Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2022

● IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 105
Project title	**Enabling collaborative crime prevention targeting IWT of Vietnam's unique biodiversity**
Country/ies	Vietnam
Lead partner	Re:Wild
Project partner(s)	Fauna & Flora International, University of Maryland
IWTCF grant value	£420,966.00
Start/end dates of project	November 1st, 2021 – March 31st 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	*November 2021 - March 2022, Annual Report 1* ***Please Note:*** *As our project was only approved from Nov. 1st 2021, this report will only cover 4 months in Year 1 up to March 31st 2021.*
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Project website/blog/social media	Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CcyT6aYs2zK/ LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rewildorg_rewild-is-the-proud-recipient-of-an-illegal-[…]GfR_?utm_source=linkedin_share&utm_medium=member_desktop_web Facebook:https://www.facebook.com/Rewild/photos/pcb.10161247175784305/10161247175369305 Twitter: https://twitter.com/rewild/status/1518685993959837696
Report author(s) and date	James Slade, Andrew Tilker, Dao Cong Anh, Laure Joanny, Oliver Wearn 30/04/2022

1.   Project summary

Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) is Vietnam's highest priority site for conservation of species suffering trade-driven global declines and threatened species endemic to the Annamites. Vietnam is also a well-known transit and destination country for trafficked wildlife. Despite many of its wildlife populations being close to extirpation by trade-driven poaching, Vietnam is one of the most biodiverse countries globally, with many endemic species while PMNP is one of Vietnam's largest protected areas at 94,804 ha and forms the heart of the Western Nghe An Biosphere Reserve. The park is also transboundary with significant forest blocks in Laos, forming one of the largest, most important forest complexes in the region. PMNP is one of the highest priority sites in the region for the conservation of threatened and endemic mammal and bird species.

Yet, PMNP faces considerable threats. Poaching for commercial illegal trade is the greatest immediate threat (either directly, or inadvertently because of indiscriminate industrial-scale snaring) to many of these species, including the highly trafficked Sunda pangolin, as well as five threatened Annamite endemic species, saola, Owston's civet, Annamite striped rabbit, the Annamite dark muntjac, and crested argus pheasant. These species are largely traded to wild meat restaurants in the region, and some species and derivatives are sold into international traditional medicine or pet markets. Commercial domestic and international trade is the greatest immediate threat to the project's target species. Authorities have been unable to meaningfully control access into the forest. The large size of the forest and its extreme topography afford it natural protection, but park managers admit that illegal hunting, mainly accomplished by snaring, remains a serious issue. Without significant reductions in snaring levels, the protected area risks becoming yet another "empty forest" that is becoming increasingly common in Vietnam. Hunting with guns and illegal logging are less prominent but are still reported. High rates of local poverty, demand for wildlife products in nearby towns and cities, and several recent roads built into the park for national security/border patrols, serve to compound the threats from IWT.

Traditional responses to wildlife crime are skewed towards heavier handed and tough on crime approaches, similarly, reflected in Vietnam's revised Penal Code 2018. We know from other sectors, such as drug trafficking, that severe sanctions can limit evidence of effectiveness in deterring crime and can be harmful to communities and may even lead to an increase in offending; this project will leverage the extant knowledge base in support of conservation crime prevention and response. In the first half of 2020, 68% of convictions resulted in prison sentences in Vietnam. However, severe punishment can have serious negative consequences on individuals (e.g., dangerous conditions in prison and difficulty reintegrating post-release), families (e.g., reducing income and stability), societies (e.g., prison costs). There is also evidence that sentencing is applied inconsistently, unfairly and in a discriminatory way, e.g., with more marginalised ethnicities having higher rates of imprisonment. By emphasising crime prevention and livelihood-level interventions/engaging communities at local level, this project will aim to limit the negative impacts of tough responses on individuals and communities that would otherwise exacerbate poverty.

Through this project, we will reduce illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in two intensive protection zones through novel application of wildlife crime prevention including community guardianship and ethical, authentic engagement of women and youth. We will advance knowledge and evidence impacts of crime prevention for IWT, sharing learning and resources to advance evidence-based wildlife crime prevention across Vietnam.
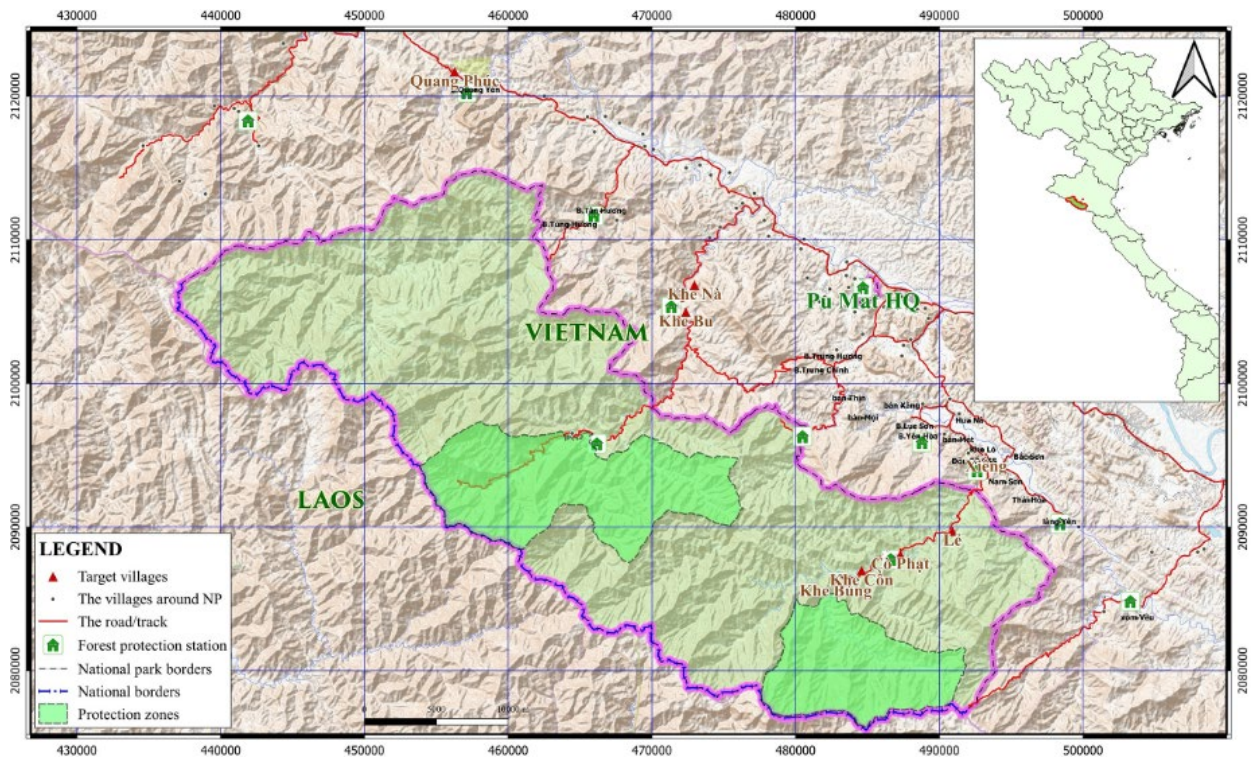
Figure 1: Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) located in Nghe An province, Vietnam. PMNP harbours a suite of globally threatened and endangered Annamite endemic species. The two intensive protection zones are shown in dark green, with the affected communities represented with red triangles.

