

Applicant: **Vaughan, Jonathan**
Organisation: **Lilongwe Wildlife Trust**
Funding Sought: **£1,129,614.00**
Funding Awarded: **£1,129,614.00**

IWTEXR10S2\1008

IWTEX007 Bringing down the gavel on regional wildlife crime corruption

Malawi's commitment to combatting IWT has resulted in lengthy custodial sentences for organised wildlife crime syndicates. However, pangolin trade remains concerningly high, elephant poaching is increasing. This project aims to address ongoing obstacles to deterrent sentencing and upskilling Legal Aid lawyers will support low-income defendants. A regional-level impact evaluation of >10 years of Malawi / Tanzania / Zimbabwe IWT programmes will be published and a technical meeting for government officials from the three countries will improve co-operation in reducing high-level IWT.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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GMS ORGANISATION

| Type | Organisation |
|-----------------------|--|
| Name | Lilongwe Wildlife Trust |
| Phone (Fax) | [REDACTED] |
| Email (Work) | [REDACTED] |
| Website (Work) | www.lilongwewildlife.org |
| Address | [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] |

Section 2 - Title, Themes and Summary

Q3. Title:


IWTEX007 Bringing down the gavel on regional wildlife crime corruption


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEXR10S1\1001


IWTEXR10S1\1019

Please provide a cover letter as a PDF document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [LWT cover letter FINAL](#)

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 pdf 197.41 KB

Q4. 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
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Conservation Action 2

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

Conservation Action 3

No Response

Threats 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 2

No Response

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Temminck's pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*)

Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)

African elephant *Loxodonta africana*

All other 'listed' and 'endangered' (as per Malawi's legislation) animals and plants in trade (e.g., big cats, vultures, hippos, orchids).

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.

Malawi's commitment to combatting IWT has resulted in lengthy custodial sentences for organised wildlife crime syndicates. However, pangolin trade remains concerningly high, elephant poaching is increasing. This project aims to address ongoing obstacles to deterrent sentencing. Upskilling Legal Aid lawyers will support low-income defendants. A regional-level impact evaluation of >10 years of Malawi / Tanzania / Zimbabwe IWT programmes will be published and a technical meeting for government officials from the three countries will improve co-operation in reducing high-level IWT.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Malawi

Country 2 Tanzania

Country 3 Zimbabwe

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:

01 May 2024

End date:

31 March 2028

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

3 years, 11 months

Q10. Budget summary

| Year: | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | Total request |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Amount: | £200,734.00 | £316,572.00 | £335,166.00 | £277,142.00 | £ 1,129,614.00 |

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?

No Response

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.

In 2016, CITES categorised Malawi as of 'primary concern' for IWT (1) as a result of it being a notorious poaching and IWT hotspot (2). LWT and government partners and have since delivered wide-ranging programmes encompassing legislative reform, training/mentoring, investigations, and prosecution support (3).

This comprehensive approach (supported by IWT064/094) dramatically improved court outcomes (pre-2014 average sentence = \$40 fine, 2023 = >90% conviction rate for Listed Species (highest protection level), average 6 years). In 2021, 11 members of the Lin-Zhang syndicate were sentenced to 56 years, including 14 years for the kingpin. In 2023, two members received eight years for money laundering. These are landmark convictions.

LWT's Synthesis Report (IWT064) identified a deterrent effect from these activities, leading to a 44% reduction in ivory trade (4). However, in Malawi pangolin trade remains concerningly high and elephant poaching is increasing (5). Globally, 2019 was the third largest year to date by weight of ivory seized (6). Unofficial reports indicate poaching surges within Southern/Eastern Africa (7).

In Malawi, IWT investigations and prosecutions mostly operate satisfactorily, with LWT's support, however various obstacles remain which can undermine legal justice and deny individuals of their right to a fair trial.

A lack of access to legal justice for vulnerable communities may prejudice defendants in IWT cases. To tackle this, we will train Legal Aid lawyers and engage with local organisations working on legal justice to support the right to a fair trial and develop initiatives on custody alternatives for lower-level offenders. Expanding the prisoner research from our IWT064 project will provide further insights into offender profiling to contribute to prevention/rehabilitation programmes, including a focus on women in IWT.

As identified in BCF's scheme evaluation (11), regional-level evaluations to obtain 'evidence of impact, sustainability, best practice and lessons learned' in IWT programmes are lacking. This project presents an exciting and rare opportunity to develop a regional impact evaluation, synthesising over a decade of IWT programme impacts across three countries.

It builds on and extends PAMS' IWTEX003 project, enabling lessons learnt to immediately feed into an adaptive management approach for project activities. Value for money would be maximised by supporting two EXTRA grants working in the same region. An online platform, based on a regional MEL framework, will be in use across Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe from January 2024 to automate analysis of high-level IWT cases across the region. This analysis will inform the regional impact evaluation. A technical meeting in Yr3, (building on the IWTEX003 meeting in Yr1) will bring together Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prisons and judiciary to support closer regional collaboration.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

Within a Malawian context, investigations, prosecutions, and court monitoring are largely working; LWT exceeded outcome targets in these areas under IWT064 (A+ Defra final evaluation) and is on track with IWT094 (Yr1 Defra review scored 1).

However, evidence suggests an uptick in elephant poaching (12) and continued high levels of pangolin trade. Organised crime networks still have a persistent foothold in the country. Trial lengths exceed the Judicial Standards, and a lack of prison follow-ups leads to uncertainty on completion of sentences (13, 14). The major current gap is mitigating obstacles to deterrent court outcomes. Lack of training of Legal Aid lawyers reduces access to legal justice.

There is also a need to develop regional-level impact evaluations and share learnings. We will do this through learning histories of LWT and partners in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (PAMS, THF) to analyse drivers and court outcomes across >10yrs of prosecution data to detail successful IWT interventions. A joint regional impact evaluation and regional technical meeting will promote further collaboration and recommendations on high-level prosecutions in other jurisdictions.

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.

