
IWTR8S2\1018

Exploring drivers of wild meat consumption and interventions in Vietnam

Wild meat consumption remains popular in Vietnam, even during the COVID-19 pandemic and despite law enforcement and communication efforts aimed at reducing consumption of protected species. Using crime script analysis tools and a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey, we aim to understand the scope of wild meat markets including motivations for sale/consumption, perception of health risks, and effective barriers to sale and consumption. Results will be used to develop a preventative crime model, combining enforcement and behaviour change interventions.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Hoang
Surname	Thuy
Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society
Tel	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Hoang
Surname Thuy
Organisation Wildlife Conservation Society
Tel [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type Other local charitable organisation
Name Wildlife Conservation Society, Vietnam Program
Phone (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Website (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Exploring drivers of wild meat consumption and interventions in Vietnam

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S1\1119

Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

- Reducing demand for IWT products
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Species project is focusing on

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

Wild mammal species observed for consumption - e.g., Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) and Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*); Masked palm civet (*Paguma larvata*), Asian palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), Owston's palm civet (*Chrotogale owstoni*), and Leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*)

Wild bird species observed for consumption - e.g., Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*), Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), and Yellow-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza aureola*)

Wild reptile species observed during initial surveys - e.g., Big-headed turtle (*Platysternum megacephalum*), Indochinese box turtle (*Cuora galbinifrons*), Oldham's leaf turtle (*Cyclemys oldhami*), Vietnamese pond turtle (*Mauremys annamensis*), and Clouded monitor (*Varanus nebulosus*)

No Response

Do you require more fields?

- Yes
- No

Q6. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Wild meat consumption remains popular in Vietnam, even during the COVID-19 pandemic and despite law enforcement and communication efforts aimed at reducing consumption of protected species. Using crime script analysis tools and a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey, we aim to understand the scope of wild meat markets including motivations for sale/consumption, perception of health risks, and effective barriers to sale and consumption. Results will be used to develop a preventative crime model, combining enforcement and behaviour change interventions.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

Country Vietnam
1

Country *No Response*
2

Country *No Response*
3

Country *No Response*
4

Do you require more fields?

- No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2022

End date:

30 December 2023

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

1 year, 6 months

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	£44,209.00	£55,789.00	£0.00	£0.00	£ 99,998.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % ██████████

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding of £██████████ will be provided from WCS's existing grants, specifically funds from a private foundation, and from its regional funds for staff time contributions including our Regional Coordinator for Combating Wildlife Trade (CWT). Matched funding will also be used to cover WCS Vietnam office's operations team.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£) ██████████

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

██████████ of the indicated matched funds are secured.

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Evidence

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document).

Illegal trade and consumption of wild animals occurs in Vietnam for food, pets, luxury items, traditional medicine, and zoos/collections. Despite the risk of zoonotic pathogen transmission to humans and promulgation of the Prime Minister's Directive 29 (2020) on urgent solutions for wildlife management since the emergence of COVID-19, illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and wild meat consumption remains popular in Vietnam, especially in urban areas. In 2021, on average, one wildlife consumer uses wild meat products five times annually, spending at least \$19 per time, compared to seven times with a cost of at least \$17 per time in 2019 (IPSARD & WWF, 2022). Species of pangolins, turtles, civets, wild cats and birds, are in the top ten commonly traded species for human consumption in large cities. During January 2018 – December 2021, WCS recorded 602 seizures in Vietnam; in which the proportion of these commonly traded species were, pangolins (15.3%), turtles (14.3%), civets (9%), wild cats (4%), and birds (2.5%).

The populations of many species of mammals, birds, and reptiles in Vietnam are decreasing, especially mammals (33% of species) and birds (46% of species) (Thuairé et.al, 2021). Vietnam's two pangolin species are critically endangered (IUCN red list). Illegal trade and consumption have been identified as a key threat to these groups.

With urban population growth in Vietnam, even low per capita consumption rates equate to large total quantities of wild meat consumed. Urban demand greatly affects ecosystems and national efforts to restore biodiversity, contributing to heavier pressure on wildlife and a threat to the income generation of rural communities whose lives depend on natural ecosystem services. Poaching and trafficking to supply this demand affect the security and economies of local communities through the introduction of other crimes, impacts on the environment and traditional enforcement approaches targeting local community members. They also increase the fiscal burden on the government to combat wildlife-related violations and crimes while those funds should be used for biodiversity conservation, economic development or alternative livelihood initiatives.