2.   Project partnerships

Lead implementing partner, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) has been working in Vietnam for 22 years, with nearly 20 years of projects and support with Pu Mat National Park. Re:wild has been collaborating with FFI's Vietnam programme since 2018, with focus on Community Conservation Teams (CCTs), implementing and mentoring the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)-based patrolling and biodiversity monitoring across the Annamites. FFI's UK-based wildlife trade experts and Re:wild also collaborate on learning and resource development for crime prevention approaches, specifically designed for practical field application. As the lead field-based partner, FFI has been actively laying the foundation for the project at the site and country level in Y1 and collaborating with all partners by leading the strategy sessions for the crime prevention components of the project, due for implementation in Years 2 and 3 (see progress on Output 1 below and Annex 5). Other collaborative activities in Year 1 have been:

•   Translation into Vietnamese of the Situational Crime Prevention Toolkit which will be used for guiding FD and police staff through crime prevention tools in Y2 and Y3 (Activity 1.2).

•   Establishing Baseline Information for poaching threat and key species.

•   Holding an inception meeting. In March 2022, FFI facilitated a hybrid meeting from the Headquarter Office of Pu Mat National Park to formally acknowledge the start of the project and review the main aims and activities with all partners (Annex 4).

Dr. Meredith Gore, of the University of Maryland (UMD), has been collaborating with Re:wild and FFI in Vietnam since 2018. A conservation social scientist with over 20 years of collaborative, international, community-based, applied conservation experience, Dr. Gore joined UMD's Geographical Sciences Department in 2021. UMD's engagement in the project will primarily begin in Y2 and will be responsible for evidence-based monitoring and evaluation to measure success of crime prevention activities. Dr. Gore' research on the roles of women in wildlife trafficking will be a vital component of our Output 3: Community-level responses in communities

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contributing to IWT reduction through local guardianship. Although UMD's work will commence in Y2, activities to completed to date include:

•   Research and recruitment of two PhD students/conservation criminologists, who will commence work in August 2022

•   Supporting implementation and adaptive development of a Situational Crime Prevention Strategy through the FFI-led strategy sessions.

The Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) personnel and communities within and around the protected area are the main recipients of the outputs from this project. PMNP is also a supporting partner, having worked with FFI continuously since 2016 and with Re:wild and UMD, through FFI, since 2018. The conception of this project has directly evolved from the Park's support for crime prevention solutions which will complement their current law enforcement activities.

The PMNP Forest Protection Department has supported the implementation of this project by:

•   Supporting all field operations within the park, including regular patrols in combination with conduct intensive snare removal and illegal activities prevention between Community-based Conservation Teams and rangers in two Intensive Protection Zones in Khe Choang and Co Phat

•   Committing to providing information on illegal activities, patrols, and SMART data for expanding coordination on all illegal activities within PMNP.

3.   Project progress

The project started five months ago in November 2021. Though there were initial delays (December & Tet holidays), significant progress has been made in the time available for the project. All of the planned Y1 activities have been initiated to a satisfactory level and progress for Y2 has begun in some areas as well.

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Note: Core management activities have been captured under 'Project management' below. All other activities are outlined under their respective Outputs. Activities not commenced in Y1 have been omitted.

Project Management:

Upon the start of the project, a steering committee comprising staff from Re:wild, FFI and UMD was established and started meeting fortnightly. Due to the collaborative nature of the project a prerequisite for implementation has been to arrange subgrant agreements between Re:wild and other partners. A Change Request made early in the project (November 2021) was made to manage the project's timeline and Y1 deliverables, as following the holiday break in December and the Tet holiday in Vietnam, project funding only arrived in February. Due to staff turnover, minor adjustments had to be made to the project team in the final months of Y1, as agreed with LTS through a Change Request approved in April 2022. The team has also grown with two PhD researchers accepting a position in the Department of Geographical Sciences at the UMD, to matriculate in August 2022.

In March 2022, FFI facilitated a hybrid inception meeting from the Headquarter Office of Pu Mat National Park to formally acknowledge the start of the project and review the main aims and activities with all partners, including the Park Director and Vice-Director who reaffirmed their enthusiasm and support for the project (Annex 4). The main outcomes from this meeting were:

- The representatives of the PMNP officially stated they highly appreciated the objective and expected outcomes of the project. They confirmed with this support, they will have more resources to prevent illegal wildlife trade, hunting and snaring inside and around the park;

- The Park strongly supports the project and confirmed will be key partner to implement all activities;

- The Park representatives also identified some key stakeholders to be involved i.e. District Forest Protection Department, district police, border army force, and local authorities - which directly support Output 1 of the project's objectives;

- An MoU between Friends of Pu Mat Initiative (an agreement between all NGOs and stakeholders collaborating with PMNP) is under development, to be signed in May 2022. The Friends of Pu Mat Initiative has met many times before, but this will be the first official MoU.

Output 1:   Promote proactive law enforcement responses to IWT, shifting the focus towards prevention, by working with park rangers and police

1.1. Focus enforcement operations at known crime "hotspots" and network places, outside the national park (police), and at key access points or routes/trails (FPD), with all agencies cooperating to spatially plan and strategically harmonise efforts.

FFI staff, including the Park Protection Officer, while not fully embedded in the PMNP administration yet, have been funding Forest Protection Department patrols and advising on target areas to patrol, which has already yielded positive results.

1.2. Train and mentor personnel in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local police in crime prevention tools and methods, including place-based network investigations, situational crime prevention, crime scripts, monitoring and evaluation.

Ongoing Situational Crime Prevention Planning workshops specifically for PMNP have established the baseline needed to begin implementation and training of crime prevention methods in Y2 & Y3. Translation of the *Using situational crime prevention to address illegal wildlife trade: a toolkit* manual into Vietnamese was completed. These were essential steps to move forward with this activity.

1.3. Action-oriented research, to further knowledge of crime network places focused on intermediaries in the trade chain (i.e., beyond PMNP boundaries), led by the PhD candidate and supported by IWT and criminology experts.

The 6 Situational Crime Prevention Planning workshops are an essential precursor to this work. The 2 PhD candidates have been identified and will begin in August 2022.

Output 2:   Community-based threat monitoring and reduction enhances protection efforts within the Park's core, intensive protection zone

2.1 Maintain, improve and where possible expand community-based threat monitoring and mitigation (CCT) personnel and increase patrol area/coverage through capacity building and use of new technology.

November 2021 to March 2022, there has been an increase of nearly 20% patrol coverage in the Khe Choang area alone.

2.2 Integrate CCT patrol data into SMART to improve monitoring of patrol effectiveness and support adaptive park management.

All CCT patrols have been captured using SMART.

2.3 Improve coordination and professionalism of CCTs through the mentorship of a Park Protection Officer embedded within the Park Administration.

The Park Protection Officer, due to be embedded with the PMNP administration by the end of Y2, has been identified and employed. Work began in March 2022, already showing positive results for Activity 1.1.

2.4. Training to ensure level-setting SMART skills within CCTs and rangers in SMART usage and deliver advanced training for park technical staff.

In anticipation of this grant, CCTs at Khe Choang were given training in SMART- (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool), with an improved data model and set of patrol protocols in August 2021. The CCTs at Co Phat will receive the same training in early Y2, along with further training to the FPD rangers.

