

# **IWTEVR9S2\1006**

## **Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents**

We will develop a novel approach to address illegal harvesting of threatened succulents from the Succulent Karoo, South Africa. Our 'Safe Space' model aims to reduce poaching of Conophytum succulents at a pilot site, which if successful, we will replicate more widely. Activities include identifying succulent hotspot priority areas, engaging with land custodians and farmworkers to identify one pilot area, developing measures to counter poaching through empowerment of land custodians, identifying alternative livelihood options, and strategies to reduce gender inequality.



# IWTEVR9S2\1006

Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents

## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Tim  
**Surname** Jackson  
**Organisation** Endangered Wildlife Trust  
**Website (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Tel (Mobile)** [REDACTED]  
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**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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### CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Andrew  
**Surname** Taylor  
**Organisation** Endangered Wildlife Trust  
**Website (Work)** [REDACTED]  
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### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
<b>Name</b>	Endangered Wildlife Trust
<b>Phone (Fax)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

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### Q3. Title:

Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEVR9S1\1001

IWTEVR9S1\1040

### 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, and ticking objectives that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.**

Strengthening law enforcement

### Q5. Species project is focusing on

**Please include both the common name and scientific name.**

Button plant (Conophytum truncatum viridactum)

Button plant (Conophytum minimum)

Button plant (Conophytum piluliforme)

Other IWT-threatened button plant species (Conophytum spp.) as confirmed through this project

**Do you require more fields?**

No

### Q6. Summary of project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on**

**undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

We will develop a novel approach to address illegal harvesting of threatened succulents from the Succulent Karoo, South Africa. Our 'Safe Space' model aims to reduce poaching of Conophytum succulents at a pilot site, which if successful, we will replicate more widely. Activities include identifying succulent hotspot priority areas, engaging with land custodians and farmworkers to identify one pilot area, developing measures to counter poaching through empowerment of land custodians, identifying alternative livelihood options, and strategies to reduce gender inequality.

### **Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**

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#### **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.**

<b>Country 1</b>	South Africa	<b>Country 2</b>	No Response
<b>Country 3</b>	No Response	<b>Country 4</b>	No Response

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**Do you require more fields?**

No

#### **Q8. Project dates**

<b>Start date:</b>	<b>End date:</b>	<b>Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):</b>
01 July 2023	30 September 2024	15 months

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#### **Q9. Budget summary**

<b>Year:</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>Total Request</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	██████████	██████████	██████████

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

████

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Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The EWT already secured funding for this period to work in the Klein Karoo region around Anysberg. These funds are being used to increase protection of threatened species and habitats, to conduct biodiversity surveys, research threatened cryptic species, and work with the local community through E-learning opportunities. Should we identify a suitable Safe Space within this area, we will align some of our work for this IWT Fund project, with staff travel and time associated with our Anysberg project.

**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?

Our project does not rely on a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding.

## **Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches**

### **Q12. 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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?**

**Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should 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) and outline whether there have been any specific requests for this work.**

Succulents are drought-resistant plants that store water in fleshy leaves, stems or roots<sup>1</sup>. They are not a taxonomic category but rather an ecological grouping comprising many different plant families. Of the ~10,000 species worldwide, about one-third occur in the Succulent Karoo Biome, an area of 111,000km<sup>2</sup> that straddles western South Africa and south-western Namibia. This biome is the world's only entirely arid region diversity hotspot and 40% of the succulent species are endemic<sup>2</sup>.

Succulents vary tremendously in shape and size, and many are highly sought after by plant collectors. This demand drives an illegal trade that has grown substantially in the last few years and there has been a catastrophic increase in illegal harvesting of succulents that is pushing some species to the edge of extinction<sup>3</sup>. With an estimated 1.5-million succulents poached from the Succulent Karoo in the last three years and confiscated plants increasing by 250% per annum<sup>4</sup> this is an issue of national concern.

Many rare and endemic succulent *Conophytum* spp. occur in small, localised populations, which makes them susceptible to extinction in the wild when they are exposed to unsustainable illegal harvesting (poaching)<sup>5</sup>. The recently revised Red List has listed many *Conophytum* species as CR, EN and VU<sup>6</sup>.

The escalation in succulent poaching is driven by several factors including growing overseas markets, expanding online trade, and limited in situ protection measures<sup>3</sup>. These IWT opportunities are coupled to a lack of sustainable economic activities across the Succulent Karoo, an area with substantial local socio-economic challenges that have been exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19. Illegal harvesting is now mostly done by people living near the succulents, where community members, hard hit by rising unemployment, are hired to collect plants illegally. If caught and prosecuted poaching succulents, they face criminal charges, which increases their financial hardship and that of their families.

The scale of the Succulent Karoo means that we cannot practically cover the whole region in one project (although we expect the approach to be scalable). Instead, we will focus on farming communities in the Klein Karoo, a more manageable area where the EWT currently has a working footprint. In this area ~20% of people are unemployed, another 30% are economically inactive, and <20% of people finish secondary school.

**Needs:** To reduce illegal harvesting of succulents; reduce the involvement of local people in the illegal harvesting; and alleviate economic hardship.

**Challenges:** Vast areas make it hard to detect poachers; limited law enforcement capacity relative to the area; limited knowledge and capacity amongst land-custodians to deter poachers; high incentive for poor locals to make money from poaching; protecting a succulent species in one area might not prevent extinction of a different species in another area.