Previous work indicates urban demand for wild meat in Vietnam is both legal and illegal. Farm-sourced, legal wild meat is consumed in casual contexts and considered a popular traditional food and protein source for local residents. Wild-sourced meat is rare, expensive and for non-essential demand. Trade of wild-sourced meat is prohibited by Vietnamese laws but there is no legal mechanism to punish wild sourced meat consumers (Shairp et al 2016).

The threat of zoonotic disease is prevalent in all sources of wild meat and greatest along supply chains to urban and peri-urban areas where live wildlife and fresh meat from different species, are in close contact to people and other animals, and provides the perfect conditions for recombination and sharing of viruses and their transmission to humans.

This project will investigate drivers of wild meat sale and consumption enabling identification of preventive interventions to address IWT for human consumption. As an evidence project, this work will provide the information necessary to develop implement an effective crime prevention strategy in the future.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

Most studies on Vietnam's wild meat consumption since COVID-19 have focused on links between wildlife trade, consumption and the pandemic. Prior studies explored drivers for demand of high value wildlife products specific to consumers. Little information exists integrating attitudes and motivations of all stakeholders, including restaurant owners and staff, civil society organizations (CSOs), and wildlife management authorities to understand full market dynamics, and their perception and responses to IWT activities and associated health risks.

WCS will fill this gap by exploring and identifying perspectives of relevant actors involved in, and those monitoring, the wild meat supply chain in Vietnam. This will provide a full understanding of current drivers, including cultural and socio-psychological factors behind the behaviour of each participating actor at different trade nodes.

We will employ crime script analysis to capture the entire crime-commission process of the IWT for food consumption. The use of crime script analysis will guide understanding of criminal behaviour and actions and help to identify opportunities along the trade chain to design and implement situational crime prevention approaches. Results will inform the development of an actors-based preventative crime model that integrates enforcement and behaviour change interventions, including policy change, and guidance on public health risks.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

The project will specifically contribute to:

- NBSAP of Vietnam (2015): 3.1.2; 3.1.4 (b); 3.2
- The London Conference Declarations (2014): 15. I; 16.XI
- The Kasane Statement (2015): 2
- The Hanoi Statement (2016): 18
- The London Declaration (2018): 19, 20

This project will contribute towards the above-mentioned objectives and commitments in three ways:

- 1) Collecting evidence and developing a crime prevention model: The evidence-based research and health risk guidance will build upon in-depth surveys on consumer's motivation for wildlife sale/consumption, will help improve understanding of market drivers and will identify potential deterrent actions integrated into the crime script. Results of investigating drivers for wild meat sale/consumption will also help identify potential alternative livelihoods for those involved.
- 2) Providing operational support to law enforcement: The crime script, including preventative policing actions to combat wildlife trade/consumption will enhance law enforcement efforts through identifying effective approaches to prevent criminal activity creating effective deterrents for wildlife crime.
- 3) Raising public awareness: The project's advocacy actions will target a diverse pool of stakeholders including policy makers, law enforcement officers, public health providers, and restaurateurs to raise their awareness, not only about the seriousness, impact and illegal profits from wildlife crime, but also associated health risks of wildlife trade and consumption.

To operationalize these commitments, we will utilise public and private sectors to foster behaviour change in consumers of wild meat. Our initiative will contribute to prevent the decline of threatened and endangered wild species prioritised for protection in accordance with Vietnam's biodiversity action plan.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

WCS has worked closely with government partners to combat wildlife trafficking with a focus on traditional enforcement methods. This approach assumes that strong penalties applied through a functional criminal justice system, resulting in imprisonment, will deter perpetrators and others from committing crimes. However, in practice, often if an offender goes to prison, his/her network and even the individual themselves continue to be involved in criminal activity, through

increasingly sophisticated mechanisms.

There is a lack of information on why people still commit wildlife crimes, especially those involved in the supply of wild meat for food consumption. Quantitative research on perceptions of COVID-19 and wildlife trade, indicated a significant increase in the percentage of surveyed respondents who had consumed less or stopped consuming wildlife, in China and Thailand; however, the number remained stable in Vietnam (41% in 2020 and 39% in 2021) (WWF, 2020; 2021). It is unclear why people continued to consume wild meat, despite their perceived risk of zoonotic diseases.

