led environmental stewardship, improving local wellbeing and public engagement.</p>	<p>0.1 IWT detections and seizures in Mongolian IWT hotspots increase by 30% (baseline TBD in year one) by end-year three (Y3).</p> <p>0.2 EPD-led IWT investigations submitted to trial for prosecution increased by 30% (baseline TBD in year one) by end of Y3.</p> <p>0.3 EPD institutional performance improves based on key criteria of the UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit and UKBF Dog Handler Accreditation programme, respectively, by end of Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1).</p> <p>0.4 Unsanctioned harvesting of wildlife/timber in Arkhangai pilot site decreases by 20% by Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1).</p> <p>0.5 Arkhangai community (demonstration site) wellbeing increases by 30% by end of Y3.</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>0.4 EPD Community SMART patrol reports; PUDD patrol reports.</p> <p>0.5 ZSL social survey, self-perception questions.</p>	<p>It is assumed that IWT detections and seizures will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project before declining as the effect of the deterrent is felt.</p> <p>The assumed projected increase is based on current and reliable law enforcement data on current prosecution levels and expert advice on the effect of training in evidence gathering and on successful prosecutions.</p> <p>UNoDC Forest and Wildlife Crime Analytical Toolkit criteria are sufficiently representative of local Mongolian conditions to assess operational improvements.</p> <p>The assumed projected declines in illegal wildlife and timber harvesting is based on the current capacity of SMART patrolling in the Arkhangai LPA site.</p> <p>The assumed projected increase is based on baseline levels to be determined at the project start, and on ZSL's existing community engagement and needs assessment results with communities at the LPA site.</p>

			<p>Senior UIA 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>Output 1.</p> <p>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.</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 UIA 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 passing assessment criteria, by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Curriculum at University of Internal Affairs includes pilot modules on forensics, intelligence, SMART and 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>1.1 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, UIA and City of London Police Forensics Department assessment records; SMART training attendance sheets, training attendance sheet; training materials.</p> <p>1.4 Updated UIA curriculum including topics on forensics, intelligence and CITES.</p> <p>1.5 UNODC Forestry and Wildlife Crime Toolkit assessment results; EPD training records.</p> <p>1.6 EPD intelligence sharing meeting minutes; lists of attendees.</p>	<p>The EPD continue to play leading role in environmental and IWT enforcement in Mongolia, with officials continuing to remain 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 beyond the project.</p> <p>City of London Police Forensics Department training programme is able to identify at least three suitable University of Internal Affairs instructors that have the skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD officers independently.</p> <p>EPD remain engaged in implementing SMART as part of their patrolling data management, with capacity to use it continually and adaptively going forward.</p> <p>Senior University of Internal Affairs remain receptive to incorporating international best practice into national training curriculum for Mongolian law enforcement agencies.</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>The EPD will continue to play the leading role in environmental and IWT enforcement in Mongolia.</p>
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Reduction of poaching at key identified peri-urban source sites and of IWT products at urban hotspots (markets, transport hubs) is 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 that increase 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; 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>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 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>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>UKBF dog expert able to identify at least 15 suitable Mongolian DD instructors that have the skills and capacity to deliver training to EPD detector dog units independently.</p> <p>Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology, remains engagement and fully supportive along with EPD and other Law enforcement agencies in the development of a harmonised high standards of DD usage, for Mongolia to become an example of best practice for other countries 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>Output 3.</p> <p>A scalable model of effective integrated law enforcement demonstrated through an Ecological Police Department and Community partnership supporting community natural resource governance institutions in pilot Arkhangai communities.</p>	<p>3.1 EPD-led Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) represented by multi-stakeholders and ca. 400 households (TBC), established in Y1; and 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 (109 households), 70% benefitting from loans (127 households), 30% benefitting from Social Funds (55 vulnerable households) by end of Y2 and a Multidimensional Poverty Index of the local community is decreased by 0.034 unit from the baseline in 2020 by end of Y3.</p> <p>3.3 Cooperative conservation enterprises integrate effectively, as represented by UCC at CSSG, with 40% members with diversified income sources (at least four sources) and the average income increase by at least 20% of incomes by end Y3.</p> <p>3.4 EPD-coordinated community SMART patrols conducted monthly (11 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</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>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>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 continues to yield livelihood improvements for members 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>The assumed projected decline in poaching and illegal logging is based on baseline levels to be determined at project start, and 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</p>
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	protected areas by the end of Y3 (baseline confirmed in Y1).		trail sites for beyond the life span of the project.
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>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.</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 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>4.1 EPD pilot awareness campaign materials; media statistics.</p> <p>4.2 Media consultant engagement strategy report; 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 awareness raising efforts are able to successfully build on the pre-existing reporting approach for other environmental crimes being established by the EPD.</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 are drawing on existing EPD staff skills and capacity, and ZSL's experience with IWT awareness-raising in Mongolia.</p> <p>Reports demonstrate understanding of awareness raising messages.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and past the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the IWTCF Standard Measures (see [IWTCF website](#) for details) and give a brief description.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
1B	Training on sustainable livelihood skills (Village Savings and Loan Association)	41 percent (196) were female and 59 percent (282 people) were male	Mongolian	478	499 (210 female and 289 male) 85.9 % of 582 people		977 (406 female, 571 male)	478
1D	Number training weeks			2	4		6	
2A	Number of cooperatives established		Mongolian	7	12		19	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	30 female and 53 males	Mongolian	83	515 (342 male, 173 female)		598 (395 male, 203 female)	500
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country		Mongolian	1	2		3	
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work		Mongolian	1	0		1	

	related to IWT product identification, classification and recording							
10C	Number of police officers trained		Mongolian	143	360		503	
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g. dog units, rangers, forensic services).		Mongolian	34	59		93	
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected			11	5		16	
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project		Mongolian	20	27		47	

Table 2 Publications

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	v
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	v
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	v
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	v
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	V
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	