Kasane Statement, 2015

Statements B5, C9 and D13. This project directly engages prosecutors and judges involved in IWT enforcement in Malawi. It provides them with resources, knowledge and training to successfully prosecute wildlife crime. The project

promotes regional cooperation between government officials in Malawi, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. The project's wider civil engagement through media awareness builds community level awareness, resilience, and resistance to wildlife crimes, thereby helping to safeguard local communities from destabilizing impacts, which, in turn, helps reduce IWT.

Hanoi Statement, 2016

Actions A and C with regards to Malawi's Statement. This project directly enforces the National Parks and Wildlife Act Regulations (including CITES Regulations) and the Sentencing Guidelines cited by the Malawi Government under Action A. This project supports the investigation and prosecution of all wildlife crimes resulting from arrests made by the Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit cited by Malawi under Action C. All cases are included in the wildlife offenders database (co-managed by Malawi Government and LWT), also cited by Malawi under Action C.

London Declaration (2018)

Statement 12 and Malawi's Declaration. This project directly increases transparency in the judicial process and, as such, reduces corruption in the handling of wildlife crime cases. The project also directly raises awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst criminal justice system professionals in Malawi and enables them to share best practices. This project directly supports the effective implementation of the legal tools cited by Malawi at the London Conference e.g. the amended Wildlife Act, courtroom monitoring, Sentencing Guidelines and Mutual Legal Assistance tools.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 Life on Land

SDG 15 is supported by taking action to end trafficking of flora and fauna of protected species.

Through supporting Malawi's legal framework and the development of an effective, accountable, and transparent judicial system, this project also supports actions towards SDG 16 on the promotion of justice and inclusive institutions.

Further, by recognising the importance of promoting female leadership in Malawi, we will ensure that the project proactively contributes to SDG 5 Gender Equality by encouraging employment and promotion of women within the judicial system, and particularly the prosecution institutions through work with the Women's Law Association. Finally, this project contributes to safeguarding the world's natural heritage (target 11.4) under SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

Malawi's National Elephant and (draft) Pangolin Action Plan

This project directly supports these Plans to strengthen anti-poaching, investigations and prosecutions associated with the trade in ivory and pangolins.

Inter-Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime

In 2014, Malawi established the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC) which has been instrumental in fostering collaboration amongst law enforcement (LE) agencies and promoting joint investigations and the use of multiple Acts in IWT prosecutions. This project promotes the objectives of the IACCWC by providing training and opportunities for collaboration between all LE agencies.

The project aligns with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's strategy.

Section 6 - Scaling up approaches

Q17. Evidence for Scaling

IWT Challenge Fund Extra projects should utilise and build on evidence from past activities (from IWT Challenge Fund and beyond) to demonstrate why the approach will deliver. Please provide evidence on how your proposed project will do this.

LWT has proven its model and exceeded outcomes in previous and current IWTCF awards: IWT064 (completed 2022

and IWT094 completes 03/2024, 2023). Successful delivery of other IWT programmes has resulted in repeat awards from US and German Government funds.

This project builds on the outputs of IWTEX003, which includes a regional meeting for Tanzanian/Zimbabwean/Malawian government officials. Our project will invite the same participants and others to a follow-up technical meeting in Malawi in 2026, ensuring continuity and leveraging opportunities to further upskill government officials and foster regional collaborations.

Our regional-level impact evaluation of IWT programmes across Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe over >10years is a major opportunity for scaling national-level evaluations, using a joint, regional MEL framework.

Since our IWT projects started, penalties for serious wildlife crime have increased from fines of \$40 to an average of 6yrs custody. We are confident that as a national organisation with excellent relationships with government partners, we are now uniquely placed to scale up support to address ongoing obstacles to deterrent court outcomes.

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q18. 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?**
- **How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

This project upscales over ten years of work to review IWT in Malawi and implement key activities including support for investigations and prosecutions, strengthening legislation, training and research. This project builds on two successful IWTCF projects IWT064 and IWT094 in addition to projects supported by other donors.

Progress in appropriate sentencing for wildlife crime in Malawi is impressive. In 2014, the average sentence was a \$40 fine – for 2022 the conviction rate for listed species offences was >90%, with custodial rates of 100%. This is exemplified by landmark custodial sentences such as the 2021 sentencing of the Lin-Zhang syndicate kingpin, Yunhua Lin, to 14 years.

As a Malawian NGO, LWT benefits from excellent contextual insights and has established productive working relationships with multiple government agencies. This includes the mandate to prosecute on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. We will continue delivering interventions with proven success, e.g., prosecutions support, court monitoring, case reviews with prosecutors, annual judiciary meetings.

But now is the time to also be bold. We will embrace difficult challenges and new opportunities to counter current obstacles in securing deterrent court outcomes.

We will also deliver targeted training for new beneficiaries including Legal Aid lawyers to promote legal justice for disadvantaged defendants. Future lawyers will benefit from tailor-made internships. For the first time we will engage with local organisations working on offender rehabilitation and custodial alternatives for low-level wildlife criminals.

Longitudinal research on wildlife offenders is rare - our partnership with the University of Southampton will repeat prisoners research carried out under IWT064 to contribute to this emerging research field.

This project presents a major opportunity for regional-level impact evaluation across Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe. LWT has a close partnership with PAMS Foundation and Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF) as the leading NGOs on wildlife crime prosecutions in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. This project would run concurrently and then extend three years beyond PAMS' IWTEXT003 project. We will ensure that our project both supports and leverages the outcomes of PAMS' work. Lessons learnt from both projects will be incorporated in the regional impact evaluation. This will include analysis through an online platform based on a shared, regional MEL framework to monitor the impact of high-level IWT prosecutions across the three countries. We will carry out the following activities:

Supporting review of Judicial standards

1.1 Judiciary supported to review the Judicial Performance Standards; revise if necessary to ensure they are fit for purpose, including guidelines on trial length.

Measuring fairness, consistency, and deterrent sentencing

2.1 Continue to deliver national court monitoring programme; maintenance of joint LWT/government national wildlife crime database.

2.2 Reduce the long-outstanding case list, particularly those on remand, by supporting prosecutors - list scrutinised at 6-monthly prosecutors review meetings, annual judiciary meeting.