To complement existing approaches and to inform future targeted work, WCS aims to develop a hybrid approach that includes gathering the evidence needed to design and support effective interventions from law enforcement (supply side) and behaviour change (demand side) to reduce the trade and consumption of target species.

1) Analyse current situation and trends of wildlife/wild meat trade and consumption in Vietnam
WCS and the Institute of Police Science (IPS) will apply the crime script analysis and social media measurement tools to update current understanding and knowledge of wildlife trade and wild meat consumption in Vietnam. We will also undertake a review of available papers to synthesize previously identified motivations for the trade and consumption of wildlife/wild meat, and to provide a detailed analysis of the patterns of the wild meat trade for human consumption.

2) Conduct a KAP survey on wild meat consumption in selected urban areas
WCS and IPS will conduct a KAP survey including deployment of questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with at least 180 respondents (120 men and 60 women) in Ha Noi and neighbouring areas targeted at current and potential wild meat consumers, restaurant owners and staff, law enforcement officers and relevant CSOs to understand the scope of current markets, practices, and motivations for wild meat consumption.

The KAP survey, will specifically identify:

- Drivers and facilitating factors, and potential barriers to prevent the sale and consumption of wild meat; especially economic pressure on those along the trade chain of wild meat.
- Internal driving and external facilitating attributes for consumption of wild meat including cultural, economic and social status.
- Barriers to change will also be explored to inform preventative policing and behaviour change interventions and identify potential alternative livelihoods for those involved.

3) Design a preventative policing strategy including potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions
WCS and IPS will develop a crime script that integrates KAP survey results of the wild meat supply chain to understand the crime-commission process and identify potential points for deterrent actions, including the introduction of preventative policing approaches and longer-term behaviour change interventions. We will consult with local partners to agree on a recommended list of future activities. We will then use the evidence-based crime script model and behaviour change strategy to design programming and to advocate for funds for the implementation of these actions, including applying for a DEFRA IWT Main Project.

4) Develop guidance on impacts of wildlife trade and consumption on public health risks and mitigation measures
Based on the evidence collected of risks of zoonotic disease transmission, WCS will develop an evidence-based guideline to mitigate public health risks along the wildlife supply chain and promote proper and safe practices while handling wildlife; and a policy brief on preventing these identified risks. We will then organize a series of risk awareness raising events targeted at different audiences; and consult them in the design of longer-term behaviour change interventions.

WCS Vietnam will also coordinate with WCS Indonesia and China country offices to organize a regional forum to share preventative policing approaches and lessons learned on preventing health risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption in response to the emergence of COVID-19.

Evidence collected from this project will support WCS Viet Nam in developing an influencing plan to affect policy and suggest legal changes to restrict wild meat trade and consumption and prevent associated health risks in the short-term, and end trade and sale of wild mammals and birds for human consumption in the long-term.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

The project aims to develop a better understanding of the drivers of wild meat consumption. This will guide WCS and law enforcement partners to design interventions that either remove negative drivers or facilitate positive factors that gradually promote the reduced consumption of wild meat in Vietnam. This will also contribute to the reduction of the trade and sale of wild mammals and birds for human consumption that WCS has advocated for since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Working with the IPS and other stakeholders, including Ha Noi environmental police, WCS will engage and build evidence-based data on the context and root causes of why people/restaurants keep serving wild meat; and why there is continued demand for wild meat, despite the zoonotic risks and penalties associated with illegal trade of wild-sourced species.

Through engagement with the Ha Noi environmental police in this project, WCS expects to show that responsive actions, such as increased seizures, do not necessarily represent effective enforcement and deterrent efforts. By participating in the implementation of project activities, they will also build their own capacity to conceptualise and realise preventive enforcement methods to prevent potential zoonotic disease spread originating from the high-risk wildlife trade nodes.

WCS believes that by conducting the KAP survey and developing a crime script, WCS staff will enhance understanding of key actors by categorising their risk perception to develop, implement and scale up risk mitigation measures in the next phase.

After this project, we plan to continue to engage with the lead stakeholder, the Ha Noi environmental police and other wildlife management agencies, in subsequent preventative efforts to address IWT in Vietnam for long-term change and sustainability. This includes plans to develop a IWT Main project from the results of this work.

