Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Name of organisation:	Address:
International Institute of Environment and Development	███████████████████

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

2406: Building capacity for pro-poor responses to wildlife crime in Uganda

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1st April 2014		End date: 31st March 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	**2014/15** £131, 261	**2015/16** £124,105	**2016/17** £129,075	**Total** £384,441
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: Total project cost = £711,708 of which matched funding = 46%				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you **cannot** apply for both)		DFID Yes		Defra No

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(max 30 words)

Conservation policy makers have the tools and capacity to understand interactions between wildlife crime, biodiversity and poverty and thus target interventions effectively for the long-term benefit of rural communities.

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Uganda	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.
Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

Wildlife crime is at the top of the international conservation agenda. The UK is taking an international lead, with the Clarence House conference (May 2013) concluding that rural poverty is a major driver of wildlife crime. The conference highlighted the need to understand the socio-economic context of illegal wildlife use so as better to target both law enforcement and conservation

The CBD and CITES are working closely together in this arena (e.g. the 2011 CBD/CITES joint meeting on bushmeat , which recommended both strengthening of law enforcement and better understanding of the livelihood impacts of bushmeat hunting).
.
CITES Resolution 16.6 (2013) similarly recognises the potential negative impact of CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of poor people and encourages the involvement of rural communities in wildlife crime policy development.

Wildlife crime takes many forms - from international organised crime to local level incursions into protected areas to collect resources for subsistence needs. This project is intended to contribute to both the CBD and CITES expressed concern for local livelihoods by gathering empirical evidence on the complex interrelationships between wildlife crime (local and international) and rural poverty, and evaluating approaches to integrating interventions to tackle both synergistically.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?
☒ Yes   if yes, please give details:

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is the CITES Scientific Authority in Uganda and Focal Point for the CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas and is a full and active partner in the project. The CBD focal point is the National Environmental Management Agency which is a key partner in another IIED Darwin project, and therefore already in contact with the Lead Organisation for this project. Synergies between the two projects will be explored.

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2	Project Partner 3
Surname	Roe	Rwetsiba	Plumptre	Milner-Gulland
Forename (s)	Dilys	Aggrey	Andrew	E.J.
Post held	Team Leader (Biodiversity)	Senior Research and Monitoring Coordinator	Director Albertine Rift Program	Professor in Conservation Science
Institution (if different to above)	IIED	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Wildlife Conservation Society	Imperial College London
Department	Natural Resources	Research and Monitoring	Uganda Country Office	Life Sciences
Telephone	███████████	██████████████	██████████████	█████████████
Email	██████████████	███████████████	████████████	████████████████

8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)**? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-010	Dilys Roe	Social Assessment of Protected Areas
20 - 015	Essam Mohammed	Economic incentives to conserve Hilsa fish (Tenualosa Ilisha) in Bangladesh
19-023	Steve Bass	NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming biodiversity and development
19-013	Dilys Roe	Research to Policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation
18-012	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
17-015	James MacGregor	Harnessing carbon finance to arrest deforestation: Saving the Javan Rhinoceroses

10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead institution and website:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
International Institute of Environment and Development **www.iied.org**	IIED is an international policy research institute and non-governmental body working for a more sustainable and equitable global environment. IIED works globally through a wide range of long-standing relationships with partners across the developing world. Its partnerships generate close working relations with many key development actors at the grass roots, national and international level. This emphasis on collaboration with partners and networks enable IIED to link local development priorities to national and international policy making. **Dilys Roe** leads IIED's biodiversity team, coordinates IIED's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group and is currently project leader for two Darwin projects. As **Project Leader** for this project, Dilys will coordinate and oversee delivery of the project outputs to time and budget. Dilys will also provide technical support and guidance to host institutions for the research and capacity building components, coordinate activities of UK and host institutions and review and oversee the project outputs. Dilys will be supported by **Simon Milledge** (ex-TRAFFIC and hence with significant experience in wildlife trade issues) and **Phil Franks** (ex-CARE and with significant experience of working in Uganda on integrated conservation and development interventions). IIED will also contract **Julia Baker** as a **Research Advisor,** Julia will work closely with Imperial College and the field teams to assist with the detailed design of the research and the practical undertaking of data collection ensuring that this project benefits from the skills, knowledge and lessons learnt from the other IIED Darwin project in Uganda. Dilys, with E.J. Milner-Gulland, initiated this Darwin proposal to build on their existing collaboration on a Darwin project exploring the socio-economic profiles of unauthorised resource users in Bwindi National Park, Uganda. Dilys led both the stage one and two proposals coordinating with UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial.