2.3 Produce Wildlife Crime Jurisprudence Dashboard (6 indicators on court efficiency/adherence to Sentencing Guidelines) every 6 months using LWT/government database; produce two Wildlife Crime Court Cases Review (2024-25 and 2026-27).

2.4 Deliver training in Yr2 and Yr3 to Legal Aid lawyers, share legal tools; support actions to increase % of defended cases.

2.5 Host a Tanzanian prosecutor to attend Yr 1 annual judiciary workshop to present on wildlife crime exclusive courts; panel discussion on potential use in Malawi.

Co-prosecution and national court monitoring programme

3.1 Continue to provide technical and financial support to wildlife investigation units (cost share).

3.2 LWT's legal team supports prosecutions through pre-trial meetings and co-prosecutes through mandate from DPP. Court data recorded and analysed through LWT/government wildlife crime database.

3.3 LWT's Head of Law and Policy visit to Tanzania to meet with PAMS, Tanzanian DPP and other agencies, promote collaboration between this and IWTEXT003 project.

Regional-level impact evaluation of IWT interventions

4.1 Produce individual learning histories for LWT/PAMS/Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF), building on LWT's IWT064 project, PAMS Extra project (IWTEX003) on successful (and unsuccessful) IWT strategies.

4.2 Produce regional-level impact evaluation using collated learning histories and joint MEL data for Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe with recommendations for regional IWT prevention.

4.3 With University of Southampton, repeat prisoner research (profiling/motivations/risk perception); comparative analysis with our IWT064 prisons survey. With permissions, film interviews with offenders for IWT prevention awareness.

Training to promote legal justice, empower female lawyers and students and regional meeting to increase collaborative working

5.1 Prosecutor case review meetings held 6-monthly for all prosecutors working on wildlife crime cases, annual judiciary workshop for magistrates.

5.2 MoU signed with Chancellor College law school through its Environmental Clinic including internships and wildlife crime module.

5.3 Internship programme for 2 law students/year with LWT and 'Wildlife Law and Wildlife Crime Prosecution' teaching module developed and delivered.

5.4 Work with Women's Law Association of Malawi (2 LWT lawyers are members) to initiate environmental crime support network.

5.5 Roundtable discussion with e.g., Legal Aid/ Paralegal Advisory Service Institute to discuss opportunities to improve legal justice for disadvantaged wildlife offenders.

5.6 Work with regional NGO partners, judiciary, prisons and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe to

deliver a regional technical meeting.

5.7 Produce regional meeting proceedings.

Q19. 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?

We will develop the capability and capacity of our own staff, project partners and beneficiaries.

1. LWT staff – our female Head of Law and Policy/prosecutor will visit Tanzania to engage with our NGO partner and the DPP to gain experience of prosecuting in another jurisdiction and increase links with the IWTEXT003 project. Our lead M&E officer will benefit from 1:1 data collection and analysis training from the visiting professor from University of Southampton. All LWT project staff will benefit from the opportunity to work on new activities, develop new professional relationships and extend their own field of expertise.
2. We will deliver training to Legal Aid lawyers, increasing their skills and promoting legal justice for disadvantaged offenders. Engaging with local social justice organisations may lead to new opportunities for partnerships.
3. We will continue to provide mentorship and training to prosecutors from the Malawi Police Service and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions through pre-trial meetings, co-prosecution, provision of legal advice, 6 monthly case review and training sessions. The annual judiciary workshop provides a forum for magistrates to discuss notable cases and receive training on new legislation/policies. Co-funding supports ongoing training and mentoring of police and wildlife department officials.
4. We will provide internships for a minimum of two law students/year, 6 in total, to expand their knowledge on wildlife legislation and the practice of law in this area.
5. Our two female lawyers will work with the Women’s Law Association to develop an environmental crime network within the Association to support peer-to-peer learning and support.
6. We will recruit enumerators to carry out the prisoner survey work and ensure that they receive appropriate training.
7. Where consultants are employed to support analysis/report writing, we will ensure that they work closely with LWT staff, and where appropriate government partners, to ensure all reports are joint products. Where possible, consultants will be locally recruited.

Q20. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

LWT aims for all activities to be gender transformative, not just to mainstream gender in its programmes. Our work is carried out in recognition of the role that women play in the use of natural resources.

LWT adheres to the highest social and environmental standards (including proactive gender equality policies, and a security management system for staff and partners). We have recently established a Senior Women Leaders staff group which meets regularly for a structured programme of skills development and peer support. We plan to expand to female leaders across the sector.

We do not envisage any substantial areas of our project where individuals would be excluded from equal participation – other than perhaps due to inherent gender imbalances in particular government partners, which will be proactively

addressed as below. There are some circumstances, such as the use of enumerators for the prisons survey, where equal gender representation is not possible. The Prisons Service stipulates that individuals of the same gender must interview offenders for safeguarding reasons and most of the prison population is male, hence the enumerator team will need to match this.

In employing court monitors and legal advisers/prosecutors we always aim to ensure at least an equal representation of women on the team (currently 4/7 women). This project will be co-ordinated by two directors and the Head of Law and Policy (all female).

Our two female lawyers will work with the Women's Law Association to develop an environmental crime network within the Association to support peer-to-peer learning and support. We will ensure that the internship programme is gender balanced. Our female Head of Law and Policy will travel to Tanzania on a learning visit to experience prosecution work in another jurisdiction and widen her peer network.

Understanding the role of women in wildlife crime in Malawi is a focus of our prison research and will add to this understudied area, particularly considering what appears to be an increasing involvement of female offenders in wildlife crime in Malawi.

In collaboration with all partners, we will proactively request at least an equal female representation across all activities. This is a challenge when working with law enforcement agencies, which remain male dominated. However, through a proactive approach we are currently close to target for female representation on our 094 project.

All project data is gender and age disaggregated.

Q21. Change expected

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

Short-medium term benefits

Short-medium term, project interventions will drive change towards a more efficient and fairer adjudication of wildlife crime. Defendants (>200 for IWT in 2022, but general upskilling for Legal Aid lawyers supports all defendants) will benefit through improved adherence to the right to a swift and equitable trial, and consistent sentencing irrespective of the specific court, or the defendant's status.