**Opportunities:** Safe Spaces will improve situational awareness and security and reduce poaching; improve socio-economic conditions for locals; provide a scalable solution to apply over larger areas.

While this work has not been specifically requested of EWT, it responds to objectives 3 and 5 of the national response strategy developed by the South African government<sup>3</sup>.

### **Q13. 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.**

The rapid growth in illegal succulent trade occurred recently, and the South African conservation sector is still developing appropriate responses. Our project contributes towards two of the seven objectives of the National Response Strategy (2022), developed by SANBI and DFFE, namely:

Objective 3 aims to capacitate the law enforcement sector to enable more effective action against illegal collection. While law enforcement agencies may use intelligence, roadblocks, and screening at airports to reduce trafficking, they face severe capacity limitations and are under-resourced to effectively patrol the vast Succulent Karoo. Alternatively, our approach works with land custodians and farmworkers, in situ, to develop a 'Safe Space' that will empower them to play a greater role in protecting their own land and conserve succulents. Typically living on their properties, these stakeholders are highly motivated to prevent poaching and other crime, as this increases overall security.

Objective 5 aims to reduce pressure on wild succulents by engaging with communities and facilitating livelihood diversification. A recent socio-economic intervention stakeholder workshop organised by SANBI, revealed limited understanding of the local drivers of succulent poaching. Our project will improve this understanding by assessing the needs of local people and developing approaches to meet these needs without poaching.

## Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

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### **Q14. 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.**

As detailed above, our project will contribute to Objectives 3 and 5 of South Africa's recently approved 'National Response Strategy and Action Plan to Address the Illegal Trade in South African Succulent Flora'. Objective 3 aims to capacitate the enforcement sector to enable more effective action against illegal collection. Objective 5 aims to reduce pressure on wild succulents by engaging with communities and facilitating diversification of livelihoods. We will contribute towards this by conducting social research to understand the needs of farmworkers and local people. This will allow development of strategies to meet those needs without poaching.

Regarding South Africa's NBSAP, the project aligns with, and contributes towards, the following Strategic Objectives:

- 3.1 Our succulent mapping work will use science-based biodiversity tools to inform planning and decision-making;
- 4.1 Our planned engagement with landowners/custodians will raise awareness of the value of biodiversity as well as empower them to protect it;
- 4.2 People will be mobilised to conserve biodiversity;
- 6.1 Our ground-truthing fieldwork will contribute to foundational data sets on species and ecosystems; and
- 6.3 Our identification of potential Safe Spaces will highlight priority areas for the management and conservation of biodiversity assets.

Following the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade 2014 Declaration, the long-term goal of this project is to contribute to Action D, XVII: Recognise the negative impact of illegal wildlife trade on sustainable livelihoods and economic development; and XX: Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife.

## Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Post Project Sustainability

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### **Q15. Methodology**

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

- **How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.**
- **The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why**

**you expect it will be successful in this context.**

- **How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).**
- **What will be the main activities and where will these take place?**
- **The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.**
- **How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

Our Evidence Project will develop a plan for a pilot 'Safe Space' for succulents. We define a Safe Space as a geographic area where multiple land custodians agree to cooperate to combat activities damaging to biodiversity, in this instance, succulent poaching. This Safe Space will be scalable, and implementation of the pilot will require an IWTC Main Project, or similar, funding. The project is based in a UMIC country as this is where the illegal trade occurs.

Our methodology includes four main actions:

- 1) Site selection;
- 2) Engagement with stakeholders in the Klein Karoo (including landowners, farmworkers and families, farmers associations and law enforcement agencies) to understand their needs, socio-economic conditions, gender issues, and the drivers of succulent poaching;
- 3) Developing a plan to improve the socio-economic conditions of farmworkers, especially in known succulent poaching areas, that considers how the community can contribute to succulent protection rather; and
- 4) Developing a Safe Space security plan.

Reflections: The EWT has a permanent presence in the Karoo with first-hand experience of the challenges landowners face from succulent collectors. Generally, landowners are not well informed regarding their rights, how to protect their properties safely, or how to collect evidence, yet they can form a legitimate first line of defence in preventing poaching, once capacitated to do so.

From our experience in the Karoo, we have a higher chance of success in areas with willing participants and can leverage off existing security networks – some farm security organisations here already address poaching issues. Our project provides a unique opportunity to test this inclusive approach to leverage existing initiatives and to replicate these more widely. Security is a growing issue and aligned strategies should gain traction in certain communities.

Justification: Our project will contribute towards two objectives in the national response strategy. We will bring adjacent land custodians together, along with their employees, to plan a Safe Space pilot site where poachers will struggle to enter undetected due to the implementation of techniques including situational crime prevention. This preventative approach will not involve landowners or farmworkers engaging directly with potential poachers. Increased protection of succulents will create umbrella protection for other biodiversity and people.

Activity 1.1: During months 1–3, engage with TRAFFIC (Southern Africa) to identify the nature, trends, and logistics of succulent poaching, and establish key species threatened by harvesting (as a recipient of an IWT R8 Award, TRAFFIC will be conducting a trade analysis, including identification of traded succulents and source locations).