| Partner Name and website where available:

Uganda Wildlife Authority

www.ugandawildlife.org | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) conserves and manages Uganda's wildlife. As a government agency, it is mandated with the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with neighbouring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the Ugandan people and the global community.

UWA has the legal mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in the country and enforce wildlife laws and regulations. This mandate is clearly outlined in the Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 of the laws of Uganda 2000 under section 5. UWA's strategic plan and policies represent their resolve to enhance their contribution to the structural and socio-economic transformation of Uganda. With a strong Board of Trustees in place and an effective management team of experts, coupled with the strong support from partners and stakeholders, UWA has the capacity to internalize findings and implement changes in policy and practice (with regard to the balance of emphasis on livelihoods approaches as well as enforcement). The process of reviewing the Wildlife Act has started and the recommendations of this study will feed into the policy review process.

Aggrey Rwetsiba has been UWA's Senior Monitoring and Research Coordinator for 13 years and has extensive experience in protected area conservation, local livelihood improvement initiatives and monitoring and analysis of law enforcement data to combat illegal wildlife trade. As the **UWA Lead** for this project, Aggrey will support the development and implementation of the research, review project documents and coordinate the capacity building component. Aggrey will be responsible for sharing the research findings with key decision-makers within UWA and with their partners in conservation and development to facilitate the adoption of pro-poor approaches to reduce wildlife crime. Aggrey will lead the UWA side event at CITES CoP17 to disseminate the project outcomes. To date Aggrey has provided technical support and advice on the stage one and stage two project proposals. |

| **Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?** | **Yes** |

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Wildlife Conservation Society – Uganda www.wcs.org www.albertinerift.org	The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) saves wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education and inspiring people to value nature. WCS was established in 1895 and has been supporting conservation in Uganda since 1957. Since 2000, WCS has had a permanent presence in Uganda and has been undertaking research, supporting protected area management and working to reduce people-park conflicts by improving livelihoods. **Andrew Plumptre** has been running a regional programme in the Albertine Rift region for 13 years. This programme supported the development and roll out of the ranger-based monitoring software MIST which is now used around the world by protected area authorities. WCS is now supporting the upgrade of MIST to a newer software, SMART, that is being developed to replace MIST at its sites. WCS Uganda also has recently developed a new database for UWA to track cases of arrests for wildlife crime which this project will contribute to populating. For this project, as **Host Country Lead**, Andy will lead the population of the wildlife crime database and support development and implementation of the capacity building component. Andy will also provide technical support and guidance for the design and implementation of the research and field surveys. To date, Andy has provided technical support for the stage one and stage two proposals and liaison with UWA, IIED and DfID in Kampala.

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

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Imperial College Conservation Science: Department of Natural Sciences, Imperial College London www.iccs.org.uk www.imperial.ac.uk/ people.e.j.milner-gulland	**E.J. Milner-Gulland**'s interdisciplinary research focuses on the interface between ecology and human behaviour. Her primary themes are understanding the incentives and attitudes of natural resource users, social-ecological system dynamics and management of natural resource use. E.J. is currently Scientific Advisor to IIED's Darwin-funded project based at Bwindi National Park, Uganda, assisting with research into the impacts of conservation on poor people's livelihoods. For this project as **Research Lead**, E.J. will jointly supervise a post-doctoral research associate with experience in applied conservation and livelihoods research in Africa. Based at Imperial College and the Wildlife Conservation Society, the associate will be responsible for data collection, analysis and write-up of the research paper, and will support dissemination of the research findings. E.J. will provide advice on methodologies and statistical analyses bringing her expertise in natural and social sciences and statistical modelling of law enforcement data to the project. E.J. will also peer-review the project's research outputs ensuring robustness and credibility, support dissemination of the research findings and the integration of the project outcomes into UWA's policies on wildlife crime. E.J. developed the concept of this proposal with Dilys Roe and provided technical input and advice on the stage one and stage two proposals.

