
IWTEVR11\1099

Voices Of Indigenous Communities on Environmental Sustainability – VOICES Project

Traditional healers are key stakeholders in conservation, however, too often are excluded from wildlife governance. This project aims to 1) understand the use and sustainability thereof of wildlife (flora and fauna) in traditional healing and 2) identify opportunities to integrate these practices into legal frameworks (where applicable).

Through fact-finding workshops with traditional healers and comprehensive literature reviews, we will develop recommendations for legislative change, fostering more inclusive governance that aligns conservation with traditional practices to minimise IWT and poverty dimensions.

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Voices Of Indigenous Communities on Environmental Sustainability – VOICES Project

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Section 2 - Title, Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:

Voices Of Indigenous Communities on Environmental Sustainability – VOICES Project

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [EWT VOICES Project Cover Letter](#)

 28/10/2024

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 pdf 290.04 KB

Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application to any of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds?

Yes

If yes, please provide a response to any feedback you received below.

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

Yes/No

Areas identified by the reviewers as needing improvement or clarification were:

- further information was required regarding matched funding, the budget highlights in-kind support though this is not explained in the application;

Match funding is to be provided by the Lewis Foundation, a current funder of the Wildlife and Law Project. This match funding will contribute [REDACTED] to the staff costs for both EWT team members.

- it was unclear whether the proposal meets the additional Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) criteria, this should be further clarified;

Although South Africa is classified as an Upper-Middle-Income Country (UMIC), this project meets the UMIC criteria given its unique challenges related to high poverty levels and biodiversity loss, particularly in rural and marginalised communities such as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). These communities rely heavily on natural resources for both cultural and economic survival, yet they are often excluded from formal wildlife governance frameworks. Justification is included in Q14, Q27, and Q30.

- it is unclear which of the IWTCF themes this work would contribute to: please note all projects funded under

the IWTCF are required to address at least one of the four themes;

This project directly addresses the IWT Challenge Fund (IWTCF) Theme 2, "Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents," as evidenced in Q14. It does so by identify opportunities (where applicable) to integrate traditional knowledge and use into legal frameworks in South Africa, which will strengthen wildlife governance in South Africa and serve to reduce wildlife crimes. This project also has further implications for setting legal precedents for other African countries (see Q20). By ensuring that legal frameworks recognise traditional uses, the project strengthens legal deterrents, improving the governance of wildlife and reducing the conditions that perpetuate poverty and illegal wildlife trade.

- the proposal indicates EWT will be responsible for recommendations regarding changes to the legal framework though this does not appear to be an activity of the project;

This is clarified in the activities as Activity 3.3. under Q27a. It now clarifies that the recommendations will be collated and disseminated, and the next steps will be discussed with relevant stakeholders.

- while the proposal outlines an approach to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, this needs strengthening; The project has been improved by explicitly prioritising the inclusion of women, youth, and disabled individuals in all stakeholder engagement processes, particularly in fact-finding workshops and using gender-sensitive facilitation. Our approach towards Gender, Equality, and Social Inclusion (GESI) in our project has been strengthened by clearly stating the actions we will take to address GESI in line with global standards, and data will be disaggregated. The project will now include specific GESI-focused indicators to measure success. See further details in Q19.

- it may be helpful to reach out to other organisations working with Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs) in South Africa and seek to collaborate to avoid the risk of duplication; This is addressed comprehensively in Q17, "Building Capacity and Capabilities." We are fully committed to collaborating with other organisations and bodies of authority to ensure an accurate perspective of traditional use is gathered. The project will begin by conducting a stakeholder mapping exercise to identify organisations that are already engaged with THPs, ensuring that partnership opportunities are recognised. This will involve reaching out to relevant NGOs, government bodies, and community-based organisations working on similar projects in conservation, traditional healing, and wildlife governance. The project will invite these organisations to participate in the fact-finding workshops, creating a platform for knowledge exchange and collaboration. This will allow all parties to share their expertise, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure that best practices are followed.

The British High Commission also drew our attention to work of the South Africa Department of Science and Technology who are working on indigenous knowledge systems, identifying an additional government body to engage with and finally this project is support by the Traditional Health Practitioners Council.

- the indicators of success could be strengthened:

- o please ensure the numbers included in the indicators of success and the activities align;

- o further work is required to ensure indicators are SMART, please note the number of attendees at workshops does not measure the impact of the training provided.

We have extensively amended the log frame to address this feedback. We have improved the quality of our non-IWTCF indicators(Q27a) and incorporated four well-aligning standard IWTCF indicators used (Q27b). We have taken care to ensure that our indicators are not only SMART but meaningfully disaggregated and measure impact.

Q4b. Year, stage and previous application number if known.

Year of unsuccessful application:	Stage of application:	Application number (if known):
2023	Stage 2	IWTEVR10S2\1008

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

The project focuses on all species used in traditional practices in South Africa, including species nationally listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable per the list published by the South African Government (1). As this project is focused on domestic trade, we are focusing on species nationally regulated/protected. *No Response*

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Traditional healers are key stakeholders in conservation, however, too often are excluded from wildlife governance. This project aims to 1) understand the use and sustainability thereof of wildlife (flora and fauna) in traditional healing and 2) identify opportunities to integrate these practices into legal frameworks (where applicable).

Through fact-finding workshops with traditional healers and comprehensive literature reviews, we will develop recommendations for legislative change, fostering more inclusive governance that aligns conservation with traditional practices to minimise IWT and poverty dimensions.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	South Africa	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
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Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>
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Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2027	2 years

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	Total Request
Amount:	£45,694.61	£53,554.52	99,249.13

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Match funding is secured through the Lewis Foundation.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. 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.