Activity 1.2: During months 3–5, develop a priority species list for illegally traded succulents using a priority setting exercise.

Activity 1.3: During months 5–6, identify two potential Safe Spaces: Using data from Activities 1.1 and 1.2,

use spatial mapping tools to identify potential priority sites.

Activity 1.4: During months 7–8, ground-truth the presence/absence of target species at the potential Safe Spaces using expert engagement. This will help determine the suitability of the potential Safe Spaces as a pilot site.

Activity 2.1: During months 7–10, identify landowners to engage with within the identified target Safe Space area, introduce the concept to and assess willingness to participate in implementing the idea.

Activity 2.2: During months 7–12, identify relevant community groups (e.g., farmworkers and their families), conduct a situational analysis to assess socio-economic conditions and needs, natural resource use, knowledge of succulent poaching, and disaggregate gender differences for all these factors and develop options for future interventions to improve socio-economic conditions for women and youth.

Activity 2.3: During months 7–12, identify relevant institutional law enforcement and nature conservation partners, and private security operators (e.g., farm watch groups).

Activity 3.1: During Month 13, conduct a multi-stakeholder SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis workshop with all stakeholders to determine the feasibility of operationalising the target area as a Karoo Safe Space. Interventions may include:

3.1.1 : Establishing an improved communications and security network between all stakeholders.

3.1.2 : Enhancing the existing farm security network.

Activity 3.2: During month 14–15, finalise and disseminate written plans to operationalise the Karoo Safe Space concept, including a plan to address gender inequalities. These plans will be submitted as a funding application to the UK IWTC Stage 11 for a Main Project or to another suitable donor.  
Project management.

Staff from three EWT programmes (Wildlife in Trade; Conservation Planning and Science; Drylands Conservation) will action the project. Our head office will provide project governance, including project oversight, due diligence, financial management, and communications. We will use the Conservation Standards to manage the project.

## **Q16. 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.**

Our project will develop new and innovative measures to address succulent IWT. By working with law enforcement, both within governmental and private sectors, we will use these measures to build capability without straining these sectors even further. In fact, our project aims to improve law enforcement capacity by contributing to this process through Safe Spaces, an approach that capacitates local land custodians and employees to improve law enforcement and address their own security concerns, without further burdening stakeholders such as the South African Police Service (SAPS) and provincial nature conservation authorities.

The vast area of the Succulent Karoo calls for innovative solutions, with many of the potential role players needing to be capacitated to collectively work to reduce threats to biodiversity and to local people.

Specifically, through our engagements we will do the following:

- 1) Increase knowledge of rights and biodiversity legislation relating to succulent protection;
- 2) Improve skills of farmers and farmworkers in observation and collection of relevant data in a way that does not put them at risk;
- 3) Improve collaboration and coordination between farmers, law enforcement, farmers associations and private security.

In supporting the National Response Strategy and Action Plan to Address the Illegal Trade in South African Succulent Flora, we will work with SANBI and other stakeholders to improve the capacity of the nature conservation sector to meet its objectives. The EWT, with its host of subject experts, is capable of contributing to this work. We already work with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) on several projects that improve capability and capacity, as well as with the relevant provincial nature authorities including CapeNature and the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform.

## **Q17. 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.**

The EWT subscribes to the JEDI principles of Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. We are a signatory of the UN Global Compact, through which organisations agree to adopt sustainability and responsible business practices. We ascribe to principles on gender equality, which ensures that peoples' rights and access to resources are not contingent on their gender.

Despite South Africa's progressive constitution that provides protection for all genders, women in South Africa remain relatively poor, with little access to material or political power, basic amenities, employment opportunities and quality education<sup>7</sup>. This is particularly pertinent in rural areas where female headed households are more likely to experience poverty than male led households<sup>8</sup>. However, we do not understand gender inequality well in the Succulent Karoo. Through a needs assessment, we aim to better understand gender inequality so that we can affect future change that benefits women, youth, and natural resources.

Our project will engage a broad spectrum of individuals to identify their general needs and their roles with respect to biodiversity. We will gather information to build a picture on natural resource use and compliance and to consider mechanisms to create alternative livelihoods. We will disaggregate resource collection and use by gender and age, define individual roles, and establish who holds and spends the household income, and on what. This will be done to provide insight into legal and illegal succulent harvesting. We will thus also try to understand who will be affected if the income from succulent poaching is stopped and whether we can we change circumstances without making things worse for women and children. Additionally, if we were to develop a sustainable natural resource use system (see Q18) it will be fair to all genders. We believe women can play a valuable role in changing perceptions around criminal activity.

## **Q18. Change expected**

**Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver.**

**You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, 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) and the potential scalability of the approach.**

**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.**

The information gathered during this evidence project will be used to understand:

- 1) The risks to succulents in the Klein Karoo (including which species are most at risk, where these are located and how they are removed);
- 2) The security needs of areas from where succulents are illegally harvested;
- 3) The socio-economic needs of local communities, with a focus of farmworkers and their families;
- 4) Drivers of gender inequalities in these same local communities.

We will use these findings to identify a pilot Safe Space field site and develop an implementation plan for this site that will, when realised (in a future main project), reduce succulent poaching, strengthen local rural security for all residents, boost livelihoods of farmworkers and their families, and reduce gender inequality.