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

11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	Yes

12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)
Wildlife crime has been identified internationally as a key issue for both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Nevertheless, it is a catch-all term that encompasses a diversity of actors and drivers from international to local. International wildlife crime, and a State's responses to it, can both have negative impacts on the livelihoods of poor people. The crime itself can cause reduced security and loss of critical resources for poor people and for national economic development. But recent calls to address wildlife crime have emphasised the need to increase law enforcement [12] which can be a blunt instrument and can result in disproportionate persecution of minor actors and alienation of poor people from critical livelihood resources.

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[1] IFAW (2013) Criminal Nature: the global security implications of the illegal wildlife trade

[2] Illegal Wildlife Trade: Meeting of Governments – Chair's Summary, Clarence House 2013

This project, conceived from experience of implementing policy to address wildlife crime (UWA, WCS) and researching the impacts of conservation on poor people's livelihoods (IIED, Imperial), aims to provide evidence that improves understanding of the interactions between wildlife crime and poverty (in Uganda specifically but with wider lessons internationally), supports Uganda to implement measures that tackle the drivers of wildlife crime while improving the livelihoods of poor people, and generates lessons that can be rolled out from this pilot case to elsewhere.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1. [NB:As we have substantially restructured the entire concept note in response to Stage 1 review comments (though with the underlying concept unchanged), individual changes are not highlighted]

This project seeks to answer three key questions and to use the process and the results to: build the capacity of UWA to develop pro-poor responses to wildlife crime; generate lessons that can be applied internationally.

1) What are the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime at the local and national level?

We will conduct a review of the existing evidence on the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda, particularly its interactions with poverty (both as a driver and impact). We will work with UWA to populate a wildlife crime database with historical law enforcement records and use this, and other data, to identify broad correlations between PA characteristics, law enforcement effort, crime incidences and the presence of livelihood support interventions. We will articulate the potential links between poverty and wildlife crime at national and protected area scales, depending on commodity type (e.g. ivory, bushmeat) and the authorities' response (law enforcement, livelihoods-based interventions).

2) What are the socio-economic profiles and motivations of individuals who participate in wildlife crime?

Focussing on Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks (chosen because they experience wildlife crime ranging from elephant poaching to domestic bushmeat hunting and have a wide range of livelihood interventions) we will analyse incidences of illegal wildlife use over the last 10 years, using geo-referenced patrol data, and local and national data on arrests and prosecutions. Household surveys and key informant interviews will explore local perceptions of the drivers and consequences of wildlife crime, particularly links with poverty. As wildlife crime is a highly sensitive topic, we will use innovative indirect questioning methods to determine profiles of individuals involved and their motivations for involvement.

3) In the eyes of local people, government and conservation managers, which interventions are most effective in reducing wildlife crime and contributing towards poverty alleviation?

Using Choice Experiments and qualitative approaches, we will gather views of local people, government and conservation managers on the effectiveness of different interventions to reduce wildlife crime (e.g. law enforcement, livelihood enhancement initiatives, incentives) and their potential synergies with poverty alleviation. We will specifically target poorer households to ensure their priorities and concerns are heard.

UWA is engaged as a key partner in this project and is committed to using the research findings to improve its existing approaches to talking wildlife crime. We will use these research findings to build UWA (and its NGO partners') capacity to reduce wildlife crime while improving

~~local livelihoods and to generate broader lessons on methods for improved monitoring of wildlife crime and development of targeted responses.~~ We will develop techniques for analysing law enforcement data, supporting UWA and their counterparts worldwide to draw appropriate inferences from these challenging datasets. We will work with UWA to develop a strategy for improving existing schemes such as revenue-sharing and controlled resource access and combining these with well-targeted law enforcement, so poor people's livelihoods and security are enhanced.