Q18. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Wildlife consumer preferences are often influenced by gender. Motivations, purpose, and perceived product values often differ between men and women. Wild meat consumption is significantly correlated to higher earners who are usually male, notwithstanding their motivation for reinforcing status and income in society. This practice might deepen the economic gap between the two sexes and accelerate gender inequality risks over the roles of male and female participants involved in the wild meat supply chain.

As identified in previous studies, in Vietnam, men are the predominant consumers of wild meat, while market sellers are often women, with wild meat providing income and empowerment. However, we do not have information on the percentage of men and women participating in wildlife farming and other IWT activities.

Project survey questions will seek to understand gender-based roles within wild meat sale and consumption. The KAP survey will be conducted through same-sex interviews, target 120 men and 60 women as respondents and will be conducted at times which accommodate the schedules and responsibilities of women. Data will be disaggregated by gender to identify driving factors for involvement of men and women in wild meat consumption, criminal typologies, and possible effects on women compared to men. This will inform the design of motivation-based specific actions segmented by gender and messages that are gender sensitive and do not reinforce gender stereotypes.

Analyses of data will further ensure long-term behaviour change interventions and potential points for tackling IWT for human consumptions will reflect socio-cultural factors and experiences of men and women in the wild meat supply chain, particularly their roles, power dynamics and the relationships among participating men and women.

In the long-term, our designed crime script will be scaled up nationwide, targeted at preventing the risks of committing wildlife crime by different groups of men and women.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

Efforts to tackle IWT and wild meat consumption in Vietnam for long-term benefits, including species conservation, require a detailed understanding of current trends of both legal and illegal trade, and the underlying drivers of involvement in both sale and consumption.

In the short-term, this project will develop profiles of wild meat consumers and identify consumption behaviours including motivations and willingness to pay for wild meat in Ha Noi and neighbouring areas through a KAP survey. Obtained evidence will be shared with local environmental police to feed into their action plans, which will contribute to ending the operation of open markets and restaurants specialized in selling wild birds in Bac Ninh and Ha Nam provinces, and many different mammal species in Ha Noi. Results of investigating drivers for wild meat sale/consumption in these targeted locations will also help identify the roles and social-economic status of men and women in the supply chain and potential alternative livelihoods for those involved in supplying and selling wildlife for human consumption.

Community members engaged in trade of high-risk species are often impacted the most from health impacts. The development and sharing of guidance on mitigating public health risks associated with the trade and consumption of targeted species in this project will not only contribute to raising awareness of the risks in handling live wild species for wildlife farmers and restaurateurs, but also those of animal health and law enforcement officers in countering IWT operations. Engagement with and advocacy to policy makers and public health providers, and support for these stakeholders will provide long-term benefits regarding the prevention of future pandemics, and reduced impacts on human health.

The inclusion of KAP survey results into policy objectives and communication messages aimed at removing existing legal challenges to combating illegal supply to wild meat markets and preventing disease transmission from wildlife to humans will have impacts in both the short and long-term. These policy changes will help improve biosecurity of wildlife farms and reduce the risks of laundering wild-caught species. We also aim to influence the government of Vietnam to consider providing a legal basis for sanctions on consumers of wild meat.

In the long-term, gathering evidence for and development of a preventative policing approach will identify actions that will drive long-term change away from trade of wild mammals and birds for human consumption, and result in more effective approaches and benefits for species conservation. This will provide the basis for and a model for future work in Vietnam and elsewhere. The results and lessons learned can be adapted and replicated in other provinces to drive long-term change in people engaged in wild meat sale and consumption, and the way law enforcement agencies take actions to prevent wildlife crime. We also expect that the IPS, will identify opportunities to integrate the crime script analysis process into training programs at the People's Police Academy (PPA) resulting in police officers being able to apply the crime script in the development of their local tailored crime prevention strategy.

Q20. Pathway to change

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

This project will involve information analysis and a KAP survey to examine current trends in trading and consumption of wild species with high zoonotic transmission risk (Output 1). WCS will identify what motivates people to serve and consume wild meat (Output 2) and use this information to develop preventative and holistic interventions targeted at changing the behaviour of actors involved in supplying wild meat and tackling IWT of targeted species in Vietnam (Output 3).