Historically, IPLCs managed wildlife use through traditional systems, such as bans on the hunting/use of totem animals (2). However, colonial laws marginalised these communities by criminalising their practices such as hunting and harvesting wildlife (3). Despite South Africa's post-1994 Constitution recognising IPLCs (including traditional healers), their voices in wildlife governance remain underrepresented, perpetuating a top-down, command-and-control approach, that overlooks their reliance on wildlife for medicinal and economic purposes (2, 4).

Traditional healers are estimated to provide healthcare to 72% of black South Africans, particularly in rural areas, and are critical to the cultural and economic fabric of their communities, generating income for around 134,000 individuals (5). However, the continued exclusion and criminalisation of traditional use of wildlife has led to unsustainable harvesting practices. Currently, 10% of indigenous flora used in traditional medicine are threatened, with two species extinct, and 82 others at-risk (5).

Despite being classified as an upper-middle-income country (UMIC), the poverty dimension in South Africa is significant, with 49.2% of the adult population living below the poverty line (6). IPLCs, particularly those reliant on traditional healing, face limited access to wildlife for both cultural and economic sustenance (7). The exclusion of these communities from formal governance perpetuates cycles of poverty due to limited access and benefit sharing in wildlife-related uses.

We seek to undertake foundational research with traditional healers, allowing us to, among other things, identify opportunities for traditional health practices that are currently operating outside the legal framework to be included therein, where applicable. In the long term, we aim to co-design opportunities to make legal and governance frameworks more inclusive of traditional health practices, benefiting Traditional healers through ecologically sustainable practices, as well as benefiting species and habitats. This approach aligns with Theme 2 of the IWTFCF, promoting legal frameworks that balance conservation goals with sustainable livelihoods for marginalised communities.

Q15. 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.

South Africa has a painful conservation history, deeply entwined with colonial and apartheid regimes, where IPLC lost land, user rights to wildlife, and access to ancestral sites (2). Unfortunately, this legacy is felt today with IPLC largely excluded from legal processes and wildlife trade decision-making.

Today, many customary practices fall outside the biodiversity legal and governance frameworks due to a lack of historical recognition and inclusion in conservation laws, despite the Constitution requiring such practices to be regulated (8). Resulting in many traditional uses of wildlife being inaccessible or criminalised. The ruling of the Gongqose established that customary rights can coexist with conservation, recognising communities' sustainable use of wildlife (8). However, this case applies to marine environments, leaving a gap in understanding and integrating traditional practices into existing conservation frameworks.

This project seeks to address this gap by working with traditional healers to develop recommendations for a more inclusive legal framework for wildlife. Building on the foundation of cases that expressed concerns for the lack of recognition that customary practices are a legitimate part of ecologically sustainable use. These recommendations will guide future interventions, aimed at redressing historical imbalances and ensuring conservation that is both ecologically and culturally inclusive.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. 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.

- London Conference Declaration (2014): Contributes to the establishment of strong legal frameworks that integrate traditional practices, helping reduce illegal wildlife trade by aligning conservation goals with community needs (9).
- Kasane Statement (2015): The project aligns with the call for community engagement and sustainable livelihoods, directly addressing the drivers of IWT by integrating IPLCs into conservation strategies (10).
- Hanoi Statement (2016): Incorporating local knowledge and contributing to demand reduction strategies, our project supports the Hanoi Statement's objectives to tackle IWT through local community involvement and evidence-based approaches (11).
- African Union's Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goal 15: Promotes the sustainable management of ecosystems and inclusive economic growth (12, 13).
- National Development Plan, 2030: This project aligns with the objectives of reducing poverty and inequality through the sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly in rural communities. By empowering women and youth in wildlife governance, the project contributes to inclusive growth (14).
- National Biodiversity Framework 2019-2024: Supports a coordinated approach to biodiversity management, ensuring the inclusion of local communities in decision-making, promoting sustainable use and community-driven conservation (15).
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): Contributes to South Africa's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by promoting equitable benefit-sharing of biodiversity resources and ensuring the sustainable use of wildlife (16).
- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (2023): Our project helps realise the outlined vision of promoting sustainable biodiversity management by facilitating the inclusive participation of previously disadvantaged groups (17).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome. 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 the main activities will be and where these will take place.
- How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- How you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

This project will be implemented by the EWT's Wildlife and Law Project, which has the following vision: Robust legal and governance frameworks that enable responsible and ethical decision-making in relation to South Africa's wildlife, resulting in ecological sustainability. Over the past several years, we have pioneered inclusive approaches to environmental law and governance as well as to achieving justice for wildlife offences. We are a leader in enhancing law and governance in South Africa as it relates to wildlife. Our approach is to use a solid

basis of evidence to inform project development. Further, M&E processes, as provided for in the Conservation Standards²⁰ will ensure we can measure our impact through the logical development of a theory of change.

Our goal under this Evidence phase is to understand the degree of sustainability in traditional use practices, identify opportunities to address unsustainable practices where they arise, and identify legal opportunities to make the legal framework more inclusive of sustainable trade practices while continuing to criminalise those that are unsustainable. The evidence collected during this phase will be both theoretical and empirical.

There are an estimated 134,000 traditional healers in South Africa who service some 27 million people annually. The Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs) engaged during this project will be identified through both the Traditional Healers Organisation (THO) and the National Unitary Professional Association for African Traditional Health Practitioners of South Africa (NUPAATHPSA). Also, we have engaged with the interim Traditional Health Practitioners Council of South Africa, which represents all THPs.

We aim to undertake this project, as co-designed by the EWT and Nature Speaks & Responds (NS&R), which is founded by a THP, through the following activities:

Activity 1: Undertake a comprehensive literature review to understand the extent of existing publications regarding work on creating an inclusive legal framework, including the decolonisation of law in SA and other jurisdictions (see the response at Q29a for more detail in this regard).