What evidence will be gathered/how it will be used?

- Using data gathered by TRAFFIC Southern Africa, data on succulent seizures will identify which species are at risk, where these species are located, and how they are removed. Together with spatial planning tools, this will be used to identify priority sites to select potential Safe Spaces.
- Interviews with landowners and field visits to sites with succulent experts will determine whether they have at risk succulents on their land, what security measures are in place to prevent poaching, and whether they are willing to participate in a pilot Safe Space.
- Interviews with farmworkers and families (~25 families per candidate pilot site) will determine their knowledge of succulents and poaching, assess their socio-economic needs and how they use natural resources (disaggregated for gender and age).

Beneficiaries during the project

Because this is an information gathering and planning project, we do not expect many direct benefits at the end of the project, but we intend to use the process as a springboard to launch a project that will benefit succulents, landowners, farmworkers and their families, without disadvantaging women and children. Informing the relevant farmworkers and their families (including children) about the threat of IWT and the possible criminal justice actions will discourage future involvement. We aim to develop local women champions during our engagements, which could support future project implementation.

Beneficiaries after project completion

Once we have an implementation plan to secure a pilot Safe Space, we will seek funding to execute it. This will secure the succulents within the Safe Space, increase general security for the people living in the area, increase the socio-economic status of local farmworkers, and ensure that gender inequality is not exacerbated – equality relates as much to quality of life as it does finances. We aim to improve quality of life.

Potential scalability

A foundational intention of this project is to develop a scalable approach to reducing succulent poaching within the Succulent Karoo. However, we recognise that farming systems differ within the region, with

larger, less populated, more open farms, on the western side of the region. While our approach should be scalable within the Klein Karoo, it may need to be adapted for application in the west.

## **Q19. Pathway to change**

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

- If we identify which species are most at risk of IWT, we will be able to select priority species;
- If we identify priority species, we will be able to map their distributions and identify priority high risk poaching areas;
- If we map high risk areas, we will be able to identify and approach landowners and farmworkers there;
- If we approach landowners and farmworkers in suitable areas, we will be able to assess socio-economic conditions, gender inequality, and willingness to participate;
- If we identify willing landowners and farmworkers, we will be able to select a pilot site to test the Safe Space concept and engage with these stakeholders;
- If we engage with landowners and farmworkers in the Safe Space site, we will better understand drivers of succulent poaching and how to improve socio-economic conditions, particularly for women and youth;
- If we identify a pilot Safe Space site and better understand socio-economic conditions and drivers of succulent poaching, we will be able to develop a Main Project (including through consultation with nature conservation, law enforcement, and social welfare stakeholders);
- If we develop a Main Project we will apply to the IWT Fund or other suitable donors to test the Safe Space approach.

## **Q20. Post project sustainability**

**How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?**

### Project sustainability

The EWT already has a broad footprint across the vast Karoo landscape. While not focussed specifically on IWT, we work to protect several species including some such as the Karoo Dwarf Tortoise, listed on CITES Appendix II, due to concerns over illegal pet trade. In fact, our Drylands Conservation Programme works exclusively in the Karoo, and has done so for many years now. As an organisation, we envisage being able to provide continued support to the relevant land custodians, several of whom may already be situated within our Safe Space, depending on the geographic focus our preliminary spatial analyses suggest we adopt. We have a long-term strategic approach in working in landscapes and once landscapes are selected we will direct our fundraising efforts to sustain engagement.

### Retention of knowledge and skills

The project will work primarily to improve security for landowners and farmworkers in South Africa. Security on farms is a major issue in the country, notorious for farm murders. Any measure that improves the security of individuals will inevitably be well-received. By linking the security of these vulnerable people, inextricably with protecting succulents, will help ensure knowledge and skills retention. By working with institutions whose directive includes security issues, such as SAPS and provincial conservation authorities, we will help generate institutional knowledge around succulent-related issues, which they are mandated to retain and apply.

### Scaling the project

Our project seeks to demonstrate a proof of our innovative Safe Spaces idea for preventing the illegal

removal of succulents from the Karoo. Should the idea prove successful, we will seek additional funding, primarily through an IWTC Main Project grant to take the concept to a bigger scale.

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

- [Supporting references\\_EWT\\_IWTEVR9S1 1040](#)
- 19/12/2022
- 12:42:23
- pdf 44.11 KB

## **Section 7 - Implementation Timetable**

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### **Q21. 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.**

- [BCF\\_Implementation\\_Timetable\\_Template\\_EW T\\_Karoo\\_Safe\\_Spaces](#)
- 18/12/2022
- 07:23:41
- pdf 120.63 KB

## **Section 8 - Monitoring and Evaluation**

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### **Q22. 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](#)).**

The EWT has robust M&E systems in place to track the progress of the project and ensure that we are meeting our targets. The EWT has adopted the Conservation Standards (formerly the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation), a cycle of best practices and principles to assist us in ensuring that we are

systematic about designing, implementing, monitoring, and adapting our conservation projects. Monitoring happens at the level of activities, objectives, and impacts.

The Conservation Standards have been developed and improved over the last decade by leading conservation planning practitioners and are implemented into conservation projects across the globe. Our staff actively use the associated software programs, Miradi and Miradi Share, to save and share project plans, and report on progress and indicators. This allows for adaptation and improvement of project designs to ensure that our conservation goals and objectives are achieved.