By exploring data gaps in previous studies on motivations and barriers to wild meat supply and demand and using additional survey results (Output 1 & 2) and using regional experience on regulating wildlife consumption in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we will seek to develop a set of comprehensive guidance aimed at reducing wild meat consumption and preventing the risks related to illegal wildlife trade for human and animal wellbeing (Output 4).

Results of these project activities will contribute to the development of a long-term policy influencing plan that will outline a

stepwise process aimed at ending trade and consumption of wild mammals and birds in Vietnam, including recommendations for legal reform in key public health legislative documents.

Q21. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

As an evidence stage project, the next steps will be to expand on and continue efforts to realise a preventative crime approach and execute our influencing plan. WCS will document lessons learned and seek funds to expand the application of the crime preventive model in the criminal justice sector in Vietnam, including applying for a Main project through the IWT CF.


The theory of policing will be harmonised with behaviour change efforts to promote change from both the wild meat supply and demand sides, not only in Ha Noi, but other provinces in Vietnam. We will also mainstream this model into our on-going activities with law enforcement agencies targeting eliminating IWT in Vietnam.


Early participation of the IPS under PPA will help incorporate the preventative model into their research work and training system, including updates to lecturers and teachers for systematic improvement. If this model is approved by the PPA, it will be an opportunity for both pre- and in-service police to access educational materials. Building upon the existing partnership with Ha Noi environmental police, scaling and/or expansion to other provinces in Vietnam, through a peer-to-peer approach, is feasible once the preventative model and approach are proven. Documentation and tools will be replicated with adaptation and revision to the context of each province. Risk perception and messages on public health concerns will be cross-cutting to remind targeted actors including policy makers, law enforcement officers, wild meat consumers, restaurant owners and relevant CSOs, of the public health costs of potential pandemics versus prevention efforts at source.

Data and results on drivers of wild meat consumption will be widely shared to other WCS country programs and conservation organisations working on behaviour change communication and demand reduction. This includes TRAFFIC, WWF, Wildlife Support Network and interested agencies and diplomatic missions in Vietnam.

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


 [Map WCS Vietnam Final](#)


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 [References](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if you are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary	Minor	Unlikely	Moderate	WCS's internal control system is applied to minimize these risks: segregation of duties/functions, procedures for authorization, procurement policy, signatory policy, documentation trail, physical control over assets and records, competent personnel having high degree of integrity and operate within clear lines of authority and responsibility, and independent review.	Minor
Project funds are misused or not accounted for committed objectives and activities.					
Safeguarding	Insignificant	Possible	Moderate	WCS uses strict procurement processes to select suitable service providers for vehicle rent, which ensures having i) certified drivers; ii) vehicles well equipped with seat belts; iii) good vehicle condition; iv) vehicle insurance. All WCS staff are further protected by health and accident insurance.	Minor
During field trips, WCS staff face risks of transportation incidents;					
Delivery Chain	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Participants will be given information on activity objectives, methodology and expected results, both verbally and in written consent form to ensure their full understanding and voluntary involvement. WCS also develops a backup list of participants, in case an interviewee replacement is required.	Minor
Some targeted individuals and groups refuse to participate in KAP surveys or meetings to design longer term behaviour change interventions					
Risk 4	Minor	Possible	Moderate	WCS actively detects potential infected cases by testing before and after events, undertakes specific actions like choosing venues with strict prevention policies and requires all participants are fully vaccinated. In addition, WCS will prepare a contingency budget for covering quarantine cost should they occur.	Minor
COVID-19 quarantine cost incurred					
Risk 5	Minor	Possible	Moderate	All WCS staff are trained on the WCS Harassment Policy including detailed procedures to report incidents to their direct supervisors and high-level managers.	Minor
Harassment/sexual harassment risks					

Risk 6	Minor	Possible	Moderate	WCS will switch to the virtual work plan, including collaborating with targeted local authorities to secure the list of wild meat restaurants; conducting online surveys and/or interviews through telephone with focused audiences; and organising online or hybrid discussions and meetings on secured paid Zoom accounts to ensure security.	Minor
Due to severe pandemic outbreak (e.g. COVID-19), social lockdowns are applied on a large scale in the country					






Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [IWT-R8-St2-Implementation Timeline Vietnam v1.doc](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