Identifying and mitigating current obstacles to deterrent sentencing will improve equity and public perception of fair justice and will lead to high-level offenders receiving deterrent sentencing and reducing their freedom to continue to commit crimes whilst in prison. The actions of organised crime syndicates will be further disrupted, leading to a reduction in wildlife crime.

The judiciary will benefit from a review of Judicial Standards to ensure their outcomes are appropriately measured.

Trainee lawyers, prosecutors (>100), magistrates and Legal Aid lawyers will benefit from mentoring/training. Over 30 stakeholders from Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe will attend the regional workshop to increase their knowledge on wildlife crime and expand collaborative efforts to reduce high-level regional wildlife crime.

In the term of this project, our expectation is that elephant poaching will again decrease, and pangolin trade will initially stabilise (Yr 1-2) and then decrease.

Long term benefits

Research with prisoners will be used to guide longer term public awareness campaigns. This public awareness, particularly around national parks, provides knowledge to vulnerable communities to avoid the consequences of taking part in IWT (such as the 'Ngaka' film produced under our IWT094 project).

The research results will also be disseminated to in-country development NGOs to support targeting of rehabilitation support.

Our engagement with local social justice organisations is the start of potential collaboration over the longer term to develop new ways to promote legal justice and alternatives to custody for low-level wildlife offenders.

Malawi benefits from a reduction in organised crime and improved judicial standards.

Communities living around PAs (e.g. >140k around Majete NP alone) benefit from a reduction in wildlife crime and associated wider criminality, which brings security risks and negative effects on livelihoods when breadwinners are manipulated into participating in criminal acts.

Trafficking in ivory/pangolins/rhino horn are the major wildlife crime offences in Malawi. Reducing obstacles to deterrent sentencing and refining judicial processes will increase risk for wildlife criminals, reducing opportunities to exploit these species, leading to increasing populations. Raising the certainty of justice in Malawi contributes to protecting these species regionally.

Post project, government agencies, NGOs working on wildlife crime in the region and beyond, and donors will benefit from practical and evidenced guidance on combatting IWT at a regional level. This will facilitate upscaling of the outcomes of multiple IWTCF awards.

This project would run concurrently and extend beyond PAMS' IWTEXT003 grant, maximising synergies across these aligned projects to increase value for money and ensure a higher impact.

Q22. 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, your expected Impact.

If the criminal justice system in Malawi is supported through a) implementing mitigations to current obstacles to deterrent court outcomes, b) court outcomes are tracked and published to highlight inefficiencies, inconsistencies and unfairness in sentencing, c) continued support is provided to GoM law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to support court cases, d) interventions such as wildlife-exclusive courts and targeted training for Legal Aid lawyers, all new magistrates are implemented, then the swiftness, certainty, fairness and access to legal justice within the criminal justice system is increased (systems change scaling), while leading to higher risk for serious wildlife criminals to embed a deterrent effect.

If Malawi's learnings on significantly improving court outcomes for wildlife crime are further analysed and well documented and widely shared, together with those of regional partners, other jurisdictions will benefit from a roadmap to implementing an effective programme to create a deterrent to wildlife criminals at a regional or continental level (replication and capacitation scaling). Successful implementation of these interventions leads to a reduction in wildlife crime nationally and regionally, enabling a consequent stabilising and increase in populations of endangered species in illegal trade.

Major inputs include in-country expertise and long-term partnerships with all partners; technical expertise; grant and matched funding.

Assumptions are largely based on continuing support from Government of Malawi agencies, and similarly from

counterparts in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. We have full confidence in this assumption being upheld as we have MoUs in place, strong commitment through support letters and have achieved significant success delivering similar projects with the same partners.

Our ToC references Intermediate Outcomes – to be achieved during the project, and Long-term Outcomes, progress towards these will start during the project and extend beyond it, alongside the longer-term vision in the Overall Impact.

Q23. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q23a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained 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?

As an experienced, local organisation working in a very low-income country, we are realistic about issues of sustainability. We have developed high-level, trusted relationships with government agencies to ensure that our activities are implemented in partnership. We commit to substantial training and mentoring for government agencies through all our work. However, due to the state of Malawi's economy, government financial self-sufficiency in wildlife conservation will not be possible anytime soon. We are therefore pragmatic that donor support will continue to be necessary post-project. However, staff capacity, data collection, legal tools etc. will be in place across LWT and government partners. Insights from the national and regional evaluations will guide future, targeted funding applications. LWT works closely with government agencies on shared databases, co-delivery of training, co-authorship of reports and all non-sensitive project outputs will be widely shared (as numerous legal tools already are on LWT's website).

Q23b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?





We are confident that this project will develop new insights and methods for the use of court monitoring data to direct investigations and further research. This will be well documented, and non-sensitive outputs will be widely shared through the Defra Open Access conditions.

We plan for the longitudinal prisoners study to be published in a peer-reviewed journal and through conference presentations, to facilitate replication of methods and comparative analysis in other jurisdictions.

The regional impact evaluation is a major contribution to scaling up, ensuring that lessons learnt in combating IWT at a national level are combined with regional-level analysis through a shared MEL framework. The methods and outputs of this regional impact evaluation can be used for similar evaluations in other regions.

Methodologies used in other outputs including the Court Data Reviews and Deterrence Reports may be replicated for other similar programmes.