Activity 2: Conduct stakeholder mapping to maximise reach and impact. Coordinate and host at least 15 fact-finding workshops with THPs (and other key stakeholders) identified per province, to gain an improved understanding of their practices using wildlife, noting opportunities that would make the legal and governance frameworks relating to wildlife more inclusive. The proposed split of workshops across provinces is based on the estimated number of THPs in each province, as well as the geographic size of the province and the distance attendees would need to travel.

- Gauteng 13% of THPs: 3 workshops
- KwaZulu Natal 22% of THPs: 3 workshops
- Western Cape 11% of THPs: 2 workshops,
- Eastern Cape 9% of THPs: 2 workshops,
- Limpopo 9% of THPs: 1 workshop,
- Mpumalanga 9% of THPs: 1 workshop,
- North West 10% of THPs: 1 workshop,
- Free State 8% of THPs: 1 workshop and
- Northern Cape 8% of THPs: 1 workshop.

The EWT and NS&R will coordinate the logistics for the workshops, which will reflect South Africa's conservation perspectives and set the scene for robust engagement on current sustainability practices and opportunities to make legal and governance frameworks more inclusive of traditional health practices.

All knowledge and data exchanged during these workshops with workshop participants will be protected through agreements that respect ownership of this indigenous and cultural knowledge.

Activity 3: Undertake nine feedback workshops (one per province) to ensure the written report on the fact-finding workshops is a true representation of the status quo, current practices, and future opportunities. NS&R, using its extensive network and experience of engaging with THPs, will assist in the workshop design as well as coordinating the participation in the workshops, ensuring each workshop, under Activities 2 and 3, is well attended by relevant THPs from each province in SA. In each province, THPs are affiliated with organised structures, and through these structures, we will ensure the relevant representatives in each region participate in the workshops and disseminate the outcomes to their members.

Activity 4: Information collected through this project will inform a written report reflecting sustainability challenges and opportunities within the sector and potential recommendations to address such challenges and

advance existing opportunities, which aligns with our existing programmes within the Wildlife and Law Project. Findings reports will also be translated into nine Official Languages of South Africa and disseminated to relevant stakeholders, including the government, barring information-sharing agreements.

We intend to operationalise the recommendations identified in this Evidence Grant in future project phases, including an application to the IWTC for a Main Grant.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels?

This project will foster knowledge-sharing to better understand the traditional health practices in South Africa and particularly how they pertain to the sustainable use and trade of wildlife. Information from this research phase will inform the basis for understanding traditional health practices and creating an inclusive and more sustainable biodiversity legal framework for the country. This project will strengthen capabilities and capacity throughout the project phase and thereafter by:

- Creating a platform for THPs to voice their concerns regarding access and use of wildlife,
- Capacitate THPs to identify and intervene in those practices which are not sustainable,
- Reduce illegal and unsustainable use, thereby improving the long-term viability of wildlife,
- In the long term, contribute to the creation of an inclusive biodiversity legislative framework for South Africa, specifically considering sustainable traditional practices,
- Contribute to the body of knowledge by increasing and safeguarding traditional knowledge regarding the use of wildlife in traditional practices,
- Benefit end-users, the majority of whom are from previously disadvantaged communities, through better governance,
- Create an environment for greater collaboration and engagements between THP, conservation authorities and other stakeholders regarding the use of wildlife; and
- Contribute to the country's biodiversity objectives as outlined in the national government's biodiversity policies such as the White Paper above.

The success of this project will add to the body of knowledge within traditional health practices regarding wildlife and sustainable uses. Further, a more inclusive and sustainable legislative framework, where applicable, will not only benefit THPs but also contribute to the long-term viability of species and the health of ecosystems.

Q19. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

As per our policy framework, the EWT subscribes to the principles of Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (JEDI). We are also a signatory to the UN Global Compact, committing to sustainable and responsible business practices that encompass gender equality.

As the EWT, we are committed to promoting GESI principles, understanding that South Africa's historical context has created significant inequalities affecting various groups, including IPLC. To ensure GESI in our workshop activities specifically, the EWT recognises that South Africa is one of the most unequal societies in the world. This inequality contributes to the social, economic, political, and cultural experiences of different genders. The EWT and NS&R are committed to ensuring that equal opportunity is presented to THPs, regardless of their race, age, or gender, to attend and take part in our project. We will cater for all practitioners, including those with disabilities, as the profession does not exclude anyone with a calling.

Our project aims to address these disparities by ensuring that THPs participate meaningfully, regardless of

gender, race, or disability. Using the WWF's "Gender and Illegal Wildlife Trade: Overlooked and Underestimated" as a guide, we aim to ensure we cover key divisions that may contribute to gender-differentiated impacts of IWT (18). For example, women may engage in processing or marketing wildlife products, often with less control over the decision-making processes around conservation and resource use.

We recognise that gender roles often dictate access to and control over wildlife. This division creates knowledge gaps about species management and sustainable practices. Our approach will actively engage both men and women in workshops, ensuring that cultural norms are respected while promoting equitable participation. To foster meaningful involvement and integrate GESI into our project, we will:

- Contextualise Engagement: Conduct workshops that respect local customs and languages, utilising interpreters to enhance participation across diverse communities.
- Disaggregate Data: Track participation and feedback by gender, age, and social background to identify and address any inequities in engagement and outcomes.
- Inclusive Decision-Making: Facilitate discussions that empower all stakeholders, particularly marginalised groups, to voice their needs and influence project directions.
- Adaptive Management: Regularly assess potential negative impacts on social dynamics and adjust our strategies to avoid exacerbating existing inequalities.