Through the Conservation Measures Partnership, a joint venture of conservation organisations and collaborators (including the EWT since 2021), we are also using the Conservation Standards and Miradi to share knowledge and lessons learnt globally across the conservation sector.

The EWT also has a full-time Conservation Strategy Officer to oversee our M&E processes, and this person will help guide the M&E aspects of the project in collaboration with the Project Coordinator. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for M&E from the onset and will be responsible for establishing and using feedback mechanisms that support adaptive management throughout the implementation of the project, and according to our proposed indicators.

The Project Coordinator will also be responsible for organising and holding monthly team meetings during which all team members will feed back on progress against the Log Frame table. This will allow us to detect potential challenges early and find ways to address them timeously. We also communicate regularly with our partners and funders to keep these stakeholders updated on project progress, and any necessary amendments we need to make to project approaches.

<b>Total project budget for M&amp;E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)</b>	██████████
<b>Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&amp;E (%)</b>	█
<b>Number of days planned for M&amp;E</b>	42

## Section 9 - Indicators of success

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### Q23. Indicators of success

**Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how will you show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.**

**See the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance for advice on selecting SMART indicators and milestones.**

**Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.**

**In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would**

**evidence achievement – i.e. “Means of Verification”.**

	<b>SMART Indicator</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>An innovative intervention developed, addressing a gap in current approaches to illegal succulent trade, by identifying “Karoo Safe Space” to safeguard these spaces against succulent poaching.</p>	<p>0.1 By Month 15: a detailed intervention report and specific plan finalised that we will use to apply for a Main Project grant from the IWT Fund.</p> <p>0.2 Application, through IWT Fund Round 11 (Stage 1 in Aug 2024; Stage 2 in Dec 2024), for a Main Project grant to action a pilot intervention, namely Succulent Safe Space.</p>	<p>0.1.1 Final report to IWTC, and other stakeholders, that includes the full detailed work plan and costing for a pilot intervention (maps and sites).</p> <p>0.1.2 All data obtained are captured in a secure database.</p> <p>0.1.3 Written undertaking from security/nature conservation stakeholders to participate in pilot project.</p> <p>0.2.1 Application through IWTC Stage 11 for a Main Project.</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>Report detailing species of succulents threatened by IWT, including the drivers, methods, and scale of poaching and trade and identifying geographic area(s) most suitable for project implementation.</p>	<p>1.1 Internal written report completed by Month 3, detailing species of succulents most at risk from poaching and trade in the Succulent Karoo (at least 3 priority species), as well as the drivers and methods of poaching and trade.</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Month 5, recommendations developed for protecting succulents using the Karoo Safe Spaces approach.</p> <p>1.3 Two potential Safe Spaces identified that target IWT species (≥3 succulents) by Month 6.</p> <p>1.4 One Safe Space identified for project implementation by Month 8.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Report distributed to participating stakeholders and the IWT Fund.</p> <p>1.2.1 List of succulent species recommended for protection through an IWT Fund Main Grant.</p> <p>1.3.1 Report detailing the distribution of species and IWT threats.</p> <p>1.4.1 Ground-truthing report.</p> <p>1.4.2 Final recommendation report with respect to site selection.</p>

## Output 2

Engagement of key stakeholders willing to participate in a Karoo Safe Space project.

2.1 All landowners (numbers to be determined once a Safe Space site is identified) in the target Karoo Safe Space (activity 1.4) provide written consent to participate in the project by Month 10.

2.2 Situational analysis details activities that would help improve socio-economic conditions for farmworkers, with particular reference to women and youth, by Month 12.

2.3 All institutional law enforcement and nature conservation institutions (e.g., CapeNature, SAPS, Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform), and private security operators (e.g., farm watch groups, farm guards, private security companies) in the target Karoo Safe Space provide letters of support, agreeing to participate in the Main project piloting the Safe Space approach by Month 12.

2.1.1 MOU signed between the EWT and participating land custodians.

2.2.1 Report detailing findings of the situational analysis.

2.3.1 Letters of support received from law enforcement, nature conservation institutions, and private security operators.

## Output 3

Innovative and scalable Karoo Safe Space plan (using an improved evidence base, that consolidates the threats to illegally traded species, with law enforcement activities, landowner/custodian - and community engagement).

3.1 Report detailing projected risks and opportunities, as identified through a multi-stakeholder SWOT analysis, by Month 13.

3.2 By Month 15, written plans for a Karoo Safe Space disseminated to all stakeholders for the implementation of a follow-up Pilot Project.

3.1.1 Workshop attendance register

3.1.2 Report received by the UK IWTC (and other stakeholders).

3.2.1 Written plans for a Karoo Safe Space disseminated to all participating stakeholders (as defined through activities 3.1–3.2).

3.2.2 Proposal submitted to the UK IWTC Round 11, detailing the implementation of a Karoo Safe Space as a Main Project that could be scaled up should it prove successful in reducing succulent IWT.