IIED will coordinate the project and draw out lessons for other countries. UWA will lead in-country workshops, capacity-building and policy dissemination. WCS-Uganda will lead the development of the wildlife crime database and in-country research. Imperial will lead the research design, analysis and scientific dissemination. <u>WCS-Uganda has a long term commitment to working in Uganda and will continue to engage with and support UWA to implement the findings of the project and to roll them out to other protected areas as a long term process of policy change.</u>

14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.
- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

At the international level, we will provide evidence to support a more nuanced understanding of poverty-wildlife crime interactions, based on a detailed analysis of the interrelationships between wildlife crime, poverty and conservation interventions at the national and local levels, relevant to commodities ranging from highly lucrative internationally-traded products like ivory, to locally-used products like bushmeat. This will inform conservation managers, development practitioners, policy-makers in international conservation and development agencies and national governments and enable them to implement targeted responses to wildlife crime that do not unnecessarily penalise poor people.

Within Uganda, UWA will have substantially improved capacity to monitor and manage wildlife crime, nationally and in the focal PAs, with a functioning wildlife crime database and improved skills in handling, analysing and interpreting law enforcement and social data. The perceptions and needs of poor people around Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls NPs will be better understood by UWA and international NGOs working in the area. Poor people will be consulted about the impacts on their livelihoods of current and potential livelihoods initiatives, and will become more active participants in the improved design and execution of such interventions. Conservation efforts will be better executed and well integrated (e.g. law enforcement will be more appropriately targeted and effective, and will work synergistically with livelihoods and incentives-based approaches). Wildlife crime in Uganda will be better controlled, bringing co-benefits to the State and its people, both through reduced expropriation of natural resources and improved security.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?   Please give details (Max 200 words):

The project is a new initiative founded on strong existing collaborations.

WCS-Uganda is working with UWA to establish a Crime Database to enable UWA to track individuals involved with wildlife crime and details of legal cases to help inform future

prosecutions. This project will ensure that the database is fully functional and strengthen UWA's capabilities to tackle wildlife crime at the cross-border, national and protected area levels.

The research component builds on our current Darwin project at Bwindi National Park, which explores socio-economic profiles and motivations of unauthorised resource users. We will apply knowledge gained from the Bwindi project of robust and ethically sound methods to study sensitive topics around illegal activity, the profiles and motivations of unauthorised resource users and targeting conservation interventions towards poverty alleviation.

Bringing these different strands of work together will form the foundation of this project's aim of integrating a pro-poor approach into UWA's current law enforcement and incentives-based efforts to combat wildlife crime.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? ☐ **Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

We are aware that a DFID-commissioned study reviewing the evidence linking wildlife crime and poverty has recently been completed[3] which highlights that that "the links between poverty, poaching and trafficking are under-researched and poorly understood". We are not aware of any similar work that is directly filling this identified gap. We are, however, aware of some related studies that will complement our proposed research:

- From recent discussions with the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group in Uganda, we are aware that CARE Uganda has piloted a community-based model for monitoring crime in the forestry sector in a limited number of districts. CARE Uganda is in the process of refining and improving the model in preparation for implementation next year. Their focus is on forestry and we see this as an ideal opportunity for sharing lessons learnt between the two projects and facilitating dialogue between UWA and the National Forestry Authority on ways to reduce natural resource-based crime while supporting local livelihoods.
- Darwin project 17-020 "Enhancing the Elephant Trade Information System to guide CITES policy" aimed to improve TRAFFIC's ability to track and interpret ivory seizure data at the international level. E.J. Milner-Gulland was on that project's advisory committee and will liaise closely with the project's PIs to ensure lessons learnt in that project inform this new project.

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? ☒ **Yes   No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

WCS is applying for funding to support the development of the Wildlife Crime database and also the upgrading of MIST to SMART. Proposals have been developed to US Fish and Wildlife Service for the Wildlife Crime database to provide an additional $▮▮▮▮ but the results will not be announced until May 2014. We plan to submit a proposal for the upgrade of MIST to SMART in January 2014 to USFWS also.