By integrating GESI into our project design and implementation, we aim to ensure that the recommendations that result from this project equitably represent the THP community and all of its constituents. Further, we aim to have all community members benefit equitably from our conservation efforts, contributing to broader poverty reduction and sustainable development goals.

Through our approach of hosting different workshops in each of the provinces, we aim to ensure specific cultural practices are upheld in each workshop and that language and cultural differences will not hinder participation. Furthermore, we will be sensitive to cultural practices (such as the dynamic between elders and youth, as well as between genders) and, where necessary, break out into smaller working groups to ensure equal and fair participation by all stakeholders.

Q20. 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.

The change we expect through this evidence project is to gain an understanding of the following:

- How wildlife harvesting is undertaken in traditional health practices,
- The degree to which the checks and balances in traditional healing ensure the sustainable use of wildlife,
- Opportunities for traditional health practices to be adapted to ensure they are sustainable,
- How the legal framework can support the reduction of unsustainable traditional health practices; and
- Opportunities for sustainable traditional health practices falling outside the legal framework to be included therein, thereby making the legal framework more inclusive and responsive to the unique needs and requirements of THP, whose practices are sustainable.

In the short term, the beneficiaries of this evidence work include individuals who have previously been excluded from legal and governance frameworks and are being provided with an opportunity to have their voices heard.

In the long-term, beneficiaries include government and conservation NPOs, who, when furnished with the findings report, will have a better understanding of customary practices and traditional use of wildlife, as well as the THPs sector, whose challenges and opportunities can be addressed.

The 2018 Gongqose court case made it clear that; 1) there are traditional and customary systems in place that seek to ensure sustainable practices, 2) these systems are not legally recognised in environmental legislation and governance systems, and 3) the law needs to be developed to be more inclusive (8). This evidence project will therefore provide critical information from THPs themselves to develop recommendations proposing:

- Changes to wildlife legislation,
- Development of customary law,
- Changes to process, and/or
- Changes to traditional practices and the approaches we envisage to achieve this.

Once the recommendations developed through this evidence project are implemented in a later project, the beneficiaries will include traditional medicine users serviced by THPs using revised sustainable structures. The use of wildlife in traditional health practices is a crucial income source for those involved, especially in marginalised communities.

THPs in South Africa service some 27 million people annually (19), and these people will all benefit from safe, legal, and sustainable traditional medicinal practices and improved management and recovery of species they use.

The frameworks developed here will inform similar interventions in neighbouring Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where communities face parallel challenges related to poverty and IWT. Furthermore, this project advances the global evidence base on how traditional practices can be integrated into conservation governance, with the potential to influence international policy and contribute to the growing movement to decolonise legal frameworks.

Secondary economies (like sustainable medical farming) may emerge from the exchange of information during this project, which would have the potential to unlock more economic opportunities. New economic opportunities would lead to job opportunities, alleviating poverty.

Finally, through supporting sustainable harvesting approaches within an inclusive legal and governance framework, the environment will be better protected overall, contributing to the realisation of environmental rights in the Constitution.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

If we identify THPs willing to participate in our workshops in an open, inclusive, fair, and honest manner, and if they disclose practices pertaining to wildlife, we will gain valuable insights into traditional health practices and their impact on conservation.

If we gain these insights, we can identify unsustainable practices that require intervention and barriers to implementing sustainable practices pertaining to wildlife.

If we understand which practices are unsustainable and the existing barriers to sustainability, we can identify and address those contributing to IWT.

If we can identify the practices contributing to IWT, we can develop recommendations to change laws and/or customary practices, including and driving ecologically sustainable use principles.

If we develop recommendations, we can plan and apply for a Main IWTC Project, with further consultation with THP. If we obtain funding, we can test the inclusive legal framework approach to reduce the demand for IWT from traditional health practices and focus on teaching new initiates entering the traditional health practices about sustainable conservation practices.

If the model works, we will inclusively ensure more ecologically sustainable use of wildlife under an inclusive legal framework, and we will also have a working model for others to replicate.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. 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 you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

This phase will not immediately reach a sustainable point. However, the outcomes will be shared with legislative and executive branches of government for consideration, and if implemented, will lead to:

- Changes in legislation supporting a framework inclusive of traditional health practices (i.e. to legalise those practices that are sustainable and prohibit unsustainable practices).
- Increased awareness of species conservation and sustainable use among THPs and other stakeholders, fostering working partnerships among stakeholders for future engagement on the interlinkages between conservation and traditional health practices.
- Improved adherence to biodiversity law and sustainable traditional practices, which supports species recovery.

This project aligns with our online website (<https://laws.ewt.org.za/>), aimed at enhancing the national public knowledge/understanding of the law as it relates to the environment (specifically wildlife). The website allows access to relevant supporting material for all stakeholders, ensuring they are kept abreast of latest developments regarding law and sustainable use of wildlife.





Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

If successful, lessons from this project can be used to implement similar approaches to work towards a more inclusive framework in other areas of law to be more inclusive of sustainable traditional practices. While the project is focused on South Africa, the potential exists to apply the lessons learnt and outcomes to other countries, particularly in Africa, where similar legislative gaps exist between traditional health practices and the biodiversity legal and governance frameworks.

Conflict and resistance to certain proposed practices might negatively impact the potential scalability of this project, particularly in other jurisdictions where practices might differ from those in South Africa. This can be mitigated by ensuring the process is inclusive of local communities and that there is buy-in from THP.

Further, the lack of budget to move this project to another phase will impact its implementation and scalability. This can be overcome by seeking additional sources of funding.