2.5 Stabilisation of key target species populations in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically robust manner using occupancy surveys.

Species surveys aim to begin in Q1 of Y2. SMART data from Q4 of Y1 has been collected from the Khe Choang IPZ from CCT patrols, as a baseline, and is currently being analysed. Data collection from the Co Phat IPZ will also begin in Q1 of Y2.

2.6 Reduction in snaring levels in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically robust manner using occupancy surveys.

Snare data has been collected from the Khe Choang IPZ and from outside of the IPZ. The Forest Protection Department still holds the data on the latter, but agreements towards data sharing have been put in motion. Data collection from the Co Phat IPZ will also begin in Q1 of Y2.

Output 3:   Empower community members to combat IWT

Activities planned to commence in Y2

Output 4:   Promote community wellbeing and support for conservation efforts against IWT

4.1. Create a system of household-level micro-loans and accompanying technical support/training, to develop community capacity for improved food production and/or diversification, identification of new commodities and improved market access, for more sustainable, non-forest-based livelihoods.

In March 2022, the project, in collaboration with PMNP and the People's Committees of two communes, launched two pilot models on sustainable livelihood development for 11 households living in the core and buffer zones of the park, which belong to the Thai and Dan Lai ethnic minority groups.

Output 5:   Share learning and encourage replication nationally and internationally

Activities planned to commence in Y3

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:   Promote proactive law enforcement responses to IWT, shifting the focus towards prevention, by working with park rangers and police

The core project team including representatives of partner organisations (Re:wild, FFI UK, FFI VN, UMD) held a series of six online technical meetings to train all project team members in crime prevention approaches and develop tailored crime prevention recommendations targeting commercial poaching in Pu Mat National Park. The team reviewed current law enforcement activities in light of crime scripts detailing the modus operandi of professional local and outsider poachers and developed recommendations to strategically adapt enforcement efforts in and around the park (Annex 5). This is an essential first step towards advising law enforcement teams on strategic places enabling IWT where they should focus their efforts (Activity 1.1), training FD and police staff in crime prevention tools (1.2) and planning action-oriented research on local crime networks, with the two PhD students (1.3), in Year 2.

In March 2022, FFI funded Forest Protection Department patrols in hotspot areas of hunting and snaring in the Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs) with no illegal incidents recorded. In recent snare removal trips outside of the IPZs (also were funded by FFI), FPD rangers detected and destroyed 211 active snares, 1 hunting camp, 2 hand-made hunting guns and apprehended 1 hunter (this hunter unfortunately escaped from rangers afterwards). These results come from a mass survey effort of 6 snare removal trips (prior to project implementation but providing a foundation for our baselines) that had been carried out in 5 rangers stations in the core zone of Pu Mat National Park, Khe Choang, Khe Bu, Co Phat, Tam Dinh, Khe Thoi ranger stations to survey snaring and forest patrolling in key sectors. The FFI funding for these efforts were supplementary to this grant, with staff time for local FFI-personnel from the grant being allocated to support the joint efforts with the FPD (Activity 1.1).

Fauna & Flora International has developed a Situational Prevention Toolkit to support the adoption of crime prevention approaches by conservation practitioners. This toolkit and associated facilitation materials have been translated into Vietnamese as part of this project (available online on the [FFI](#) and [Arizona State University Center for Problem-Oriented Policing](#) websites). This will enable appropriate training and engagement of FPD and police staff in Y2 (1.2).

Output 2:   Community-based threat monitoring and reduction enhances protection efforts within the Park's core, intensive protection zone

We have made significant progress towards this Output during this first reporting period. Pre-empting the start date of this project, we reviewed the operations of the Community Conservation Teams (CCT) in a series of meetings internally within FFI and with park management (consulting both the management board and individual ranger stations). As a result of these meetings, we changed the model, with clearer and more systematic patrol mandates and better oversight and training from a new FFI staff position embedded in the park. In turn, we believe this has led to improvements in team motivation and patrol effectiveness. Previously (August 2020-21 baseline), the Khe Choang patrol team covered 197 km per month, and a total area of 9.9 km^2. The CCTs at Khe Choang were trained in the new, improved FFI SMART data model and associated protocol for surveying and removing snares (including biomonitoring of gibbons) in August 2021. This predates the project, but was done in anticipation of this IWTCF grant, with match funding from IZW/Re:wild. Covid19 still impacted the ability to travel to Pu Mat for the summer and autumn 2021 period, so a Training of Trainers occurred in Hanoi and online. FFI staff based locally were then able to train the CCTs responsibly.

After improving the CCT model, our Khe Choang team now covers 222 km per month, and has covered a total area of 11.7 km^2 over a shorter period (first 8 months of the new model, vs a 12-month baseline - Activity 2.1), an increase in patrol coverage of nearly 20% in this one area alone. All these patrols have been captured in SMART by the CCTs (Activity 2.2 - see Annex 6).

Our review of the CCT model caused us to temporarily suspend patrols in one of the two Intensive Protection Zones (Co Phat), while we worked with the teams to institute the new approach. However, we are now in a place to immediately begin patrols in this sector and expect better effectiveness and more complete patrol coverage.

For the first time, the CCTs have been trained in systematic monitoring and removal of snares in PMNP. The data obtained from this approach will allow us to assess the impact of snare removal in a statistically robust manner over the course of the project (and beyond). Our initial results are encouraging: In one of the two intensive protection zones, the level of snares was shown to be low with only 4 snares detected and removed (Activity 2.6 - see report in Annex 7). This is, we think, evidence of strong conservation impacts from patrolling over the last 5 years in this zone. We will now expand this robust threat removal and monitoring to the second intensive protection zone and will report on the results in the next reporting period.

Output 3:   Empower community members to combat IWT

Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.

Output 4:   Promote community wellbeing and support for conservation efforts against IWT

In March 2022, the project, in collaboration with PMNP and the People's Committees of two communes, launched two pilot models on sustainable livelihood development for 11 households living in the core and buffer zones of the park, which belong to the Thai and Dan Lai ethnic minority groups (Activity 4.1). Three additional communities will be selected for similar support in subsequent years of the project. These interventions are to support cooperation in prevention of crime against wildlife trafficking in and around the park. Through supporting livelihood interventions in communities, the project aims to strengthen commitment of communities and to reduce incentives for wildlife trafficking in communities by improving locally supervised livelihoods.

At Khe Bu village of Chau Khe commune, north-east of the Park boundary, the project worked with the PMNP Management Board and three FPD rangers from the local ranger station, to consult with the nearest Border Guard Station and People's Committee of the Commune to organise a village meeting and identify four households committed to forest resources conservation. These households were also selected based on their skills in breeding livestock. Three households received 3 female cows and 1 household received 4 female goats. The provided animals are all of reproductive age or currently pregnant, as a measure to shorten the time of the rotation. Each household signed a commitment with FFI, Châu Khê commune, and the local FPD ranger station so as not to sell or kill the animals. The progress is monitored regularly by Khe Bu ranger station.

It is expected that after successful breeding, these four households will hand over the first batch of calves/goats (at reproductive age) to 4 other disadvantaged households in the village to continue to rotate the model. With the funding of the activity, we hope that this pilot will bring encouragement capital to households, becoming an opportunity to expand the scale of the operation in the near future. Two of these households are represented by women and were among the first to raise their voice and request support from the rangers and project. This is an encouraging sign for future collaboration.