Our logical framework is developed to make sure that we will be able to collect evidence of the motivation for sale and consumption of wild meat and the associated zoonotic risks. This will consist of (i) updating and analysis of the current situation of wildlife trafficking in Vietnam and the trading pattern for human consumption, (ii) identifying motivations to serve and to consume wild meat and willingness to pay for wild meat. The latter refers to our experience in using crime script analysis to identify the potential points for policy advocacy and behaviour change interventions and verify risks mitigation measures, including guidance on safe practice in handling wildlife and suggested legal reform to restrict wild

meat consumption in Vietnam. To help us in the tracking and measurement of outputs, we will be using specific indicators including: the number of participants in KAP survey (disaggregated by gender) and consultation/verification meetings, the identified actors and list of their motivation to serve and consume wild meat; the developed crime script with identified entry points for prevention; the number of suggested mitigation measures; the number of recommendations for regulatory reform; the number of survey trips and the number of organizations engaged.

Our key questions for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) will be: (i) to what extent has the sale and consumption of wild meat in Vietnam has changed since the spread of COVID-19? (ii) what are the motivations for Vietnamese people to sell and consume wild meat? (iii) to what degree of evidence will be collected to develop crime preventive strategies? (iv) what shall be done in terms of policy and people's attitude to change behaviour towards wild meat trade and consumption? (v) what needs to be changed in the project design?

Following our proposed logical framework, we will develop a MEL plan which will ensure that our designed activities are feasible and are contributing to and meeting set project indicators. Frequent (quarterly, half-year and annual) monitoring will help to check the progress of each activity and identify any challenge that might occur during implementation. Timely response and lessons learned will be documented to form the Learning part of the MEL plan. Lessons will be shared with the administrators of the IWT Challenge Fund, among WCS team and related stakeholders including the IPS, to ensure everyone involved in project implementation will be having the same understanding of implementation challenges and suggested solutions. Our Program Manager will oversee the MEL plan and WCS designated leads for policy influencing and law enforcement support, and focal person from IPS and other stakeholders, as appropriate, will regularly monitor the implementation of project activities and deliverables.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	36

Section 10 - Logical Framework





Q25. Logical Framework

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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible**. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-  [IWT-R8-St2-Logical Framework Vietnam v1.docx](#)
-  17/03/2022
-  18:18:33
-  pdf 29.6 KB

Impact:

Conservation of the Southern River Terrapin and Cantor's Giant Softshell Turtle is enhanced through development of a problem-oriented wildlife protection approach to poaching and illegal trade of these species.

Outcome:

Comprehensive evidence base for development and implementation of a crime prevention-based approach to prevent poaching and trafficking of freshwater turtles.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

A detailed understanding of at least two specific turtle trade chains including identification of drivers and opportunities for crime prevention.

Output 2:

Strategic interventions to prevent turtle poaching, trade, and consumption developed through a multi-stakeholder approach including Government, community, and civil society.

Output 3:

No Response

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

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

Output 1

Activity 1.1: Organise training and ensure ongoing mentoring for project Staff on the problem-oriented wildlife protection approach.

Activity 1.2: Organise meetings with project stakeholders to introduce the project and approach.

Activity 1.3: Collect and analyse information through field surveys and discussion with local community members, online open-source research, compilation of existing records of patrols, captures, voluntary reports and enforcement and judicial action, to determine drivers and facilitators of poaching, illegal trade, and consumption of the two turtle species.

Activity 1.4: Produce at least two crime scripts based on the information collected and analysed.

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Organize a series of local meetings to discuss the results of the crime scripts and identify strategic interventions to prevent these crimes.

Activity 2.2: Utilize the outcomes of the workshops to develop an agreed crime prevention strategy

Activity 2.3: Complete a case study or research paper.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

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





Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

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

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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

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

 [Budget IWT Round8 Stage 2 CLEAN](#)
 17/03/2022
 17:51:47
 xlsx 85.56 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This project is a new initiative. It builds upon WCS's long experience and significant contribution to combatting IWT in Vietnam. This work has reflected our efforts to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between different governments along the wildlife trade chain within Asia and from Africa to Asia. These efforts have predominantly focused on law enforcement actions including capacity building and work to better understand the dynamics of IWT, drivers of wild meat consumption and the most effective actions to prevent wildlife crime and combat wildlife trafficking.