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

-
-  [VOICES Project Reference List](#)
 -  28/10/2024
 -  15:58:46
 -  pdf 215.51 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 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, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Funds are not used for the intended purpose.</p>	High	Rare	Moderate	The EWT has policies and guideline and measure in place to ensure that funds are allocated and used as intended. There is good governance, fraud prevention and corruption policies, and all funds are donor coded expenses tracked. Regular reports to funders are provided, to keep abreast of spending patterns.	Low
<p>Safeguarding (SEAH)</p> <p>Inappropriate safeguarding policies can lead to harassment, abuse, sexual exploitation, and safety risks to staff and stakeholders and harm to the individual and organisation alike.</p>	High	Rare	Low	The EWT subscribes to nonracialism and gender equality and has safeguarding policies to ensure the rights of people are protected. All staff are contractually obligated to adhere to the policies, which are in line with national legislation. Further, all projects go through ethics approval to ensure adherence to prescribed policies.	Low
<p>Safeguarding (HSS)</p> <p>Lack of health, safety, and security policies and processes leads to a higher risk of unsafe work environments and safety hazards and to a lack of recourse for reporting non-compliance with national safety standards to staff, beneficiaries, the public, and other stakeholders.</p>	High	Rare	Low	We will appoint a health and safety representative (SHE rep) who will be responsible for ensuring staff compliance and implementing partners' compliance with EWT's stipulated policies in line with national regulations and standards. The SHE representative is mandated to report to EWT's Head of Resource Development regularly.	Low

Delivery Chain	Difficulty in getting practitioners in one place for the workshops due to long distances and means of transport to the venues.	High	Unlikely	Low	We will arrange transport for attendees to the workshops. We will select workshop venues which are central for attendees and with internet connections. This will enable us to also make attending online possible.	Low
Risk 5	Conflict between participants: The risk of having different genders and ages of THPs in the same workshop might lead to conflicting views regarding certain practices; also, in some provinces, THPs from different cultural backgrounds in the same workshops might lead to potential conflict between different interest groups.	High	Unlikely	Moderate	We will ensure that only willing participants, adhering to participation rules are invited to the workshops. NS&R with their experience engaging THPs will coordinate this aspect of the project. Also, THPs are governed by certain codes of conduct which mitigates conflicts and foster co-operation, which NS&R will ensure are observed.	Low
Risk 6	Data protection: Sensitive project information being leaked to external parties without consent of stakeholders.	Moderate	Rare	Low	All information gathered and records of workshop proceedings will remain in the EWT and NS&R. We have data protection programmes on our network, which prevent unauthorised access. Furthermore, all participants will be required to sign Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).	Low
Risk 7	Unclear objectives diminishes output quality: Engagement with THP may not result in actionable / reasonable recommendations.	High	Rare	Low	The project team are experienced moderators, highly knowledgeable, have a detailed understanding of the legal, conservation, and traditional health landscape, and are confident that practical recommendations will be identified. Further, we will be able to prompt applicable solutions if none are immediately forthcoming.	Low

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes


Please provide details.


The EWT has a formal ethics committee that will ensure, prior to commencement, that the work carried out is ethical, scientific, and legal. This will ensure that all sensitivities are carefully considered. The project, in its fact-finding nature, will come across sensitive information regarding practices, processes, restricted locations, and the use of wildlife. However, this information will be on a broad scale and not pertain to individual and specific illegal practices. All knowledge will be captured anonymously, and sensitive information will be treated with discretion. Furthermore, the EWT adheres to the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPI Act).


Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [EWT VOICES Project Workplan](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. 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.

The EWT has robust M&E systems in place to track the progress of the project and ensure that we meet the project targets. The EWT has adopted the Conservation Standards (formerly the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation), an adaptive management cycle of best practices and principles to assist us in ensuring that we are systematic about designing, implementing, monitoring, and adapting our conservation projects (20). The adoption of the Conservation Standards ensures that all our projects are designed through a cyclic process of assessment, planning, implementing, analysing, and adapting, and finally, a share-out of knowledge. The process allows us to revisit the project throughout its implementation and ensure we are on track to meeting our defined targets. If, however, there are challenges encountered which hinder our progress, the process also allows us to adapt the project to better consider and address these challenges.

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, 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 Strategic Planning Manager 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 provide feedback on progress against the project 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.

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	██

Section 10 - Indicators of success & Standard Indicators

Q27a. Indicators of success

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.

SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
-----------------	-----------------------

Outcome	Recommendations for integrating sustainable traditional health practices into governance frameworks developed, leading to increased recognition of cultural knowledge, and laying the foundation for inclusive legal reforms.	0.1. Recommendations published by Month 24 with a detailed project report and specific operational plan to integrate recommendations into relevant legal frameworks finalised.	0.1.1. Final report (including recommendations) submitted to IWTC and all stakeholders who participated in this evidence-finding project.
		0.2. At least 4 key stakeholder groups (traditional leaders, traditional healers, NGO and legal experts) involved in fact-finding workshops throughout the project lifecycle (shows diversity of perspectives to ensure an inclusive consultation process).	0.2.1. Demographic make-up / ratio of different stakeholders involved in fact-finding workshops (disaggregated by gender, province, IPLC).
		0.3. Comprehensive database of project participants developed by Month 24.	0.3.1. All information obtained is captured in a secure database (disaggregated by gender, province, IPLC).
		0.4. Apply for a Main project grant from the IWTC Fund (Round 11) to develop an inclusive legal and governance framework based on evidence-based recommendations from this project.	0.4.1 Application submitted through IWTC Fund Round 13 for a Main Project.
Output 1	A comprehensive review of national and international case studies conducted on legal frameworks which successfully integrate traditional practices into environmental law.	1.1. One literature review undertaken by Month 6, revising knowledge products by country, type of legal framework (multi-lateral agreement, legislation, policy, action plan etc.), and language.	Combined into a comprehensive report (disaggregated by report section):
		1.2. One report of historical findings pertaining to inclusive legislation, with at least five case studies reviewed, and summarised established by Month 6.	1.1.1. Section of report summarising legislation and literature detailing the work being done to create an inclusive legal framework; and 1.2.1. Section of report detailing historical findings and case studies.
		1.3. Comprehensive report (which contains the literature review and historical findings) published on LAWS and EWT website within 6 months of project initiation with at least five other countries accessing the report by Month 10 [IWTCF-C02].	1.3.1. The comprehensive report is published on LAWS website and used as a basis for