## Output 4

No Response

No Response

No Response

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### Activities

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

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

- 1.1 During months 1–3, engage with TRAFFIC (Southern Africa) to identify the nature, trends, and logistics of succulent poaching, and establish key species threatened by harvesting (as a recipient of an IWT R8 Award, TRAFFIC will be conducting a trade analysis, including identification of traded succulents and source locations).
- 1.2 During months 3–5, develop a priority species list for illegally traded succulents using a priority setting exercise, as defined by the Conservation Standards.
- 1.3 During months 5–6, identify two potential Safe Spaces: Using data from Activities 1.1 and 1.2, we will use spatial mapping tools to identify potential priority sites for consideration as Safe Spaces
- 1.4 During months 7–8, ground-truth the presence/absence of target species at the potential Safe Spaces using expert engagement. This will help determine the suitability of the potential Safe Spaces as a pilot site.
- 2.1 During months 7–10, identify land custodians to engage with within the identified target Safe Space area, introduce the concept to and assess willingness to participate in implementing the Safe Space idea.
- 2.2 During months 7–12, identify relevant community groups (e.g., farmworkers and their families), conduct a situational analysis to assess socio-economic conditions, natural resource use, knowledge of succulent poaching, and disaggregate gender differences for all these factors and develop options for future interventions to improve socio-economic conditions for women and youth.
- 2.3 During months 7–12, identify relevant institutional law enforcement and nature conservation partners, and private security operators (e.g. farm watch groups).
- 3.1 During month 13, conduct a multi-stakeholder SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis workshop with all stakeholders to determine the feasibility of operationalising the target area as a Karoo Safe Space.
- 3.2 During months 14–15, finalise and disseminate written plans to operationalise the Karoo Safe Space concept, including a plan to address gender inequalities. These plans will be submitted as a funding application to the UK IWTC Stage 11 for a Main Project.

### Important Assumptions

**Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver you Outputs and Outcome.**

1. TRAFFIC will have identified target species and their source locations (TRAFFIC will share preliminary species and source information with us).
2. Stakeholders within the defined Safe Space support the project.
3. We can identify suitable opportunities to address gender equality issues.
4. We can leverage funding, based on project strength, to action it (including through a IWT Fund Main Project).
5. Interventions will have the desired effect, securing species in the long-term, and replicable more widely.
6. Our project will allow us to submit a 'main' application through IWTC Round 11.

## Section 10 - Budget and Funding

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### Q24. 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.**

[Budget spreadsheet](#)

**Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000 but all Evidence projects should use the under £100,000 form. Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.**

**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 evidence of the Lead Partner's financial capacity at the certification page at the end of the application form.**

- 
- [BCF-Budget-under-£100K-EWT-Dec22](#)
  - 19/12/2022
  - 13:58:23
  - xlsx 29.13 KB

### Q25. Funding

Q25a. 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:**

While the proposed project is new for the EWT, we have a permanent presence in the Karoo through our Drylands Conservation Programme. We also have first-hand experience working on the ground here through interactions with landowner/custodians and the challenges they face to trespassing by illegal succulent harvesters. In our experience, landowners/custodians are not well informed on safe ways to respond to trespassers, nor the setting up of procedures to monitor and patrol their properties to prevent incidents instead of being reactive. Landowners/custodians and other stakeholders, such as farmworkers, can form a legitimate first line of defence for preventing poaching, but they need to be empowered and capacitated to do so.

We are not aware of any landowner/custodian-based projects to establish the drivers and logistics around the poaching of succulents in the Karoo. From other work in the Karoo, we have learned that we have a higher chance of success if we select areas with willing participants and can leverage off existing security

networks used by residents. This project will represent a unique opportunity to test this inclusive approach and to replicate it in other rural areas and with other harvested species, if successful.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

**Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

As indicated in our Stage 1 Round 9 application, we are aware that a TRAFFIC (Southern Africa)/Kew Gardens consortium was successful with their Round 8 application titled 'Harnessing technology to end the illegal trade in succulent plants'. TRAFFIC's research project overlapped slightly with our previous (unsuccessful) application in Round 8, where we were planning to conduct some research on succulent trade for our first activity (which was to lead into our identification of a Safe Space site).

We met with TRAFFIC in August 2022 during the planning for our stage 1 Round 9 proposal and agreed that we would make use of their early findings (which should include knowledge of the nature, trends, and logistics of succulent poaching and trade) for the first part of our Round 9 project. Please see the attached letter of support from TRAFFIC Southern Africa. By using the information gathered by TRAFFIC under their Round 8 IWTC funding, we have been able to remove the initial research aspect of our project and eliminate possible overlap with TRAFFICs work.

We will continue to engage with TRAFFIC in a way that is mutually beneficial and adds to the impact of the IWTC fund.

## **Q26. Capital items**

**If you plan to purchase capital items with IWTCF 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.**

Capital costs (computer hardware) amount to less than 4% of project costs. Project staff will continue to use these items following project completion. We envisage using them towards a Main Grant from the IWT Fund, should this be awarded.

## **Q27. 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.**

While most of the budget will go directly towards the EWT's direct project costs, including salaries, the remaining funds will be applied towards logistical expenses, such as travelling to the region to meet with landowners, farm workers, law enforcement, and other stakeholders, distributing surveys, and hosting focus workshops. The stakeholders, participants, and beneficiaries of this project often have limited resources and the EWT's ability to travel to them and to convene and fund cooperative events will be very valuable.