This project will be executed in partnership with the IPS of the PPA, a national policing research and training institution for front-line law enforcement agencies working on environmental crime, i.e. Ha Noi environmental police and/or Ha Nam and Bac Ninh police as well. WCS has a long history of collaboration with the PPA and has worked successfully with them to support enforcement actions and capacity building activities.

This project will focus on collecting the evidence needed to develop a model where WCS can combined the effort of enforcement with the state-of-the-art behaviour change interventions to prevent wildlife crime and reduce demand for wild meat.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items

following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

We are requesting GBP [REDACTED] under IWT funding for purchasing 1 laptop for use of the project. At the end of the evidence project the laptop will be transferred to staff working on the implementation of the approach, including development of a IWT CF Main project proposal.

Q29. Value for Money

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

With our lead stakeholder, IPS, for the first time in Vietnam, we will utilize a crime script to understand the entire crime-commission process of the trade in wild meat for human consumption. WCS' established and trusted relationship with IPA, will allow immediate and efficient implementation of activities in the project timeframe, ensuring good value for money. This analysis is expected to provide valuable inputs to our long-term partner, the National Environmental Police Department in designing, informing and benefiting future initiatives, leading to more efficient and effective responses to IWT. Experience and lessons learned from this project will help us to design a long-term behaviour change strategy that will lead directly to the development of a DEFRA IWT Main Project, which will be mainstreamed into WCS's ongoing work, ensuring project sustainability and implementation of the behaviour change strategy.

WCS' presence in the target locations and relationships with local law enforcement agencies, especially environmental police and prosecutors of Ha Noi, Ha Nam and Bac Ninh is a major asset for this project and the project will benefit from WCS's internal local, regional and global expertise on IWT. Our internal controls and project management will monitor the responsible, efficient and transparent use of project funds. This project will also provide high value for money, by leveraging the capacities and resources of related individuals, groups and government agencies and securing resources from different donors.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked

We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised

Checked

We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards

Checked

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

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

All staff are provided with and trained on the WCS Safeguarding Policy, Harassment Policy, Whistle-blower Policy and Code of Conduct. Government partners and stakeholders are bound to Vietnam People's Police Law, Code of Conduct, Five Oaths of Honour, and 10 articles of discipline. WCS and our government partners will comply with all applicable laws in the country, and WCS and Vietnam Ministry of Public Security policies to ensure the safety of involved people, including wild meat consumers, restaurant owners and staff, civil society organisations, and wildlife management authorities. WCS, its partners and professional consultants will:

- design and undertake activities in accordance with all above policies and regulations.
- conduct surveys and interviews based on research ethics and methodology, that is respect, fairness, voluntary informed consent, confidentiality and integrity.
- process, analyse, maintain and share properly and responsibly the collected information with only relevant people and government management authorities for the agreed project objectives, creating no harm to involved people.
- ensure that safe, appropriate, accessible means of reporting safeguarding violations are made available to WCS personnel, staff from IPS, and the engaged people with whom we work.

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

WCS will ensure Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval is granted before executing the KAP survey, in which human subjects will be involved. Approval will be secured from the Ha Noi School of Public Health or another authorised institution. Informed consent forms will be developed and obtained and deployed prior to any interviews and discussion with KAP survey respondents.

Data from the KAP survey and from any other sources will be anonymous and kept in a safe and secure environment. Only processed information will be shared for reference and intervention development in any potential projects with proper acknowledgement to the IWT Challenge Fund to local authorities, partners and related stakeholders.

Rights and safety of project staff, partners, stakeholders and any others who may be involved in the project activities will be ensured. Evidence from this project will not be used to disadvantage anyone or threaten any restaurant facility or destroy any of their clients. However, information will be extracted and incorporated into relevant briefs and updates to be used by the PPA as a training institution and Ha Noi police department in addressing the issues of wild meat supply chain and illegal trade of wild mammals and birds.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No


Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Q32 FCDO notifications_email_exchange](#)

 14/03/2022

 19:00:35

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Thuy Hoang	Project Leader	11	Checked
Thanh Tran	Leading the work on policing and law enforcement enhancement with involvement of the Law Enforcement Assistance (LEA) team	22	Checked
Nga Nguyen	In charge of identifying health risks and policy influencing with other team members of the Policy Influencing (PI) team	21	Checked
Anh Cao	Overseeing financial and Risk Management with other team members in the Operations team	21	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Trung Pham	Facilitating partner engagement and technical assurance of the whole program and engaging other members of the Communication team	10	Checked