Output 2

Data informs improved understanding of traditional healing practices using wildlife across diverse regions of South Africa, including province-specific conservation challenges and opportunities.

2.1. Estimated size of the network of traditional healers across South Africa's nine provinces by Month 4.

2.2. By end of Month 13, >15 traditional healers at provincial fact-finding workshops, and at least 50% female attendees, for a total of > 135 participants) [IWTCF-C07].

2.3. 15 workshop records added to database. The workshops will take place in each of the nine provinces and will be knowledge-sharing events. Workshop records will be included in one internal database used to collate information to inform the contents of the report. This report will be developed by Month 14.

2.1.1. Stakeholder validation – feedback from experts (THP, conservationists, policymakers) confirms the accuracy of stakeholder mapping (disaggregated by gender, province, IPLC).

2.2.1 Attendance registers disaggregated by province, gender, IPLC status for workshops (15 workshops: 2 Gauteng, 1 North West, 1 Northern Cape, 1 Eastern Cape, 1 Western Cape, 4 KwaZulu Natal, 2 Limpopo, 2 Mpumalanga, 1 Free State).

2.3.1 Workshop summaries (disaggregated by province) submitted for expert review detailing information, knowledge and practices shared, including the most commonly used species in traditional healing, how wildlife is accessed for the traditional healing sector, and what quantities are used in traditional practices.

3.1. Following feedback workshops, at least 80% of participants will agree on the accuracy of the findings presented, as measured by feedback forms, within 8 months after the findings are shared. This will be undertaken through 11 workshops, which will take place during Months 15-20.

3.2. Between Months 20-24, one knowledge report in English with recommendations to make the South African legal and governance framework more inclusive will be shared amongst traditional healers through reporting workshops. This will ensure that the findings are fairly represented and true. Once finalised is submitted to UK IWTCF [IWTCF-D16].

3.3. By Month 24, at least 10 partners (including traditional healers and other key stakeholders) distribute campaign message derived from the project report—within their practices and networks, ensuring the information is used to advocate for more inclusive legal and governance frameworks in South Africa. The traditional healers will use information from this project report as the campaign message in their practices [IWTCF-C03].

3.4. Within 3 Months of submitting the findings report (Months 24-27), an advisory group with representation from the government, NGO, and traditional healers is set up to formulate next steps for integration.

3.1.1. Feedback forms (disaggregated by gender, province) completed by participants and attendance register (11 workshops).

3.2.1. Recommendations report submitted (disaggregated by country, type).

2.3.1. Documentation showing that partners have received and distributed the campaign message (email records, distribution lists, or signed agreements) confirming the dissemination of the report (disaggregated by country, organisation, stakeholder group).

3.4.1. Advisory group / committee selected (disaggregated by gender, province, stakeholder group) with list of members announced.

Output 3

A knowledge report with recommendations to make the South African legal and governance framework more inclusive.

Output 4

No Response

No Response

No Response

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.

- 1.1. Conduct a comprehensive review of national and international literature on decolonised environmental legal frameworks, emphasising their integration of traditional knowledge systems and conservation practices.
- 1.2. Review and summarise historical findings and case studies pertaining to legislation that is inclusive of traditional use.
- 1.3. Comprehensive report (which includes the literature review and historical findings) made available on LAWS and EWT websites (this website already provides all relevant laws).

- 2.1. Conduct stakeholder mapping across South Africa's nine provinces for strategic workshop planning.
- 2.2. Facilitate 15 participatory workshops to gather in-depth insights from traditional healers and conservationists on sustainable wildlife practices, including specific local conservation challenges, opportunities, and knowledge-sharing mechanisms.
- 2.3. Collate data gathered through workshops and draft findings based on workshop outcomes/discussions, ultimately providing a better understanding of the barriers to IWT sustainability in traditional healing practices in South Africa.

- 3.1. Host participatory feedback workshops with traditional healers, conservationists, and policymakers to validate the accuracy of findings, refine recommendations, and ensure that their input shapes future legal frameworks.
- 3.2. Recommendations report is shared with traditional healers to ensure findings and report truly reflect the status quo. The accepted findings report will be submitted to UK IWTCF as well as translated into isiZulu, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, siSwati, Sepedi or Sesotho sa Leboa, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Sesotho and Setswana.
- 3.3. Disseminate the findings report with key stakeholders and their networks and conceptualise 'next steps' to operationalise legal framework integrations.
- 3.4. Stakeholder network is engaged to set up an advisory group and discuss next steps for operationalising legal framework integrations. Project partners ensure that the appropriate information and data are available to inform amendments needed to make the legal and governance frameworks in South Africa more inclusive of traditional healing practices (as the next step after this evidence project).

Important Assumptions

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

Key assumptions for delivering the outputs and outcomes include:

- (1) Some traditional use practices are resulting in unsustainable harvesting, posing a threat to wildlife populations.
- (2) Traditional practices juxtapose IWT legislation in South Africa.
- (3) Traditional practices are subject to checks and balances to ensure sustainability
- (4) There is scope to amend legal and governance frameworks to make them more inclusive
- (5) That customary rights and conservation can co-exist.
- (6) Traditional healers' openness to sharing their knowledge.