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16. Value for money

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3 Duffy, R and St John F (2013) Poverty, Poaching and Trafficking: What are the links?. Evidence on Demand

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

(Max 250 words)

This application represents good value for money because it builds on - and thus benefits from - existing activities by project partners IIED/Imperial (building civil society, testing novel survey methods) and WCS (developing a functional wildlife crime database, establishing georeferenced patrol-based monitoring (MIST) in Uganda). It also involves key individuals from each of the partner organisations who have considerable experience in this field and will be able to draw out the lessons learned from this pilot case in Uganda so that they have broader relevance elsewhere. It directly involves the key organisation in Uganda with a legal mandate to internalize the project findings and implement changes in policy and practice (with regard to balance of emphasis on livelihoods approaches as well as enforcement). The major salary costs relate to the appointment of a new researcher, but most Darwin funding is spent in-country building UWA's capacity. We will use local field assistants and existing infrastructure and equipment to reduce costs and will employ methods that have already been tested and proven effective and efficient in previous projects. The shared supervision of the post-doc between WCS-Uganda and Imperial ensures that cutting-edge research is combined with on-the-ground practitioner inputs.

WCS-Uganda and IIED's long experience of project implementation in Uganda ensures value for money because they have strong local contacts. With UWA as a project partner, the project is able to access governmental facilities and personnel while the IIED-convened Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is a ready-made dissemination channel for the project results.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

IIED's statement of principles on "research excellence" describes how we work with local communities in developing countries (http://www.iied.org/our-research-striving-towards-excellence). These principles will be applied to this project to ensure our research process involves partnership and empowerment, and produces results that contribute to positive social and environmental change. Capacity-building and partnership development between UK and host institutions will be fundamental to this project, particularly in order to ensure that the research is relevant to and owned by host country partners.

Research will be approved by Imperial's research ethics committee (www3.imperial.ac.uk/researchethicscommittee). Permission to undertake research on human subjects will first be sought through formal national and local channels, including local governments and village leaders. Before each survey is conducted, the aims and potential implications of the research will be explained to each participant and their consent sought. The private domain of each participant will be respected and surveys stopped if a participant wishes it. Costs incurred by participants will be appropriately compensated. The research will collect personal data of a sensitive nature (e.g. ethnicity, resource use), therefore data protection will be of the highest priority. There will be no disclosure of any data that could place participants at risk of criminal or civil liability and all data will be anonymised, held on a secure server and treated in the strictest confidence.

All project partners will collaborate to ensure research independence, integrity and quality and to build local capacity. Gender issues will be considered throughout, both in terms of

understanding the gender dimensions of poverty and wildlife crime, and within the research team (3 of the 5 principals are female).

WCS has conducted biological and socioeconomic surveys over 12 years and is recognised as a leader in research methods in Uganda. Their research results are widely respected because of the ethical approaches they use. WCS is also a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights: http://community.iucn.org/cihr

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

UWA is responding to calls to combat organised wildlife crime by increasing its law enforcement capabilities. UWA also seeks to secure the poverty alleviation role of its PAs – for example it recently revised its tourism Revenue Sharing Guidelines to better target income towards poorer households.

This project will build on this momentum by supporting UWA to harmonise its law enforcement and community conservation initiatives, producing a more strategic approach to reducing wildlife crime that is also pro-poor. We will support UWA to adopt wildlife crime prevention measures based on our findings, both within our study sites and nationally. We aim for a legacy of the rural poor benefitting from reduced wildlife crime, more effective PA conservation and more appropriately targeted livelihood support, rather than being targeted by misdirected law enforcement efforts whilst suffering the effects of organised crime.

Internationally, UWA will share lessons with counterparts in neighbouring countries as they strengthen cross-border operations to tackle wildlife crime, with CITES parties by presenting project findings at a side event at the 2016 CoP, and with the CBD through its partnership on sustainable wildlife management. Our research will spark a more sophisticated discourse on the complex interrelationships between rural poverty and wildlife crime. We will demonstrate how the voices of the rural poor can be used in concert with national and PA-level wildlife crime statistics to disentangle the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime and to design better targeted and more effective conservation interventions.