This project does not knowingly duplicate any existing work but will rather be making use of information collected by TRAFFIC Southern Africa and Kew Gardens, who were recipients of funds from IWTC Round 8.

Additionally, our project is good value for money because:

- a) We are the only conservation NGO with a permanent presence in the Karoo - this means we can operate at lower costs;
- b) Our project will speak to both the protection of the land and investigation of the socio-economic conditions that enhances threats;
- c) We will be supporting a national response strategy which needs more resources;
- d) We are experts in networking, training, and hosting of workshops and know how to get the right people together at the lowest cost;
- e) We leverage our position as an NGO and our efficient operating model to reduce costs.

## Section 11 - Risk Management

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### Q28. 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 they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.**

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p><b>Fiduciary</b></p> <p>Monies are not used for intended purposes.</p>	High	Rare	Moderate	The EWT has various measures in place to ensure good governance, including accounting, fraud, bribery, and corruption policies. All funds received are uniquely donor-coded and all expenses can be tracked. In addition, we use multiple levels of approval for expenditure.	Low
<p><b>Safeguarding</b></p> <p>Inappropriate, or inadequate safeguarding policies lead to sexual exploitation abuse and harassment, staff safety and welfare issues, or unintended harm</p>	High	Unlikely	Moderate	The EWT has rigorous policies and procedures by which all staff are contractually expected to oblige. The EWT deals with any transgressions according to our policies and in line with national legislation.	Low

<b>Delivery Chain</b>	Failure to create consensus on way forward with stakeholders, including a lack of willingness among landowners, farmworkers, and farmworker families to participate	High	Unlikely	High	We will use a consultative approach with stakeholders, including through workshopping, interviews, and SWOT processes, and integrate their views and opinions into our Safe Spaces model. We will also tie the project to broader rural security issues which is a very topical issue amongst landowners/custodians and amongst communities.	Low
<b>Risk 4</b>	Landowners/custodian safety: Safeguarding measures are not in place to ensure that landowners/custodians are not placed in harm's way when approaching possible poachers on their land and enforcing anti-poaching laws.	High	Rare	High	As an Evidence Project, we will identify appropriate law enforcement/security stakeholders to train landowners/custodians appropriately when approaching possible poachers through our workshopping process. Fortunately, poachers here appear to be unarmed, which will reduce risk. We will also establish appropriate policies and procedures for the implementation of the Main Project.	Low
<b>Risk 5</b>	Sensitive information/data may be leaked to external parties: GPS locations of species or farm names can end up in the wrong hands, exacerbating poaching .	High	Rare	High	All information/data gathered will remain with our organisation and only the project team will have access. We will store the data on our own, password-protected, secure servers and databases. Project records would be flagged as sensitive and not shared with third parties. In mapping, exact locations would not be shown.	Low

**Risk 6**

Project timelines: Progress of this Evidence Project is insufficient to provide support submitting a 'Main' Project (implementing a Safe Space) to IWTC Fund Round 11, Stage 1, by the deadline of June 2024.

Medium Possible Medium

Our timetable is conservative. We will start the evidence gathering activities immediately on project commencement and initiate engagements with landowners/custodians as priority sites become known. By Stage 2 (December 2024) we will have engaged with all stakeholders, but if not, we can delay the Main Project application for one-year.

Low

## Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

### Q29. 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 for all people impacted by the project.**

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

**We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on human rights abuses, bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation.** 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 all 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

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**Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all 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.**

This project will be reviewed and approved by the EWT Ethics Committee, which comprises a panel of external independent specialists, including sociologists, practitioners, and other experts from diverse fields. Annual reports are required to ensure compliance and to address any potential matters arising.

The EWT also has research guidelines that stipulate and guide best practice. Prior Informed Consent is required for any research that is conducted with people. However, we will not collect data, such as biometric or intelligence information that identifies individuals. Succulent-related research data will be lodged and stored with EWT's Conservation Planning and Science Unit.

## **Q30. Ethics**

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

The EWT's policies dictate that this project must be cleared by the EWT Ethics Committee (EWTEC) - a formal, independent ethics committee. The EWTEC provides guidelines on essential information and requirements pertaining to ethical aspects of projects. The functions of the EWTEC are to:

- 1) Establish and enforce institutional codes of best practices for the use and care of animals for conservation purposes;
- 2) Ensure that the researcher is adequately qualified to perform any experiments and
- 3) Ensure that the methods and aims of the research and/or conservation intervention meet current scientific, moral, ethical, legal, and institutional requirements. Projects are only approved once consensus is achieved amongst all independent committee members. The decisions of the EWTEC, therefore, represent a completely independent adjudication of the ethical merits of this project.

By following these practices, and in accordance with the organisation's Governance Handbook, the EWT ensures that the project:

- Meets all legal and ethical obligations,
- Follows access and benefit sharing best practices,
- Includes strong leadership with key stakeholders and local communities,
- Recognises the value and importance of traditional knowledge,
- Respects the rights, privacy, and safety of people,
- Protects the health and safety of all project staff,
- Follow an institutional ethics review process.