If these assumptions are met, they will create a collaborative environment essential for effectively integrating traditional knowledge into conservation efforts across South Africa.


Q27b. Standard Indicators


Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-C02: Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	Output indicator 1.3 / Output 1	1	5 countries other than South Africa read article/pdf on internet/website
IWTCF-C03: No of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message(s)	Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	10	Province; local, national or international organisations
IWTCF-C07: Number of consumers targeted in demand country(ies)	Output indicator 2.2. / Output 2	135	Nine provinces in South Africa; >50% women; and IPLCs
IWTCF-D16: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output indicator 3.2 / Output 3	11	South Africa; Recommendations; 11 languages (English, IsiZulu, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, siSwati, Sepedi or Sesotho sa Leboa, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Sesotho and Setswana)
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
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Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. Budget

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

 [BCF Budget under 100K MASTER Apr24 Final](#)

 28/10/2024

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 xlsx 37.8 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

To our knowledge, the work being proposed in this project is new and novel. There are, however, examples of similar approaches or research being undertaken to decolonise law (21).

Decolonising law seeks to move from a Eurocentric conception of law historically rooted in colonialism in Africa, toward a more inclusive legal culture (22). This inclusive legal culture should include different forms of knowledge and lived experiences that, to date, have largely been excluded from legal development and, thus, are foundational to this project.

In short, the decolonisation of law calls for changes in law from previously colonial-based practices into a more inclusive legal system influenced by traditional practices (22). The work under this project contributes to the broader global decolonisation movement. This project will be the first in South Africa that we are aware of aimed at influencing the decolonisation of South Africa's biodiversity legislative landscape. Under Output 1, we will investigate work already undertaken. However, preliminary research indicates that no work pertains to traditional health practices in a biodiversity context in SA. This realm of work is new to the EWT, but we have experience working within the legal and customary frameworks to strengthen and build on these.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

While SA is considered an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC), the majority of people in SA still live in poverty, with 47.7% of the population living in rural areas and depending on wildlife for income (23, 24). Women are more impoverished (58.6%) than men (54.9%) and continue to be marginalised in employment and decision-making processes (23). More men are employed and earn more than women, with the highest unemployment rates cited among black women²³. This highlights that, despite being a UMIC, there is a huge need for this evidence-based research to be undertaken in SA, where practices still discriminate based on race, gender, and ethnicity and where large inequalities still exist that desperately need addressing.

All funding acquired will be spent locally (100% of project efforts are conducted within South Africa and implemented by South African registered organisations). The current benefits that the country will see from the proposed efforts include increased awareness and understanding of traditional health practices as they pertain to wildlife and, thus, conservation and finally provide comprehensive basis to motivate for legislative change (where applicable).

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount to be spent?

While most of the budget will go directly towards the EWT and NS&R's direct project costs, including salaries, the remaining funds will be applied towards logistical expenses, such as travelling to the region to meet with THPs and host both fact-finding and feedback 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. This is pioneering and novel work and thus has significant value for money in a sector where knowledge gaps exist. Our project advocates for an inclusive, field-based approach that will channel funds directly to areas of most concern so that previously marginalised sectors that depend heavily on wildlife for their practices are provided with an equal and fair opportunity to have their voices heard and captured so that opportunities and challenges understood and for those practices which are sustainable, to explore opportunities for their inclusion in the legal and governance frameworks. It also sets the foundations for legislative change by providing first-hand recommendations that have been agreed upon through the stakeholder engagement prioritised in this project.

This project also aligns with the EWT's current UK IWT Challenge Fund work under the People in Conservation programme, which aims to reduce illegal harvesting through improved access to legal sources of largely cultivated material. The programme also promotes improved governance and recovery of wild populations of affected species.

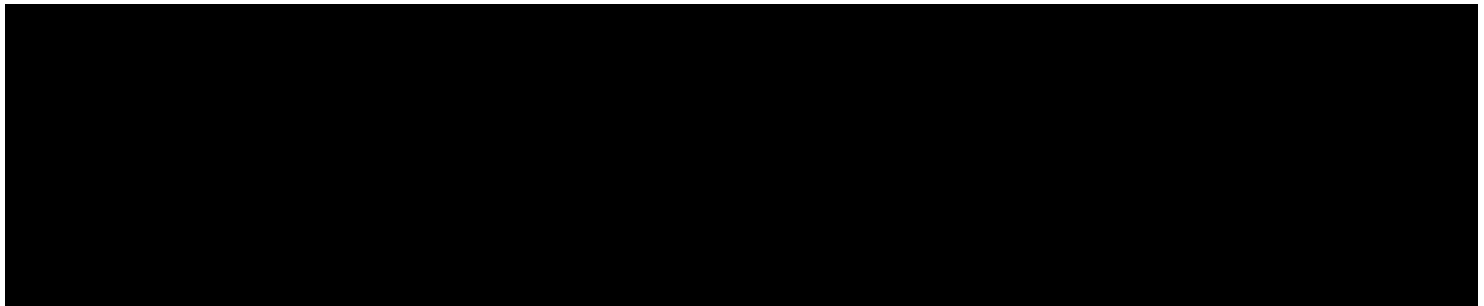
Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund 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.