In Co Phat village, of Mon Son commune, the project piloted the development of a model of growing *Dianella ensifolia* (L.) DC (also known commonly as Flax Lily) and provided seedlings for 7 households to grow on an area of 2 hectares. This is a native, medicinal plant with high commercial value and market demand. It is estimated that one hectare of incense root can produce 4 tons of fresh roots used in pharmaceutical preparations. The value of the root tree is much greater than that of some agroforestry species traditionally cultivated in the area. After harvesting, the raw product will be bought at market prices by local producers in Nghe An

province, so we hope the results from this pilot will bring real economic impetus to the Dan Lai people in this area.

FFI worked with Pu Mat FPD to find appropriate sellers and receive technical input for this activity. With this type of micro-finance loan, all necessary support will be provided for the initial recipients, with agreement that following the next successful crops, the early recipients will provide quality seedlings to other households in the areas, to maintain and expand this model within the village communities.

Output 5:   Share learning and encourage replication nationally and internationally

Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.

3.3   Progress towards the project Outcome

○   **Outcome -   Improved capacity for community guardianship, wellbeing, and livelihoods; targeted crime prevention and collaborative law enforcement leads to reduced commercial IWT-driven poaching of target species in PMNP.**

Based on the results of the first few months of implementation, the following outcome indicators have been addressed:

0.1 50% reduction in documented commercial IWT-driven poaching threat (from baseline established by end of Year 1), by project end.

Not assessable at end of Y1. Baseline information will be collected in early Y2.

0.2 60% increase in patrol effort / LE response is targeted (from baselines established in Y1) by project end.

Baseline information for patrol effort has been collected during Year 1 demonstrating that patrol effort was of 141 days in the Khe Choang IPZ covering 11.7 km^2, this information will be which collected for Co Phat IPZ and will be repeated and compared for Khe Choang IPZ in Y2-3.

0.3 80% increase in collaborative (CCT with FPD) patrol effort / coverage by project end OR 75% increase in information on suspicious activity shared by target communities with FPD (from baselines established by end of Year 1) by project end.

Progress made to increase patrol coverage (20%) and improve focused patrol to known 'hotspots' within the IPZs.

0.5. By project end, of the 600-700 households targeted, 50% report at least 10% increased income / improved well-being linked to project activities, and attribute this to commitments to IWT reduction.

Two pilot microloans launched on sustainable livelihood development for 11 households living in the core and buffer zones of the park, which belong to the Thai and Dan Lai ethnic minority groups.

As Y1 had been amended (through Change Request) to focus on implementation and establishing baselines for the project, we see no need to amend any indicators at this point.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Level

· Community as well as government conservation and law enforcement authorities' willingness to engage.

To date there have been no issues with collaborating with the communities or government authorities. PMNP welcomed the inception of this project and the CCTs are working closely with local authorities. At present, two of the five communities received support from the project (together with local government, the Nghe Anh People's Committee) and there are no foreseen issues on expanding this to the other communities in and around the core and buffer zones of the park.

· Community visits are not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.

At the onset of the project in November, it was still unclear how accessible and responsible travel would be to Pu Mat from within Vietnam, let alone foreign visits. We were able to do much work remotely however and FFI staff living in and near PMNP were able to conduct much of the work required in a safe manner, including community visits. Since March, travel has opened and barring any dramatic increase in COVID-19 cases, it appears as if we will be able to proceed unhindered.

Output Level

Output 1

· All SMART data collected for the park is deposited into a centralised database, accessible to management, for strategic planning.

Ongoing conversations to centralise all SMART data have been positive. This was reinforced during the Inception Meeting held in PMNP and virtually in March but has yet to be completed.

· Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.

No training has been affected by travel restrictions in Y1.

· Management staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of IWT impact monitoring and adaptive management.

Minor changes in personnel and management turnover have occurred at this stage (reflected in the Change Request) but have been managed by the project lead and have not negatively impacted the project.

Output 2

· Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.

No training has been affected by travel restrictions in Y1.

· Staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of data collection within patrol teams.

There has been no impact of staff turnover to date.

Output 3

· Safety in visiting local communities during the ongoing pandemic.

The first community visit was conducted in March 2022, to two of the local communities, Khe Bu and Co Phat. Visits were only conducted when all parties felt it was responsibly, ethically, and practically safe to do so. We are encouraged that this will remain the case for the other communities as well.

· Ongoing support amongst local leadership for attendance in community meetings.

Support has been positive to date. We have had no challenges with local leadership through clear communication and collaboration with the local People's Committees within the communes.

Output 4

· Willingness of communities to adopt new approaches to preventing wildlife crime.

No projected issues at this stage.

· Alternative income sources will not become supplementary incomes, with continued IWT activities on the side.

No projected issues at this stage.

Output 5

· Effectiveness of crime prevention strategies are evidenced / demonstrated in the timeframe

It is too early to say in Y1, but we are confident that this will not be a concern.

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

High rates of local poverty, demand for wildlife products in nearby towns and cities, and several recent roads built into the park for national security/border patrols synergistically compound the threats from IWT in Pu Mat National Park. By applying Situational Crime Prevention tools, as well as building local guardianship and investing in alternative livelihoods among local communities, we seek to reduce IWT in Pu Mat National Park while simultaneously reducing poverty among vulnerable forest-edge communities. Together, these approaches safeguard Pu Mat's irreplaceable biodiversity while improving the lives of local people.

We have made progress towards this higher-level impact in Year 1 through:

Continuing and strengthening snare removal patrols by the Community Conservation Teams, including building towards a 50% increase in patrol area compared to pre-project baseline for one of the two Intensive Protection Zones (progress towards indicator 0.2) and ensuring all patrols are recorded in SMART (progress towards indicator 2.2). Increasing patrol coverage and ensuring adequate recording of threat data supports demonstrable threat reduction for species that are most impacted by IWT in Vietnam.

Developing two pilot models on sustainable livelihood development for 11 ethnic minority

households in the core and buffer zones of Pu Mat. These pilot models include investing in building more sustainable livestock and farming practices. By providing alternative livelihood options for the poorest households, we will directly reduce poverty (progress towards indicator 4.2) and mitigate incentives for local communities to engage in wildlife trafficking (progress towards indicator 3.1).

4. Thematic focus

One notable achievement made in Year 1 of the project has been the initiation of two pilot models for sustainable livelihood development for ethnic minority communities living in and around Pu Mat. These forest edge communities are often the most socio-economically disenfranchised, and the groups most likely to engage in IWT. We provided livestock and agriculture program assistance to 11 communities as a first step in establishing a foundation for a long-term source of income, which will help reduce dependence and / or willingness to engage in IWT. These livelihood models are designed to be scalable throughout the life of the project and beyond.

During the first year we have also made improvements in the CCT model. By providing additional training to the teams, we have contributed to their professionalisation, which has shown through increased patrolling effort and proper documentation of patrols in SMART. The systematic monitoring and removal of snares by the CCTs will, for the first time, allow for the robust monitoring of snaring trends in Pu Mat National Park (and thus the impact of patrol efforts). More effective community-led patrol efforts are a strong indication that law enforcement has been strengthened in the park.

5.   Impact on species in focus

In this first period of the project, we have been able to bolster protection in the Khe Choang Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ), thereby maintaining very low levels of hunting. This included the dismantling of three hunting camps (found near the Laos border). Without these patrols, we believe hunting levels might quickly have returned to previous levels, with considerable impacts on the wildlife populations that are currently recovering. However, we do not yet have trend data available for our focal species to demonstrate recovery in the populations (baseline is being established; endline is in planning).