Although this project will not itself implement livelihoods-based conservation interventions, we will build the knowledge, willingness and capacity of UWA to do this in the future. Project partners, particularly WCS-Uganda, are long-term partners of UWA, with a commitment to implement this project's findings. UWA itself intends to feed the recommendations of this project into the process of reviewing the current Wildlife Act.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

The involvement of organised criminals and rebel militias in wildlife crime can greatly affect the security and development of poor rural communities. Increasing law enforcement to reduce wildlife crime can, however, further exacerbate poverty by alienating people from critical livelihood resources, disproportionately targeting minor drivers of wildlife loss or undermining conservation and development interventions.

This project will work with the poorest households living in and around PAs where wildlife crime of various types occurs. We will gather their perspectives on interactions between different types of wildlife crime and poverty and on which interventions to reduce wildlife crime are most effective. This process will ensure that local people can articulate their priorities and concerns to decision-makers and benefit from a greater and fairer involvement in the design of wildlife crime prevention measures. This process for understanding wildlife crime is as important for the longer term impacts of the project as the findings themselves.

From our support to UWA to integrate pro-poor approaches into wildlife crime prevention efforts local people will gain the long-term benefits accruing from better targeted local livelihood improvement schemes and reduced exposure to security risks.

Population densities in and around the two study sites are above average for Uganda. As these rural populations face critical poverty issues associated with PA conservation and the illegal wildlife trade, this project is specifically targeting these key sites to maximise its long-term direct contribution to poverty alleviation.

We will also contribute indirectly to poverty alleviation within Uganda by supporting UWA to develop a strategy which can be rolled out to other PAs. Our findings will be internationally important in demonstrating how improved understanding of the relationship between wildlife crime and poverty can lead to strategies for tackling wildlife crime that are pro-poor rather than exacerbating the challenges faced by rural people.

20. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

At the project's end-point, UWA will have a functioning Wildlife Crime Database that improves its capacity to report, monitor and assess wildlife crime incidences. Staff will be trained in database management and equipped with the knowledge to design wildlife crime prevention measures that support local livelihoods. Our training includes 'train the trainers' workshops and one-to-one tuition, enabling UWA to roll out training after project completion. We will develop a guidance manual for use of the database and patrol datasets, which will be disseminated to users of law enforcement data worldwide.

We will support UWA to adopt a pro-poor approach to wildlife crime, submitting a policy briefing paper to the Ministry of Tourism and re-designing conservation interventions in our case study PAs. These activities will be a basis for wider uptake by UWA of a pro-poor approach to reducing wildlife crime at a national level and as part of its cross-border operations.

This project provides the evidence enabling a step-change in pro-poor responses to wildlife

crime. The implementation of the approaches we identify will be post-project, and will be facilitated and supported by WCS-Uganda, a long-term partner of UWA.

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

This project is intended to influence policy and practice both within Uganda and internationally. Our target audiences include local communities who, in this case, are key information *providers* and PA managers and conservation policy-makers who are information *users.* The different audiences require different communications strategies.

Within Uganda, the key end-user is project partner UWA, who will be engaged with the project throughout. We will also engage with rural communities around the case study PAs, with public meetings to explain the research and disseminate findings afterwards. Our work will also help improve channels of communication between communities and UWA. This will help both sides better to understand the potential value of biodiversity and the barriers to realising this.

IIED supports Uganda's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, and is working with them in our current Darwin project to enhance their capacity to influence government and civil society. We will continue to work with them through this new project, and ensure that they are fully engaged with the aims, findings and outreach associated with this project.

Our guidance manuals on the use of wildlife crime statistics will be shared both nationally and internationally, through the CITES side event, the CBD wildlife partnership, and through WCS's extensive network which has already seen the MIST system for collecting and visualising patrol-based monitoring data developed in Uganda and then rolled out and adopted internationally. WCS aims to showcase the Crime database once it is established in Uganda and encourage its adoption in other countries around the world using a similar process.

We will also generate guidance and lessons learned on the process of understanding wildlife crime in different contexts. This will be disseminated through IIED's extensive international networks including the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group.