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

-  [Additional evidence and references for LWT Extr a application](#)
-  29/10/2023
-  17:33:38
-  pdf 3.23 MB

Section 8 - Risk Management

Q24. 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, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

| Risk Description | Impact | Prob. | Inherent Risk | Mitigation | Residual Risk |
|--|--------------|----------|---------------|--|---------------|
| Fiduciary Fraud or theft of project resources | New/emerging | Unlikely | Moderate | Financial risks are low; LWT has robust internal financial controls in place with a detailed accounts system through Sage and is regularly externally audited at project and organisational level. CEO and trustees provide additional oversight in addition to the Head of Accounts and Director of Programmes. | Minor |
| Safeguarding External - partners fail to adhere to safe-guarding policies | Major | Possible | Major | Ensure effective downstreaming of policies to all partners. Promote whistleblowing, ensure appropriate recording of and response to any reported events. Moderate effect on project delivery but major impact on individuals concerned. | Moderate |
| Delivery Chain Lack of government partner buy-in | Major | Rare | Moderate | LWT has worked with all LE partners and judiciary for nearly 10 years; MoUs remain current. Excellent relationships with all agencies continue as shown through letters of support. Wide range of partners involved in the project spreads risk. | Minor |
| Risk 4 Financial market in Malawi - devaluations, unstable local currency and absence of forex etc | Moderate | Likely | Major | LWT holds donor funds in forex accounts wherever possible and transfers to local currency as needs arise | Minor |
| Risk 5 Malawi fuel crisis - national shortages of fuel | Moderate | Likely | Major | Plan activities to take place online where possible; implement car-sharing, work from home policies where necessary. Adapt activity delivery where necessary e.g. postponing events. | Moderate |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|--|---|-------|
| Risk 6 | | | | | Watching brief ahead of election campaigning and during voting/results. Liaise with retained security company. Don't plan to hold events around this period in case of disruption although no significant violence would be likely. Build in catch-up time on e.g. court work if cases are delayed. | |
| Malawi elections 2025 | Minor | Possible | Moderate | | | Minor |

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

-  [2023-Biodiversity -Challenge-Funds-Risk-Framew ork-LWT](#)
-  29/10/2023
-  20:56:07
-  xlsx 104.34 KB

Section 9 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q25. 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 brief details.

Q26. Workplan

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

-  [Workplan_LWT](#)
-  29/10/2023
-  14:42:10
-  pdf 136.3 KB

Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q27. 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).

IWT Challenge Fund Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

Monitoring and evaluation are a cornerstone of this project. The development of national 'learning histories' and a regional-level impact evaluation for Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe are major outputs. A joint regional Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework for LWT and partners will be utilised in this project. The associated online platform will produce analysis on prosecutions across three countries. The regional impact evaluation will assess outcomes from >10yrs of IWT-prevention strategies in the focal countries to produce a detailed evaluation with recommendations for other jurisdictions.

LWT has a comprehensive organisational results framework and indicators for each project are included. All teams report against this Framework monthly; data is used for donor and trustee reporting.

We have a dedicated team of two M&E officers, reporting to the Director of Programmes. M&E officers manage the wildlife crime database of court monitoring data, produce data for project indicators and attend selected activities (e.g. training events) to assess and report on M&E components. They also support the development of e.g. pre/post evaluation surveys for training.

Project start-up meetings (internal and external) will outline all M&E components, timeframes and responsible persons. The Project Lead (Technical Director) will liaise with all project partners on an ongoing basis and quarterly project board meetings will ensure comprehensive updates are shared with all. We will use shared tools (workplan, project WA group, shared Google calendar for events/reporting schedule). Other tools include extensive data analysis through the Wildlife Defence Platform database, surveys (training evaluations), event reports, direct observation (Directors/M&E officer attending activities).

Results monitoring: Project lead (Technical Director) will monitor this monthly in collaboration with the CEO and Programmes Director (line-management 1:1s, monthly project meeting, quarterly project board meetings). Includes Risk Register updates and noting challenges and unintended consequences (both positive and negative). LWT's Wildlife Defense Platform will be used for all arrest/prosecution/sentencing analysis. An independent final evaluation by an external reviewer will assess the project's achievements, and challenges against the logframe and whether the project met expectations of the partners/beneficiaries. All partners will be asked to contribute. Final project meeting will review the evaluation recommendations and LWT's final report to capture lessons learnt to inform future programmes.

Activities monitoring: Detailed quarterly workplans compiled based on project work plan. Project lead works with Director of Programmes and technical teams (e.g. legal team, M&E team) and grant officers to ensure activities are on track as per the workplan (monthly project meetings). Participant evaluations, training reports etc will be used for adaptive project management. Six-monthly/annual reporting to Defra.

Compliance monitoring: Director of Programmes and team monitors compliance on an on-going basis, staff/partners are briefed on compliance, safeguarding/ethical standards.

Situation/context monitoring: Monitored through Directorate on a weekly basis, against our organisational Risk Register (incorporates project risk register); input from retained security advisers as necessary.

Financial monitoring: Director of Programmes works with Head of Accounts and grants/accounts teams through joint weekly meetings and Internal Procurement Committee. CEO oversees all organisational-level accounts, reviewed by trustees quarterly.

Organisational monitoring: Weekly Directorate meetings, monthly project meetings assess overall project progress.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Independent Final Evaluation (£) | ██████████ |
| Independent Final Evaluation (%) | █ |
| 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

230

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q28. Logical Framework (logframe)

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.

[LWT logframe and ToC](#)

29/10/2023

17:20:02

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Impact:

High-level regional IWT diminished and civil liberties reinforced by upscaling enforcement, ensuring consistent deterrent court sentences and enabling stronger collaboration and knowledge sharing across Malawi, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Outcome:

Consistent, fair, deterrent sentencing; knowledge transfer and targeted training drives reduction in trafficking of threatened species regionally.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Judiciary supported to review/revise Performance Standards; report on obstacles to deterrent sentencing produced.

Output 2:

Judicial performance is monitored (trial lengths, adjournments, consistency and appropriateness of sentencing) and outcomes shared with Chief Justice and judiciary, opportunities to improve efficiencies such as through wildlife crime exclusive courts are scoped and rights to a fair trial increased through increased knowledge of Legal Aid lawyers.

Output 3:

A skilled investigation, prosecution and judicial system effectively implements Malawi's IWT legal framework and maintains high conviction and custodial rates for Listed Species cases which are routinely reported by the media.

Output 4:

Learning histories on IWT strategies in Malawi / Zimbabwe / Tanzania are published; regional-level impact evaluation published with recommendations for other jurisdictions and widely shared.

Output 5:

Targeted training/mentoring promotes skills transfer across the legal profession and promotes a fair justice system for all defendants.

Do you require more Output fields?

No

Activities

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

1.1.1 Judiciary meeting (independent, LWT logistical support only) to assess if Judicial Performance Standards(JPS) are fit-for-purpose and achievable.