In the second IPZ (Co Phat), the project has likely not yet had impacts on the focal species. Due to concerns about patrol effectiveness (as noted above), we had to temporarily halt patrol operations in this IPZ but have now prepared the ground for a resumption of operations (beginning May 2022).

6.   Project support to poverty reduction

Our project will target the poorest villages and will benefit at least five indigenous communities living in and around the park, containing 600-700 households. For these poorest households, of which those inside the park are absolute poorest and most vulnerable, the project will provide measurable improvement in food diversity and/or productivity, food security, improved market access, more resilient farming systems, and reduced dependency on (illegally sourced) forest products. In parallel, the communities living inside the national park will for the first time could pursue a clarification and potentially allocation of land use rights and tenure. The project will pay close attention to differential, e.g., gendered and age-based, impacts of poverty, using disaggregated data and targeted consultation to ensure equal/equitable participation and to focus on the most vulnerable group(s).

In addition, by continuing the CCT model, we will create employment for 12 people, thus offering an alternative to poaching as a means of secure and meaningful income. The CCT will also have full social and health benefits, and medical insurance, in line with Vietnamese law. Re:wild and local partners FFI will also provide training, mentorship, and necessary resources to the CCTs, to enable them to better address poaching, thus empowering local communities to become wildlife guardians.

By emphasising crime prevention and livelihood-level interventions as well as engaging communities at local level, this project aims to limit the negative impacts of tough law enforcement responses on individuals and communities that would otherwise exacerbate poverty.

In March 2022, the project in collaboration with Pu Mat National Park and the People's Committees of two communes launched two pilot models on sustainable livelihood development for livestock husbandry and commercial medicinal plant cultivation benefiting 11 ethnic minority households living in core and buffer zones of the park (see more details on these activities above in section 3.1 - Output 4).

No evidence is yet available to demonstrate any impact on poverty alleviation, but significant progress has been made, which will underpin this. In Y2, a detailed livelihood and farming review will be undertaken, building on the socio-economic baseline and Knowledge Attitude Behaviour survey to be conducted in the first half of Y2. The main intended beneficiaries are local villagers living in and adjacent to the park. The project will fully achieve direct impacts on improving living standards of local ethnic minority people in the region by providing training on livestock husbandry and connecting farmers with enterprises that can support selling local crops and products.

7.   Consideration of gender equality issues

In Y1 of the project, it is too early to demonstrate the full impact of this work on addressing gender equality issues. However, progress made to date has aimed at a minimum 50% of households receiving livelihood support being female-driven. While our meeting attendance reports current still show a higher proportion of male to female participants, it should be noted that all of the Situational Crime Prevention workshops are entirely led by the team of female wildlife trade experts and criminologists.

Furthermore, Outputs 4 and 5, which will commence in Y2, both specifically address the role of women in IWT, and how support and engagement focusing on women (and youth) in communities can lead to behavioural change and crime/harmful activity prohibitions.

This work is a continuation of Dr. Meredith Gore's research into the correlations between women and IWT. Furthermore, the Situational Crime Prevention component of this project is led by a team of all-female criminologist and PhD students, applying their expertise and knowledge in this field.

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

Since the project's inception, we have been establishing the M&E processes for recording project activity and impact, to effectively administer this grant. Year 1 of the project has primarily been a planning period. To date, FFI-Vietnam has been collecting all data from the CCTs using SMART to monitor illegal activity within the IPZs (with focus in Y1 in Khe Choang, as mentioned above) and all patrol efforts, species observations which have helped to establish the baselines required at project implementation.

FFI has also begun to develop the monitoring mechanism for the community livelihood (micro-financing) objectives of Output 4.

UMD will establish the M&E system for the community-level responses towards the reduction of IWT once the PhD students begin in August 2022.

Re:wild's finance department has been responsible for monitoring the overall expenditure, while FFI-Vietnam has been monitoring the in-country budget daily. Each meeting held to date for planning the Situational Crime Prevention work has been correlated into an overall Y1 report (Annex 5).

9.   Lessons learnt

At the onset of this project, there were several transitions which initially lost us some time in planning and implementing activities. This includes the rebranding of Re:wild from Global Wildlife Conservation and Dr. Meredith Gore's move from the Michigan State University to the University of Maryland, the latter which we fortunately had accounted for before submitting the proposal. Still, we have had to be flexible with the new Universities policies and regulations as we've learned them as we go.

Communication has been key and it's in the times when this communication has broken down or been limited that have shown us the need to be flexible and creative in managing the project. Collaborating on a project with multiple partners across multiple time zones will always have its challenges and project leadership has required many alternative working hours from the 'usual' day format to attend calls and workshops which are suitable to staff in Vietnam. This has helped us to be patient and inventive when scheduling meetings and to delegate responsibilities accordingly. Moving forward, we have agreed upon a smaller leadership group to focus on higher level aspects of managing this grant while encouraging better responsibility and feedback from the day-to-day ground level operations.

We have had to maintain patience and understanding of bureaucratic processes, especially when time constraints have been tight. Understandably, some partners can turn things around quicker than others while following their internal procedures. Starting the project late has meant that we had to capitalise on opportunities to commence work on certain areas (e.g., establishing baselines and coordinating introductory meetings to situational crime prevention) even before we could 'officially' open the project through the Inception Meeting. We are finally in a position where we feel better organised and excited to commence the next, full year of our project.

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

Not applicable as this is the first report submitted for IWT105.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Progress has been made thanks to the long-standing relationships between project partners and the National Park. These relationships laid the foundation for materials development and strategic planning, specifically in the area of Situational Crime Prevention, which Re:wild, FFI and UMD have been collaborating on adapting for the conservation sector since 2018.The IWTCF grant gives us an opportunity to practically apply these materials, with the aim to expand their use more widely across Vietnam and the region.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

As the project commenced later than initially expected, Year 1 has focused primarily on establishing the baselines required for implementation in Years 2 and 3. Therefore, we do not foresee any challenges or issues which would impact our project sustainability and/or legacy as detailed in our exit strategy.

13.   IWT Challenge Fund identity

Since the inception of the project, we have included recognition for UK Aid and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund in all workshops, materials and events as required. On March 25th, we held an official Inception Meeting with Pu Mat National Park staff, officials, and project partners to formally acknowledge the grant (see Annex 4). Following the inception meeting a series of social media posts were made and shared by the project partners. See links below:

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CcyT6aYs2zK/

LinkedIn:https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rewildorg_rewild-is-the-proud-recipient-of-an-illegal-[…]GfR_?utm_source=linkedin_share&utm_medium=member_desktop_web

Facebook:https://www.facebook.com/Rewild/photos/pcb.10161247175784305/10161247175369305

Twitter: https://twitter.com/rewild/status/1518685993959837696

As the project continues, we have further social media engagements planned and look forward to contributing to the IWTCF newsletter.

14.   Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

To date, COVD-19 has only had a slight impact on our project. In Year 1 of our project, Vietnam had exhibited a strong response to COVID-19 and travel restrictions were in place until after the Tết Holiday (January 29th – February 4th), making it difficult to organise travel for foreign project personnel before the end of the project's first year. However, taking lessons learnt from the past two years of the pandemic, we were able to rapidly begin implementing the project through virtual sessions with all partners. The biggest setback to this has been time zone differences and other travel commitments for project personnel. We have worked around this by maintaining fortnightly meetings at times which suit many attendees and through consistent communication to keep on top of progress.