## **Section 13 - FCDO Notifications**

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## Q31. FCDO Notifications

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

- EWT Email to British High Commission with W Fund submissions attached
- 19/12/2022
- 13:52:30
- exe 4.06 MB

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### Q32. 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?
Andrew Taylor	<b>Project Leader</b>	20	Checked
Johan du Plessis	Manager of Drylands Conservation Programme: responsible for stakeholder engagement and workshops (including nature conservation, state and private security personnel) in the Safe Space area.	20	Checked
Kerushka Pillay	Wildlife in Trade Project Officer: responsible for illegal trade research, project monitoring and evaluation.	40	Checked

Erin Adams	Conservation Planning and Science Unit: responsible for species and threat mapping.	8	Checked
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**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

<b>Name (First name, Surname)</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>% time on project</b>	<b>1 page CV or job description attached?</b>
Bonnie Schumann	Drylands Conservation Programme field officer, Karoo field specialist responsible for engaging with landowners and farm workers	30	Checked
Cobus Theron	Senior Conservation Manager responsible for project oversight	5	Checked
Cherise Acker	Senior Field Officer, Community Specialist providing guidance on engaging farm workers families	5	Checked
Claire Relton	Senior Manager Strategic Planning, M&E Specialist oversight	4	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.**

- CVs\_EWT\_IWTC\_Dec22
- 19/12/2022
- 13:21:01
- pdf 1.2 MB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

**Section 15 - Project Partners**

### Q33. 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.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

<b>Lead partner name:</b>	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
<b>Website address:</b>	www.ewt.org.za
<b>Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</b>	<p>The EWT is a South African non-governmental, non-profit, citizen organization dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern and East Africa to the benefit of all people. The EWT's Wildlife in Trade Programme works to reduce the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products through various initiatives including capacity building among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, cooperation and strategy development with other conservation NGOs, commenting on proposed legislation, and support for various trade-related conservation initiatives. The Drylands Conservation Programme has been conducting field conservation projects in the Karoo for over 20 years. Our programmes are very well-positioned to engage with this project.</p> <p>The EWT will be the project lead and will undertake activities to strengthen capacity on the ground and develop the Safe Spaces project. The EWT has worked extensively with communities, landowners/custodians, agricultural and nature conservation authorities in the Karoo. We will also be responsible for project oversight, governance, monitoring, and evaluation.</p>
<b>International/ In-country Partner</b>	In-country
<b>Allocated budget (proportion or value):</b>	██████████
<b>Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

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

---

**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**  
 No

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Combined letters of support for EWT_IWTC_Dec2022</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 19/12/2022<br><input type="checkbox"/> 14:27:10<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 949.05 KB                                | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT_Letter_of_Institutional_Support_Ref_IWTEVR9S2_1040</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 19/12/2022<br><input type="checkbox"/> 14:26:52<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 183.71 KB |
| <hr/>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Cover Letter IWT Challenge Fund R8 <del>2022</del> <u>Engaged Wildlife Trust</u></u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 19/12/2022<br><input type="checkbox"/> 13:18:58<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 244.8 KB |  |

## **Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity**

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Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

**Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund, Darwin Initiative, or Darwin Plus 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
IWT039	Adam Pires	A novel system to detect illegal wildlife in shipping containers
IWT070	Ashleigh Dore	Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

**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

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### Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

Endangered Wildlife Trust

**I apply for a grant of**

██████████

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable
- Evidence of our financial capacity (see Finance Guidance) is also enclosed.

Checked

**Name** Ian Little

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**Position in the organisation** Head of Conservation

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**Signature (please upload e-signature)**

- [EWT Head of Conservation Dr Ian Little](#)
- 09/12/2022
- 09:14:01
- jpg 5.46 KB

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**Date** 19 December 2022

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**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

- [EWT Annual Financial Statement 2](#)
- 09/12/2022
- 09:14:05
- pdf 1.22 MB

- [EWT Annual Financial Statement 2021](#)
- 09/12/2022
- 09:14:03
- pdf 497.37 KB

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

- [EWT Safeguarding Policy](#)
- 09/12/2022
- 09:14:02
- pdf 175.52 KB

## Section 18 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk Guidance” and “Financial Guidance”.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided</b>	Checked
<b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	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 IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. 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.**

Checked

### **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).

Project Title: Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1										
1.1	Identify the nature, trends, and logistics of succulent poaching	3								
1.2	Develop a priority species list for illegally traded succulents	3								
1.3	Identify two potential Safe Spaces	2								
1.4	Ground truth and determine the suitability of the potential Safe Spaces as a pilot site	2								
Output 2										
2.1	Identify land custodians to engage with within the identified target Safe Space area	4								
2.2	Conduct a situational analysis to assess socio-economic conditions, natural resource use, knowledge of succulent poaching	6								
2.3	Identify relevant institutional law enforcement and nature conservation partners, and private security operators	6								
Output 3										
3.1	Conduct a multi-stakeholder SWOT analysis workshop with all stakeholders to determine the	1								

Project Title: Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	feasibility of operationalising the target area as a Karoo Safe Space									
3.2	Finalise and disseminate written plans to operationalise the Karoo Safe Space concept	2								

Please note: timing of the project is dependent on obtaining data from TRAFFIC (Southern Africa) with respect to Activity 1.1, collected at part of a recently funding IWTC Fund project. TRAFFIC has confirmed this data will not be available before at least Year 1 (Q2), hence the delayed start of the project within the UK IWTC annual funding cycle.