1.1.2 Based on meeting in 1.1, local consultant reviews JPS and provides recommendations to Chief Justice; revised JPS drafted by local consultant and disseminated.

1.2 Produce a report on obstacles to deterrent sentencing.

2.1 Continue to deliver national court monitoring programme; maintenance of joint LWT/government national wildlife crime database.

2.2 Reduce the long-outstanding case list, particularly those on remand, by supporting prosecutors list scrutinised at 6-monthly prosecutors review meetings, and annual judiciary meeting.

2.3 Using LWT/government wildlife crime database, produce Wildlife Crime Jurisprudence Dashboard (6 indicators on court efficiency/adherence to Sentencing Guidelines); produce two Wildlife Crime Court Cases Review (2024-25 and 2026/27 including long term trend analysis).

2.4 Deliver training in Yr2 and Yr3 to Legal Aid lawyers defending wildlife/forestry cases, share legal tools; support actions to increase % of defended cases.

2.5 Host a Tanzanian prosecutor for the annual judiciary workshop in Yr1 to present on use of wildlife crime exclusive courts; panel discussion on potential use in Malawi.

3.1 LWT's law enforcement and legal teams continue to provide support to WCIU/CIU for IWT investigations (cost share).

3.2 LWT's legal team continues to support prosecutions through pre-trial meetings and co-prosecute through mandate from DPP. All court data is recorded and analysed through LWT/government wildlife crime database.

3.3 Head of Law and Policy, LWT completes visit to Tanzania to meet with PAMS, Tanzanian DPP and other agencies.

4.1 Produce individual learning histories for LWT/PAMS/Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF), building on lessons learnt through LWT's IWT064 project, PAMS Extra project (IWTEX003) on successful (and unsuccessful) IWT strategies.

4.2 Produce regional-level impact evaluation using collated learning histories and joint MEL data for Malawi/Tanzania/Zimbabwe with recommendations on tackling IWT at a regional level.

4.3 With University of Southampton, repeat research on convicted wildlife offenders (profiling/motivations/risk perception); comparative analysis with our IWT064 prisons survey. With permissions, film interviews with offenders for IWT prevention activities.

5.1 Prosecutor case review meetings held 6-monthly for all prosecutors working on wildlife crime cases, annual judiciary workshop for magistrates.

5.2 MoU signed with Chancellor College law school through its Environmental Clinic including internships and wildlife crime module.

5.3 Internship programme developed, 2 law students/year complete internship with LWT and 'Wildlife Law and Wildlife Crime Prosecution' teaching module developed and delivered.

5.4 Work with Women's Law Association of Malawi (2 LWT lawyers are members) to initiate environmental crime support network.

5.5 Roundtable discussion with e.g., Legal Aid/PASI held to scope opportunities to support/initiate efforts to improve legal justice for wildlife offenders from vulnerable groups.


5.6 Work with regional NGO partners, judiciary, prisons and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malawi / Tanzania / Zimbabwe to plan and deliver a regional technical meeting.


5.7 Produce regional meeting proceedings.


Section 12 - Budget and Funding


Q29. 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.

 [LWT budget FINAL](#)

 30/10/2023

 09:48:43

 xlsx 103.13 KB

Q30. Alignment with other funding and activities

We expect projects to clearly demonstrate that they are additional and complementary to other activities and funding in the same geographic/thematic area or region.

Are you aware of any other organisations/projects carrying out or planning activities, or applying for funding for similar work in this geography or sector?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

As the lead Malawian NGO working on wildlife conservation and wildlife crime specifically, LWT has an excellent overview of projects and is routinely invited to partner or consult, so we are confident that our project complements and does not duplicate other programmes.

LWT receives funding from a variety of government and private donors, see Q38 for examples. This project continues some activities (prosecutions support, court monitoring) currently supported under IWT094 and requests funding for new activities not supported by other donors.

LWT is a stakeholder/adviser on PAMS Foundation's IWTEXT003 project, which draws on LWT's IWT094 project. We have a close partnership with PAMS in Tanzania and THF in Zimbabwe (also a partner on IWTEXT003) which will be further enhanced under this project. We therefore have a detailed knowledge of the training, regional meetings etc under IWTEXT003, and this project is specifically designed to complement, leverage and expand outcomes, particularly through the three organisations working together on a regional IWT impact evaluation for southern Africa.

We have considered the outcomes and recommendations from the other IWTCF-funded projects which included Malawi, some of which LWT partnered or consulted on and lessons learnt will be incorporated (e.g. IWT096; IWT043; IWT022).

Q31. 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.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

LWT is a Malawian NGO and all IWTCF project spend will be in-country with minor exceptions for staff time of non-Malawi based staff (2) who provide essential experience and expertise for delivering the project and will also spend considerable time in Malawi, and consultants where local expertise is not available (several consultants will be Malawian). Our very limited capital spend (for equipment for LWT and government agencies) will be spent in country, unless better quality/value for money is achieved when purchasing externally. Funds will first be paid in a UK bank account due to the high likelihood of currency devaluation in Malawi, and spreading fiduciary risk, so that transfers are made into local currency only when needed.

Q32. 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).

1. Experienced in-country NGO

LWT is a Malawian NGO and has significant experience is running similar sized and focused projects in Malawi, including two IWTCF grants. We therefore have staff, offices, systems in place and ready to start.

2. Building on other IWTCF projects

A major plus point in adding value for money to our project is the opportunity to build on LWT's two previous awards (IWT064 and IWT094) and to learn lessons from and extend the impact of PAMS Foundation's IWTEXT003 project. We have a close partnership with PAMS in Tanzania and THF in Zimbabwe (also a partner on IWTEXT003) which will be further enhanced under this project. We therefore have a detailed knowledge of the training, regional meetings etc under IWTEXT003, and this project is specifically designed to complement, leverage and expand on outcomes, particularly through the three organisations working together on a regional impact evaluation. The regional impact evaluation will include detailed analysis of prosecutions across the three countries using a joint monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework. The MEL framework has been developed under other donor funding and the online platform will be in use from January 2024. This platform will automate analysis across a range of indicators which will provide invaluable data for this project.