As movement restrictions in Vietnam began to ease, our partners in FFI – Vietnam have been able to travel to and from Pu Mat National Park, while maintaining all the relevant and responsible precautions in place to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. FFI project personnel are well-versed in preventative measures required when working with potentially vulnerable individuals and communities. While most workshops have been held virtually, we have also been fortunate enough to host hybrid sessions, where attendees who were comfortable and available to meet in person did so, while others attended virtually. This included the vital Inception Meeting to officially begin the project with the National Park (see Annex 4). Thankfully, all relevant project staff are now due to travel to Vietnam and Pu Mat in the second half of May 2022, which will be a principal start to Year 2 of the project.

15.   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.

Re:wild's Safeguarding policy is available publicly on request. We ensure our partners apply the same standards by incorporating a compliance clause in our outgoing grants and contracts. This clause requires adherence to these policies, reporting on policy violations including any compliance investigation or development, and pass-through provisions for any sub-awards. We

will not enter into any partnership without the agreement of both parties to this clause. Should any violation be identified we will determine the appropriate course of action, which may include suspending the project or termination of the partnership.

Re:wild will implement our policies in practice by maintaining close contact with project partners to provide appropriate oversight.Safeguarding policies were discussed with all partners at the onset of the project and both UMD and FFI have complete lists of openly available, robust safeguard policies that - even without the cascade of Re:wild policy, and their oversight - these key (implementing) partners will strictly adhere to, as they do with all their own projects.

16.   Project expenditure

■ **Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (November 2021-March 2022)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	■	■	■	
Consultancy costs	–	–	–	
Overhead Costs	■	■	■	
Travel and subsistence	■	■	■	
Operating Costs	■	■	■	
Capital items	■	■	■	
Others	■	■	■	
TOTAL	76,786	76,270		

● Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2021-2022

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Reduced IWT and poverty in PMNP contributing to species protection, and a model of community focused crime prevention informing effective IWT prevention nationally and globally.		As the project is still in early stages, no direct impact can be demonstrated at this time.	
Outcome Improved capacity for community guardianship, wellbeing, and livelihoods; targeted crime prevention and collaborative law enforcement leads to reduced commercial IWT-driven poaching of target species in PMNP.	0.1 50% reduction in documented commercial IWT-driven poaching threat (from baseline established by end of Year 1), by project end. 0.2 60% increase in patrol effort / LE response is targeted (from baselines established in Y1) by project end. 0.3 80% increase in collaborative (CCT with FPD) patrol effort / coverage by project end OR 75% increase in information on suspicious activity shared by target communities with FPD (from baselines established by end Y1) by project end. 0.4. Stabilisation of key species populations and 50% reduction in the primary threat to their persistence in the two intensive protection zones (from baselines established by end Y1), by the end of Year 3. 0.5. By project end, of the 600-700 households targeted, 50% report at least 10% increased income / improved well being linked to project activities,	0.1 No direct impact can be demonstrated at this time (end of Y1). 0.2 No direct impact can be demonstrated at this time (end of Y1). 0.3 Progress made to increase patrol coverage (20%) and improve focused patrol to known 'hotspots' within the IPZs. 0.4 No direct impact can be demonstrated at this time (end of Y1). 0.5 Two pilot models launched on sustainable livelihood development for 11 households living in the core and buffer zones of the park, which belong to the Thai and Dan Lai ethnic minority groups.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
	and attribute this to commitments to IWT reduction.		
Output 1. Park rangers, police, and CCTs implementing crime prevention strategies and evaluating impact on IWT (Y1-3)	1.1 At least 60% of protection activities are focused on preventative measures, such as targeting crime hotspots and place networks, by the end of Year 2. 1.2 70% of trained rangers from FPD report improved capacity in crime prevention by end of Year 2 with systematic information exchange between all agencies (Police, FPD, CCTs) by end of Year 3. 1.3 25% of protection efforts are investigating/targeting crime network places of IWT intermediaries by end of Year 2 from a baseline of 0% now. 1.4 All available patrol, investigative and wildlife observations are recorded for monitoring and evaluation, and all department heads and team leaders are supported to interpret data for IWT impact monitoring and adaptive management by end of Year 2.	*1.1 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 - Output 1 and Annex 5* *1.2 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 - Output 1 and Table 2: Publications* *1.3 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 Output 1* *1.4 Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	
Activity 1.1 Focus enforcement operations at known crime "hotspots" and network places, outside the national park (police), and at key access points or routes/trails (FPD), with all agencies cooperating to spatially plan and strategically harmonize efforts.		In Y1 the project team held a series of six technical meetings to review enforcement efforts of all stakeholders and develop tailored crime prevention recommendations	Joint enforcement planning efforts and advise relevant agencies on strategic crime prevention activities
Activity 1.2 Train and mentor personnel in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local police in crime prevention tools and methods, including place-based network investigations, situational crime prevention, crime scripts, monitoring and evaluation		Training materials on situational crime prevention translated into Vietnamese	Organise FPD and police training on situational crime prevention

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.3 Action-oriented research, to further knowledge of crime network places focused on intermediaries in the trade chain (i.e. beyond PMNP boundaries), led by the PhD candidate and supported by IWT and criminology experts.		Two PhD candidates recruited (CVs included in April 2022 Change Request)	Initiate research and carry out data collection to expand understanding of crime network places linked to PMNP but outside its boundaries
Activity 1.4 Evaluate and document impacts on wildlife and IWT for adaptive protected area management and conservation planning.		Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.	Continue supporting use of SMART to record protection activities and wildlife observation
Output 2. Embed community engagement into protection efforts by advancing existing CCT-supported patrols resulting in reduced threats and population stabilisation of key species (Y1-3)	2.1 50% increase in CCT area coverage within the two intensive protection zones, by end of Year 2. 2.2 100% of CCT patrols recorded in SMART. 2.3 One Park Protection Officer is embedded within the PMNP administration, by end of Year 2. 2.4 All CCT patrols have at least 60% knowledge base of individuals competent in Ranger based data collection by the end of Year 1 and maintained through the end of the project. 2.5 Zero population decline measured by occupancies for key indicator species (red muntjac, Annamite striped rabbit) in two intensive protection zones based on baseline data from Y1 Q4/Y2 Q1, by the end of Year 3. 2.6 2.5 50% decline in snare occupancies in two intensive protection zones based on baseline data from Y1 Q4/Y2 Q1, by end of Y3.	2.1 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 - Output 2 and Annexes 6 & 7 2.2 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 - Output 2 and Annexes 6 & 7 2.3 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 Output 1 2.4 Evidence provided in Section 3.2 2.5 Data curation and modelling is in process 2.6 Data collection for baseline is in process as explained in Section 3.2 Output 2	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1 Maintain, improve and where possible expand community-based threat monitoring and mitigation (CCT) personnel and increase patrol area/coverage through capacity building and use of new technology.		In Y1 the project continued and strengthened snare removal patrols by the Community Conservation Teams, including achieving an increase of nearly 20% of patrol coverage in Khe Choang Intensive Protection Zone.	Increase training for both IPZs and implement snare removals in Co Phat Intensive Protection Zone in Y2
Activity 2.2 Integrate CCT patrol data into SMART to improve monitoring of patrol effectiveness and support adaptive park management.		All CCT patrols conducted in Khe Choang Intensive Protection Zone in Y1 were recorded in the SMART database	Continue supporting SMART use during patrols
Activity 2.3 Improve coordination and professionalism of CCTs through the mentorship of a Park Protection Officer embedded within the Park Administration.		In 2021, we reviewed and changed the CCT model, with clearer and more systematic patrol mandates and better oversight and training from a new FFI staff position embedded in the park.	Embed Park Protection Officer into PMNP administration for collaborative operational planning
Activity 2.4 Training to ensure level-setting SMART skills within CCTs and rangers in SMART usage and deliver advanced training for park technical staff.		The CCTs working in the Khe Choang Intensive Protected Zone were trained in the new, improved FFI SMART data model and associated protocol for surveying and removing snares in August 2021. This predates the project start but was done in anticipation of this IWTCF grant, with match funding from IZW/Re:wild.	Increase training for both IPZs and implement snare removals in Co Phat Intensive Protection Zone in Y2
Activity 2.5 Stabilisation of key target species populations in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically robust manner using occupancy surveys.		Species SMART data from Q4 of Y1 has been collected from the Khe Choang IPZ from CCT patrols, as a baseline, and is currently being analysed.	Complete data curation and modelling. Species surveys aim to begin in Q1 of Y2.
Activity 2.6 Reduction in snaring levels in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically robust manner using occupancy surveys.		For the first time, the CCTs have been trained in systematic monitoring and removal of snares in PMNP. Our initial results for the Khe Choang Intensive Protection Zone are encouraging: the level of snares was shown to be low	Complete data collection for baseline: a similar systematic snare survey will be conducted in Co Phat Intensive Protection Zone in Y2