No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

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

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

-  IWT Vietnam Proposal CVs
-  11/03/2022
-  16:02:30
-  pdf 2.44 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name: Wildlife Conservation Society, Vietnam

Website address: www.wcs.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

WCS has worked in Viet Nam since 2006, with the primary goal of enhancing the enforcement effectiveness in preventing, combating and handling wildlife crime. We prioritize some key areas of work such as legislation, capacity building, intelligence sharing, inter-agency and international collaboration that can impact the illegal wildlife trading networks in Viet Nam and eventually support law enforcement agencies to arrest and effectively handle wildlife-related violations and crime. At the same time, we identify zoonotic disease risks along wildlife trade chains for early detection and prevention risks to human and animal health at key interfaces. Our country office is in Ha Noi, with about 25 staff members.

In consultation with our lead stakeholders, the IPS, WCS has led the overall development of this project. It will oversee the implementation of all activities, monitor the indicators and be responsible for project reporting. Specifically, WCS will conduct the analysis of situation of wildlife trade and consumption in Vietnam, KAP survey and develop guidance on preventing identified health risks. Meanwhile, WCS will collaborate with IPS to develop the preventive policing strategy and identify the potential entry points for long-term behaviour change interventions.

Allocated budget (proportion or value): ██████████

Represented on the Project Board No

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

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?
 Yes

1. Partner Name: Institute of Police Science (IPS), The People's Police Academy (PPA), Hanoi, Vietnam

Website address: People's Police Academy (ppa.edu.vn)

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Institute of Police Science (IPS) was established under the People's Police Academy (PPA) by the Decision No. 5059/QD-BCA of the Ministry of Public Security dated August 20, 2015. The IPS was formed by merging five units, the Center for Criminology and Crime Investigation, the Traffic Safety Research Center, the PPA's Journal, the IPS Office and the Center for Research and Development of Police Theory. Currently, there are 44 officers in the IPS including a team of senior professionals with high professional qualifications and extensive experience in both research and teaching.

The Institute is mandated to support the PPA in organizing scientific and technological research and application activities; research theory and practice in the fields of crime and crime prevention, crime investigation, social order and safety assurance, building capacity and competency for the police force through training programs, workshops, conferences, seminars and scientific talks; and publishing publications and magazines.

In this project, the IPS is a stakeholder rather than partner and will support crime script analysis to understand the entire crime-commission process of the IWT for human consumption. IPS will support consultation with relevant government authorities and law enforcement agencies to identify entry points for delivering future crime prevention strategies.

Allocated budget: █████

Represented on the Project Board No

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

2. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details *No Response*
(including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details *No Response*
(including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No


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

No Response


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

 [IWT-R8-St2-Cover letter Vietnam signed](#)


 18/03/2022

 17:41:08

 pdf 841.99 KB

 [IWT Letters of Support WCS](#)

 15/03/2022

 15:05:01

 pdf 617.16 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT084	Andrew Dunn	Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor
IWT080	Robert Wallace	Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia
IWT076	Roan Balas McNab	Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor
IWT075	Edgard Herrera	Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia
IWT073	Simon Nampindo	Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda
IWT069	Sofi Mardiah	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

I apply for a grant of





£99,998.00

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





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





- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see [Financial Guidance](#)) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Executive Vice President for Global Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Joe W. Signature 2  18/03/2022  17:47:43  jpg 41.3 KB
Date	18 March 2022





Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





 [Audited Financial Statements 2021 WCS](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:37
 pdf 375.63 KB





 [Audited Financial Statements 2020 WCS \(1\)](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:37
 pdf 355.93 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [1. WCS Safeguarding Policy FINAL EN 2020 1203](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:48
 pdf 517.23 KB

 [2. WCS Harassment Sexual Harassment Policy Revised Feb 2021](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:48
 pdf 413.84 KB

 [3. WCS Code of Conduct APPROVED 2019-02-26](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:48
 pdf 239.39 KB

 [4. WCS Whistleblower Policy English Approved 2014-05-19 \(2017-12-06\)](#)
 14/03/2022
 20:23:47
 pdf 198.65 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly

project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).