No capital items will be purchased with IWT Challenge Fund funding. Project staff have recently secured new laptops with an alternate funding source, and these items will be used for this work as well as following project completion.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding



Q34. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance

The EWT's policies dictate that research projects must be evaluated and cleared by the EWT Ethics Committee (EWTEC), a formal, independent ethics committee. The functions of the ethics committee are to:

- Establish and enforce the EWT's codes of best practices pertaining to wildlife conservation;
- Ensures that the researchers are adequately qualified to conduct the research;
- Ensures that the research methods and or conservation interventions meet scientific, ethical, and legal best practices and follow institutional requirements; and
- Ensure social projects are carried out in an ethical and responsible manner.

Projects are only approved once a consensus is reached among all committee members that all the requirements are met. By following best practices and in accordance with the organisation's Governance Handbook, the EWT ensures that the projects:

- 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,
- Respect the rights, privacy, and safety of all people,
- Protects the health and safety of all project staff,
- Follow an institutional ethics review process.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British 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.

 [VOICES Project FDCO 2024 correspondence](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. 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.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Ashleigh Dore	Project Leader	20	Checked


Sibongakonke Ngogodo	Project Officer – Wildlife and Law Project. Responsible for implementing the EGGI Project and enhancing the EWT LAWS website to support environmental governance for South Africa’s wildlife. Assists in establishing a strong legal framework and contributes to international environmental and sustainable development efforts. Involved in project coordination and stakeholder engagement.	25	Checked
Nomsa JN Sibeko	Co-founder of NS&R, responsible for the overall management of NS&R. Will contribute to logistics, research, workshop arrangements, oversee workshop proceedings, interpretation services and report writing.	25	Checked
Masabata Ngcobo	Head of Human Resources. HR specialist and manager of all Human Resource aspects at the EWT. Masabata is the designated Safeguarding officer for the EWT and project.	2	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Kishaylin Chetty	Head of Sustainability at EWT. Responsible for project oversight management and compliance.	5	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked


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


 [Project Staff_Kishaylin Chetty CV](#)


 28/10/2024


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 pdf 207.66 KB


 [Project Staff_Ashleigh Dore CV](#)


 28/10/2024


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 pdf 594.76 KB


 [Project Staff_Masabata Ngcobo CV](#)


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 [Project Staff_Nomsa Gogo Sibeko CV](#)


 28/10/2024


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 [Project Staff_Sibongakonke Ngogodo CV](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project Partners

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

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead Organisation name: Endangered Wildlife Trust

Website address: www.ewt.org.za

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value do they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The EWT is a South African non-government, non-profit organisation dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern and East Africa to the benefit of all people. The EWT has various conservation programmes, including the Wildlife in Trade Programme, which works to reduce trade-related threats that impact the survival of wild animals and plants. The EWT's Wildlife and Law Project is housed within the Wildlife in Trade Programme, and together have various initiatives including:

- Support legal wildlife trade and promote sustainable use and equitable access to wildlife,
- Capacity building among compliance, enforcement, and judiciary officers related to conservation-related law,
- Review and comment on legislation and policy positions,
- Engagement with government agencies and other stakeholders during the public participation process concerning conservation law and management; and
- Cooperation and strategic development with other conservation organisations to reduce trade-related threats to wildlife.

The EWT has a footprint across South Africa, with programmes working with communities on conservation initiatives, and is placed to lead this project and oversee activities, logistical arrangements, and administration activities. The EWT will be responsible for Output 1 and co-developing the reports and recommendations to support a more inclusive legal and governance framework for THPs.

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Nature Speaks and Responds (NS&R)

Website address: None

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

NS&R, which is led by THPs, has vast experience and knowledge regarding traditional health practices and will support Output 1 and coordinate and facilitate the workshops under Outputs 2 and co-developing Output 3, particularly:

- Facilitate networking with the traditional health practice sector.
- Identify and reach relevant stakeholders countrywide, ensuring participation is meaningful and inclusive of women, youth, and people with disabilities.
- Facilitate engagement proceedings, ensuring that traditional practices and procedures are observed.
- Experience in hosting and engaging traditional health practitioners, government entities and other stakeholders on matters pertaining to traditional health practices and species conservation.
- Knowledge regarding the species used in traditional health practices will contribute greatly to formulating sustainable practices.

With its diverse members, NS&R will assist in interpreting proceedings during workshops, as well as translating relevant information into local languages.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

NS&R were central to the project design and proposal development and will be the implementation partner should the project be approved for funding. NS&R is an organisation of THP with the knowledge and expertise to coordinate the engagement sessions with the traditional healers in output 2 and 3.

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response


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 combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [VOICES Project Letters of Support](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade 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
IWTR10S2/1015	Jenny Botha	Reducing medicinal plant illegal harvesting through cultivation and good governance.
IWT039	Adam Pires	A novel system to detect illegal wildlife in shipping containers.
IWT070	Andrew Taylor	Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts.
IWTEV011	Andrew Taylor	Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Endangered Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of





£99,249.00

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





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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, Safeguarding and associated policies and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years), or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Finance Guidance, are also enclosed.


Checked


Name	Dr Ian Little
Position in the organisation	Head of Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 IL e-signature  28/10/2024  15:24:46  png 10.68 KB
Date	28 October 2024


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


-  [EWT AFS Last two years](#)
 28/10/2024
 15:16:40
 pdf 1.53 MB


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


 [OHS policy signed by CEO](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:28:02


 pdf 1.35 MB


 [EWT Whistleblower Policy 2022](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:28:01

 pdf 148.47 KB


 [EWT Code of Conduct policy](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:28:01

 pdf 129.76 KB

 [EWT Safeguarding Policy](#)

 28/10/2024

 15:17:21

 pdf 175.52 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", "Standard Indicator 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 <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a <u>cover letter</u> from the lead organisation	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts</u> (covering <u>three years</u>) for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 33).	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> identified at Question 35, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	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

My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	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 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 IWT Challenges Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).