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
		with only 4 snares detected and removed.	
Output 3. Community-level responses in 5 communities contributing to IWT reduction through local guardianship and collaboration with CCTs and law enforcers (Y1-3).	3.1 All five communities are aware of wildlife crime and at least 3 of 5 of communities have adopted hunting prohibitions by project completion date. 3.2 More than 50% of members in Youth & Women's Unions report engaging with household members to discuss behaviour change associated with IWT prohibitions by end of Year 3. 3.3 At least 3 of 5 of communities have adopted an anonymous crime reporting system for communities by the end of Year 3	*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	
Activity 3.1 Integrate hunting prohibitions into existing village conventions and institutions to encourage behavioural change		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	Awareness raising in target communities and collaborative development of hunting prohibition
Activity 3.2 Empower Youth and Women's Unions to leverage interpersonal relationships to influence those engaged or complicit in IWT to comply with prohibitions		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	Outreach to Youth and Women's Union
Activity 3.3 Co-develop and implement an anonymous village-level crime reporting system.		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	Consultations with communities and enforcement authorities on appropriate crime reporting system
Output 4. Five communities report benefiting from livelihood diversification and attribute benefits to commitments to IWT reduction (Y1-3)	4.1 By end of Year 2, all five communities have created a system of house-hold level micro-financing loans and 200-300 community members (50% women) have benefited from training in land use planning processes, coupled with technical advice on market access, crop diversification, increased farm productivity and forest gardens (linked to micro-finance). 4.2. By project end, 600- 700	*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
	households report at least 10% increased income and/or diversified/more resilient livelihoods, linked to project activities. 4.3 At least 50% of villages inside PMNP have clarified Forest Land Allocation tenures by end of Year 2, and the tenure process is initiated by end Year 3.		
Activity 4.1 Create a system of household-level micro-loans and accompanying technical support/training, to develop community capacity for improved food production and/or diversification, identification of new commodities and improved market access, for more sustainable, non-forest-based livelihoods.		In Y1 the project set up two pilot models on sustainable livelihood development for livestock husbandry and commercial medicinal plant cultivation benefiting 11 ethnic minority households living in two communities in the core and buffer zones of the park (see more details on these activities above in section 3.1 - Output 4).	Collaboratively select and provide appropriate microfinancing loans to two additional communities
Activity 4.2 Clarify the tenure of villages located inside the park and support a process of Forestland Allocation (FLA) to secure their tenure and/or land use rights.		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y2.*	Review Forest Land Allocation tenure
Output 5. Replication of model promoted nationally and internationally through dissemination of resources and knowledge (Y3).	5.1 Staff from at least 5 national-level agencies and organisations attend a national meeting, to be held in Year 3. 5.2 Learning disseminated in at least 1 publication manuscript and 2 websites by project end. 5.3 Crime prevention training resources and learning freely accessible online by project end. 5.4 Staff in further FFI/partner sites in Southeast Asia can begin demonstrably applying crime prevention resources and learning generated by this project.	*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y3.*	

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements November 2021 - March 2022	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 5.1 Disseminate results to national-level stakeholders, through the Friends of Pu Mat forum and national workshops, and train recipients to replicate the approach.		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y3.*	Collating data and capturing learning for development for writing up and dissemination in Y3
Activity 5.2 Share learning with IWT practitioners, researchers and donors globally including presentations, communications and training via relevant forums/international conferences, partner networks and direct engagement.		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y3.*	Collating data and capturing learning for development for writing up and dissemination in Y3
Activity 5.3 Share PMNP case study and training resources online		*Not applicable in Year 1, planned to commence from Y3.*	Collating data and capturing learning for development for writing up and dissemination in Y3
Activity 5.4 Train FFI/partner staff and enable integration of crime prevention strategies at further FFI sites in Southeast Asia		Not applicable in Year 1 although the crime prevention toolkit has been translated in Vietnamese and is freely available online	Familiarising four other FFI Vietnam sites project managers with the crime scripting and SCP approaches in Q1 of Y2

- **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	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced IWT and poverty in PMNP contributing to species protection, and a model of community focused crime prevention informing effective IWT prevention nationally and globally. .			

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Outcome: Improved capacity for community guardianship, wellbeing, and livelihoods; targeted crime prevention and collaborative law enforcement leads to reduced commercial IWT-driven poaching of target species in PMNP.	0.1 50% reduction in documented commercial IWT-driven poaching threat (from baseline established by end of Year 1), by project end. 0.2 60% increase in patrol effort / LE response is targeted (from baselines established in Y1) by project end. 0.3 80% increase in collaborative (CCT with FPD) patrol effort / coverage by project end OR 75% increase in information on suspicious activity shared by target communities with FPD (from baselines established by end Y1) by project end. 0.4. Stabilisation of key species populations and 50% reduction in the primary threat to their persistence in the two intensive protection zones (from baselines established by end Y1), by the end of Year 3. 0.5. By project end, of the 600-700 households targeted, 50% report at least 10% increased income / improved well being linked to project activities, and attribute this to commitments to IWT reduction.	0.1 Patrol data, market surveys, price trends. 0.2 Records of patrol effort and enforcement responses. 0.3 Records of patrol effort and enforcement responses. 0.4 Camera trapping and snare density / occupancy assessments, with Y1 baselines and Y3 final assessments 0.5 (See Output 4.2) Livelihood household survey and desk based data analysis to establish baseline in Y1. Impact household survey in Y3	0.1 Community as well as government conservation and law enforcement authorities willingness to engage. 0.5 Community visits are not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.
Output 1. Park rangers, police, and CCTs implementing crime prevention strategies and evaluating impact on IWT (Y1-3)	1.1 At least 60% of protection activities are focused on preventative measures, such as targeting crime hotspots and place networks, by the end of Year 2. 1.2 70% of trained rangers from FPD report improved capacity in crime prevention by end of Year 2 with systematic information exchange	1.1 Crime scripts, SMART reports, annual reports 1.2 Pre- and post training assessments, training materials, attendance sheets. 1.3 Crime scripts, police records. 1.4 SMART reports, Pre- and post-training assessments, training materials, attendance sheets.	All SMART data collected for the park is deposited into a centralised database, accessible to management, for strategic planning. Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions. Management staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of IWT