3. Detailed and accurate needs analysis ensures a targeted response

As noted in Q29, LWT is the lead NGO working on wildlife conservation and wildlife crime specifically in Malawi. We therefore have an excellent overview of projects, so we are confident that our project complements and does not duplicate other programmes.

This project builds on our long-term partnership on IWT prevention with multiple Government agencies, which has enabled us to be very focused on the specific needs and activities which will achieve the greatest impact. Whilst this project is ambitious, the innovative areas are of lower risk due to our in-depth knowledge of the work and strong partnerships. As noted in the multiple support letters, this project is warmly welcomed by multiple Malawi government agencies. Funding for wildlife conservation programmes in Malawi, including for law enforcement, is extremely limited and generally donor-dependent.

4. Confirmed matched funding

All matched funding for the project is confirmed.

5. Detailed knowledge of local costs

LWT has run several similar sized projects, so has a detailed knowledge of local costs. The budget has been carefully prepared based on this experience and will be closely managed. We will ensure adherence to IWTCF finance guidelines.

Q33. 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.

Our capital spend is <1% and includes laptops for LWT and laptops and basic storage for the Malawi government.

No single item will exceed £1000. We will adhere to the best value for money guidance.

All capital items bought from project funds will be used for the benefit of the project and will remain in Malawi once the project has completed.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q34. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

New LWT staff receive a copy of all policies before signing a contract. By signing the contract, the employee confirms to have read and to adhere to the policies. Annual refresher training to staff ensures all are aware of our safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern.

If employees do not adhere to the safeguarding policy, this is interpreted as a serious offence according to the LWT Employee Handbook. For serious offences, a disciplinary investigation is conducted. The complainant leads the case

against the employee. If the accused employee refuses or fails to attend a hearing, they may be tried in absentia. Both complainant and employee will have the right to call witnesses and cross-question witnesses called by the other party. The chairperson decides on the verdict and penalty. The employee can submit an appeal within 48 hours of the verdict to the HR manager, who decides if the appeal will be granted or not.

LWT will share these policies with project partners before starting to collaborate with them. As part of project documentation, all partners will sign to acknowledge receipt and a commitment to adhering to the policies. Policies can be availed to the public/beneficiaries on request.

Q35. Ethics

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

LWT will uphold all legal and ethical obligations in Malawi, including compliance with the Data Protection Bill, Access to Information Act 2017 and storage of personal information.

As a Malawi organisation, the project team is mainly Malawian; all partners are Malawian government agencies or regional NGOs. Project interventions are led by Malawians, with the inherent incorporation of in-country perspectives, interests and knowledge.

Where possible, insights on traditional knowledge (e.g. discussing with offenders how wild pangolins are captured, traditional uses of wildlife products) will help to shape project activities.

This project specifically addresses access to legal justice for disadvantaged offenders. Interviews with prisoners will adhere to Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principles and be conducted in local languages where appropriate. We will ensure staff conducting this research maintain the independence and integrity of the process, including intellectual detachment from personal convictions relating to IWT.

We will adhere to procedures related to the collection, storage and use of personal data in compliance with Malawi legislation. Safety of our staff is paramount, and we have a detailed Security Management System in place as referenced in the Risk Framework. We will formalise our current ethics review process following best practice guidance.

Section 14 - FCDO Notifications


Q36. 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.

 [British High Commission letter](#)

 29/10/2023

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Section 15 - Project Staff

Q37. 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? |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Jonathan Vaughan, CEO | Project Leader | 5 | Checked |
| Donnamarie O'Connell, Technical Director | Project Leader/Manager | 40 | Checked |
| Dorothy Tembo, Programmes Director | Finances, M&E, Compliance | 10 | Checked |
| Hannah Supply-Kamange | Head of Law and Policy/prosecutor | 50 | Checked |

Do you require more fields?


Yes


| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | 1 page CV or job description attached? |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| [REDACTED] | Legal adviser/prosecutor | 50 | Checked |
| [REDACTED] | M&E Officer | 20 | Checked |
| [REDACTED] | Court monitor | 100 | Checked |
| [REDACTED] | Court monitor | 100 | Checked |


| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| | Head of campaigns/media co-ordinator | 60 | Checked |
| | CIWT Technical Adviser | 10 | Checked |
| No Response | No Response | 0 | Unchecked |
| No Response | No Response | 0 | Unchecked |

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

 [LWT staff CVs](#)

 29/10/2023

 15:38:55

 pdf 799.18 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q38. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), 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.

Lead partner name:

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

Website address:

www.lilongwewildlife.org

LWT is Malawi's leading nature conservation NGO, registered in Malawi as a local NGO and not-for-profit Trust. LWT will be the lead implementing partner and will coordinate all other co-implementing partners as part of our overall management of the project. LWT has overall responsibility for all activity implementation, financial and technical reporting.

LWT will provide three prosecutors, mandated to act on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and two court monitors (a third is provided by DNPW) and will also co-manage the national wildlife crime court outcome database with DNPW. LWT will organise all case review and pre-trial meetings in co-operation with the MPS and Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and will manage all M&E components.

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

We will work with Chancellor College, University of Malawi to develop internships and lectures and with University of Southampton, Prisons Service and local researchers to deliver the research on wildlife crime offenders. We will engage the Women's Law Association and Legal Aid to deliver training/mentoring/networking activities. We will be in regular contact with our regional NGO partners, PAMS Foundation and Tikki Hywood Foundation,

ensuring adaptive management in line with IWTEXT003 programme and working together in the national and regional evaluations and workshop. LWT has successfully run such activities in Malawi for over 8 years, with excellent outcomes as per the results of previous Defra grants and repeat funding received from e.g. GIZ and USINL. Our long-term, on the ground experience, relationships/MoUs with multiple government agencies and strong regional partners ensures that LWT has the capacity and capability to deliver this project.

We have submitted a combined letter of support/cover letter with Stage 1 feedback.

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

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

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Director of Public Prosecutions

Website address: <http://www.sdn.org.mw/ruleoflaw/justice/legaldepts.html>

The DPP's office is responsible for all public prosecutions. By virtue of the Constitution, the DPP is subject only to the general or special direction of the Attorney General but otherwise acts independently. As such, DPP has the power to direct police to conduct investigations into criminal matters and can direct MPS to institute criminal proceedings in a competent court.