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	between all agencies (Police, FPD, CCTs) by end of Year 3.		impact monitoring and adaptive management.
	1.3 25% of protection efforts are investigating/targeting crime network places of IWT intermediaries by end of Year 2 from a baseline of 0% now.		
	1.4 All available patrol, investigative and wildlife observations are recorded for monitoring and evaluation, and all department heads and team leaders are supported to interpret data for IWT impact monitoring and adaptive management by end of Year 2.		
Output 2 Embed community engagement into protection efforts by advancing existing CCT-supported patrols resulting in reduced threats and population stabilization of key species (Y1-3)	2.1 50% increase in CCT area coverage within the two intensive protection zones, by end of Year 2. 2.2 100% of CCT patrols recorded in SMART. 2.3 One Park Protection Officer is embedded within the PMNP administration, by end of Year 2. Activity 2.3 All CCT patrols have at least 60% knowledge base of individuals competent in Ranger based data collection by the end of Year 1 and maintained through the end of the project. 2.4 Zero population decline measured by occupancies for key indicator species (red muntjac, Annamite striped rabbit) in two intensive protection zones based on baseline data from Y1 Q4/Y2 Q1, by the end of Year 3. 2.5 50% decline in snare occupancies in two intensive protection zones based on baseline data from Y1 Q4/Y2 Q1, by end of Y3.	2.1 SMART reports. 2.2 SMART reports. 2.3 Progress reports and staff meeting notes. 2.4 Pre- and post training assessments, and competence evaluation. 2.5 Systematic and standardized camera trapping survey in two intensive protection zones. 2.6 Systematic and standardized snare occupancy survey in two intensive protection zones.	Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions. Staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of data collection within patrol teams.
Output 3 Community-level responses in 5 communities contributing to IWT	3.1 All five communities are aware of wildlife crime and at least 3 of 5 of	3.1 Community meeting notes, attendance	Safety in visiting local communities during the ongoing pandemic

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
reduction through local guardianship and collaboration with CCTs and law enforcers (Y1-3).	communities have adopted hunting prohibitions by project completion date. 3.2 More than 50% of members in Youth & Women's Unions report engaging with household members to discuss behaviour change associated with IWT prohibitions by end of Year 3. 3.3 At least 3 of 5 of communities have adopted an anonymous crime reporting system for communities by the end of Year 3	sheets. 3.2 Follow up surveys, community meeting notes. 3.3 A safe, anonymous and accessible mechanism in place with recording structure.	Ongoing support amongst local leadership for attendance in community meetings. Willingness of communities to adopt new approaches to preventing wildlife crime.
Output 4 Five communities report benefiting from livelihood diversification and attribute benefits to commitments to IWT reduction (Y1-3)	4.1 By end of Year 2, all five communities have created a system of house-hold level micro-financing loans and 200-300 community members (50% women) have benefited from training in land use planning processes, coupled with technical advice on market access, crop diversification, increased farm productivity and forest gardens (linked to micro-finance). 4.2. By project end, 600- 700 households report at least 10% increased income and/or diversified/more resilient livelihoods, linked to project activities. 4.3 At least 50% of villages inside PMNP have clarified Forest Land Allocation tenures by end of Year 2, and the tenure process is initiated by end Year 3.	4.1 Livelihoods initiative database, community meeting notes, attendance sheets. 4.2 Livelihood household survey and desk based data analysis to establish baseline in Y1. Impact household survey in Y3 4.3 Applicable Forest Land Allocation certificates / land titles are documented, submitted and registered.	Alternative income sources will not become supplementary incomes, with continued IWT activities on the side.
Output 5 Replication of model promoted nationally and internationally through dissemination of resources and knowledge (Y3).	5.1 Staff from at least 5 national-level agencies and organisations attend a national meeting, to be held in Year 3. 5.2 Learning disseminated in at least 1 publication manuscript and 2 websites by project end. 5.3 Crime prevention training resources and learning freely accessible online by	5.1 Technical/meeting report, meeting minutes, attendance sheets, meeting survey. 5.2 Manuscript for peer review, website entries. 5.3 URLs	Effectiveness of crime prevention strategies are evidenced / demonstrated in the timeframe.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	project end. 5.4 Staff in further FFI/partner sites in Southeast Asia are able to begin demonstrably applying crime prevention resources and learning generated by this project.	5.4 Documentation, e.g. crime scripts, strategies, training participant lists and feedback, presentations.	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1. Focus enforcement operations at known crime "hotspots" and network places, outside the national park (police), and at key access points or routes/trails (FPD), with all agencies cooperating to spatially plan and strategically harmonize efforts.

1.2. Train and mentor personnel in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local police in crime prevention tools and methods, including place-based network investigations, situational crime prevention, crime scripts, monitoring and evaluation.

1.3. Action-oriented research, to further knowledge of crime network places focused on intermediaries in the trade chain (i.e. beyond PMNP boundaries), led by the PhD candidate and supported by IWT and criminology experts.

1.4. Evaluate and document impacts on wildlife and IWT for adaptive protected area management and conservation planning.

2.1 Maintain, improve and where possible expand community-based threat monitoring and mitigation (CCT) personnel and increase patrol area/coverage through capacity building and use of new technology.

2.2 Integrate CCT patrol data into SMART to improve monitoring of patrol effectiveness and support adaptive park management.

2.3 Improve coordination and professionalism of CCTs through the mentorship of a Park Protection Officer embedded within the Park Administration.

2.4. Training to ensure level-setting SMART skills within CCTs and rangers in SMART usage and deliver advanced training for park technical staff.

2.5 Stabilization of key target species populations in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys. 2.6 Reduction in snaring levels in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys.

3.1. Integrate hunting prohibitions into existing village conventions and institutions to encourage behavioural change.

3.2. Empower Youth and Women's Unions to leverage interpersonal relationships to influence those engaged or complicit in IWT to comply with prohibitions.

3.3. Co-develop and implement an anonymous village-level crime reporting system.

4.1. Create a system of household-level micro-loans and accompanying technical support/training, to develop community capacity for improved food production and/or diversification, identification of new commodities and improved market access, for more sustainable, non-forest-based livelihoods.

4.2. Clarify the tenure of villages located inside the park and support a process of Forestland Allocation (FLA) to secure their tenure and/or land use rights.

5.1. Disseminate results to national-level stakeholders, through the Friends of Pu Mat forum and national workshops, and train recipients to replicate the approach. 5.2. Share learning with IWT practitioners, researchers and donors globally including presentations, communications and training via relevant forums/international conferences, partner networks and direct engagement .

5.3. Share PMNP case study and training resources online .

5.4. Train FFI/partner staff and enable integration of crime prevention strategies at further FFI sites in Southeast Asia