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

MPS prosecutors conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of DPP and the public. The DPP mandates LWT's private prosecutors for wildlife crime cases and assigns DPP prosecutors to high-profile and complex cases (to work alongside MPS and LWT lawyers).

DPP will provide lawyers to help develop material for, and attend, legal training/exchange workshops fostering a long-term skill share between the two agencies. This will ensure sustainability of the capacity beyond the project timeline.

LWT holds the budget, DPP will be allocated a proportion of the total national/field work travel and subsistence budget of approx £ [REDACTED]

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

[REDACTED]

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

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Malawi Police Service

Website address: <https://www.police.gov.mw>

MPS's operations are provided for under the laws of Malawi, notably in the Constitution and the Malawi Police Service Act. Its mandate includes the "apprehension and prosecution of offenders". MPS employs c. 16,000 police officers, including c. 490 prosecutors.

MPS play a significant role in wildlife law enforcement in Malawi. MPS is the lead prosecuting agency, with all wildlife crime cases being assigned to an MPS prosecutor (even if the case is ultimately overseen by a private or DPP prosecutor).

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

As such, MPS is a key co-implementing partner and will act as the principle prosecuting agency under the project. MPS will co-chair biannual case review meetings, attend/lead pre-trial meetings and provide legal advice and input. MPS helped LWT develop the Wildlife Justice Programme when it was established in early 2015. MPS prosecutors are also beneficiaries of the project – receiving on-the-job mentoring and training. LWT has a long-standing MoU with MPS which covers support for prosecutions.

LWT holds the budget, MPS will be allocated a proportion of the total national/field work travel and subsistence budget [REDACTED]

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£ [REDACTED]

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

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name: Department of National Parks and Wildlife

Website address: <http://wildlife.lilongwewildlife.org/about/>

DNPW is responsible for the conservation and management of wildlife resources in Malawi. It is the Government agency mandated to conserve and manage wildlife both inside and outside of protected areas and regulate wildlife use. DNPW employs c. 350 technical staff.

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

The DNPW is a co-implementing partner and will attend pre-trial meetings, case review meetings and provide a courtroom monitor and expert witnesses. DNPW will also assist with communications to other government partners and co-manage the national wildlife crime court-outcome database with LWT. DNPW helped LWT develop the Wildlife Justice Programme when it was established in early 2015. DNPW courtroom monitors/expert witnesses are also beneficiaries of the project – receiving on-the-job mentoring and training at expert workshops. LWT has a long-standing, ongoing MoU with DNPW.

LWT holds the budget, DNPW will be allocated a proportion of the total national/field work travel and subsistence costs of approx [REDACTED] and financial and technical support is provided to DNPW's Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit through other LWT projects.

In-country

International/ In-country Partner

£ [REDACTED]

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

4. Partner Name: PAMS Foundation (regional partner)

Website address: <https://pamsfoundation.org>

LWT will work closely with PAMS throughout this project to leverage outcomes and impact of the PAMS IWTEXT003 project. PAMS will be invited to relevant project Board meetings to ensure strong connections between the projects.

PAMS Foundation is a conservation non-profit with a mission to empower the people who protect wildlife and wild places. Through trusted partnerships with communities, local and national government, key stakeholders and champions in the various landscapes in which they operate, PAMS uses intelligent approaches to seek flexible solutions that address the most pressing challenges faced by wildlife and people living in natural areas.

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

PAMS is a long-standing regional counter IWT partner of LWT and the two organisations share several project level MoUs, including one related to wildlife crime case management data sharing. PAMS will help ensure that wildlife crime court outcome data from Tanzania is shared for regional analysis and dissemination.

PAMS will work with LWT and Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF) to develop the national learning histories, and the joint regional-level impact evaluation. PAMS will also participate in the regional trainings and information exchange workshop and help ensure that their governmental partners also participate and coordinate with their regional counterparts.

International

International/ In-country Partner

£

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

Yes

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

Yes


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?


5. Partner Name: University of Malawi


Website address: <https://unima.ac.mw/preview-schools/school-of-law-economics-and-governance>


partnership; we will collaborate on national learning histories, regional technical meeting, regional impact evaluation. Letter included.

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

 [Letters of support_LWT_FINAL](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 3.76 MB

Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q39. Lead Partner 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 |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| IWT064 | Jonathan Vaughan | Determining the deterrent effect of combatting wildlife crime |
| IWT094 | Jonathan Vaughan | Ensuring the deterrent enforcement of counter IWT legislation in Malawi |
| <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> | <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 18 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of

£1,129,614.00

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, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in the application).**
- **Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.**

Checked





Name Jonathan Vaughan





Position in the organisation CEO

Signature (please upload e-signature) [Signature page JV](#) 
29/10/2023
🕒 15:53:16
 pdf 40.94 KB

Date 29 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [LWT 2022-23 Annual Audited Accounts](#)
 29/10/2023
 15:54:23
 pdf 1.9 MB

 [LWT 2021-2022 Audited Accounts](#)
 29/10/2023
 15:54:13
 pdf 931.49 KB

| | Check |
|--|--------------|
| Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF | |
|  LWT Safeguarding policies  29/10/2023  16:11:58  pdf 267.21 KB | Checked |

Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator Guidance”, “Risk Guidance”, “Theory of Change Guidance” and “Finance Guidance”.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 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:

| | |
|---|---------|
| • a <u>cover letter</u> from the Lead Partner | Checked |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| • my <u>risk register</u> , including <u>delivery chain risk map</u> , as an Excel file using the template provided. | Checked |
|--|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| • my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”. | Checked |
|--|---------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| • my <u>1 page Theory of Change</u> as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance | Checked |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| • my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. | Checked |
|--|---------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| • a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. | Checked |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. | Checked |
| • a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 34). | Checked |
| • 1 page CV or job description for all the <u>Project Staff</u> identified at Question 37, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. | Checked |
| • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 38, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. | Checked |
| I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> 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 <u>immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</u> | Checked |
| I have read and understood the <u>Privacy Notice on the</u> 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 Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).