22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

(Max 250 words)

All project reports, guidance manuals and policy briefing papers will be available online at the websites of each of the project partners, and at a dedicated project webpage hosted by IIED.

Imperial College London has an Open Access fund which supports the publication of peer reviewed articles published by Imperial researchers. We will use this fund to ensure that all

scientific publications arising from this project are published as Gold Open Access (ie with free access to all readers from initial publication). We therefore do not need to apply for additional funding from Darwin to support open access publication.

We will translate summaries of papers, key briefing documents and a simple leaflet explaining the project into local languages and distribute these to village leaders and project participants in our case study sites.

The Crime database will be made available as an online software package to other countries should they wish to use it (although the data contained in UWA's version will be kept strictly confidential). It will need some support to establish it online but otherwise will be free to use elsewhere.

23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

While both wildlife crime and rural livelihoods and security are critical priorities both internationally and for national goverments, including Uganda, the complex interrelationships between the two are under-appreciated. Too often, law enforcement efforts target local resource users, whose use of natural resources may be motivated by poverty or disenfranchisement. International wildlife crime may be a less straightforward target for law enforcement agencies but may substantially undermine security for people living around protected areas while also mining a country's natural assets. Most PAs have interventions in their vicinity which aim to link conservation benefits with poverty alleviation and development, but these can be undermined both by wildlife crime and a State's responses to it.

Despite this analysis being widely accepted on a conceptual level, there is very little empirical analysis of the relationship between poverty, conservation actions and wildlife crime at national and local levels. Large amounts of PA-level data on wildlife crime are being collected by law enforcement patrols, but without a conceptual foundation for its analysis. Few countries have a well-functioning wildlife crime database, meaning evidence on the level, type and trends in wildlife crime is not available. Local voices are rarely heard on their experiences of wildlife crime, its drivers and effects, and the interactions between this crime and other conservation and development initiatives going on in their communities.

This project will help to rectify this dearth of attention to a key issue for biodiversity conservation, development and national security.

24. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

We have secured substantial matched funding from each of the international partner organisations. IIED will co-fund its staff costs and office costs with its framework funds from European bilateral donors (total value over £▮▮▮▮▮▮ Imperial College will contribute E.J. Milner-Gulland's time and waive indirect costs (totalling over £▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ It will also contribute

open access publication costs of research articles (envisaged up to £████ WCS will contribute £████ in support for the development of the wildlife crime database. Parsons Brinckerhoff will contribute £████ towards the cost of Julia Baker's time and expenses.

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

> (Max 30 words)
> Wildlife crime is effectively managed resulting in more sustainable use of biodiversity and more secure local livelihoods, thus supporting poverty alleviation at both local and national levels.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

> (Max 30 words)
> Conservation policy makers have the tools and capacity to understand interactions between wildlife crime, biodiversity and poverty and thus target interventions effectively for the long-term benefit of rural communities

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	~~The national level drivers and impacts of wildlife crime and its relationship to poverty and conservation interventions, for different locations and commodities, have been assessed and the resultant analysis is publicly disseminated nationally and internationally.~~
Indicator 1~~2~~	By the end of the project, at least one improved or new intervention to tackle wildlife crime is implemented at each study location, based on local people's perceptions of the drivers and poverty impacts of wildlife crime, and their views on the potential for improved interventions to tackle both biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime,

Indicator 2~~3~~	By the end of the project, the wildlife crime mitigation policies in at least one of the two National Parks have been re-designed to ensure fairness (for example refocusing law enforcement efforts away from local subsistence users towards external expropriators), and are being implemented.
Indicator 3~~4~~	By the end of the project a functioning database is in routine use by UWA together with improved reporting processes for monitoring wildlife crime (all known incidences of wildlife crime being recorded in this database within 3 months of occurrence) and improved processes in place for adaptive management and better targeting of wildlife crime interventions in response to profiles of offenders recorded.
Indicator 4~~5~~	Project outcomes are widely disseminated to appropriate users and taken up into policy; briefings, CITES side events and individual discussions at the NP, national and international levels leading to a change in understanding of, and more sophisticated discourse about, poverty-wildlife crime interactions at all levels.

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

~~Indicator 1~~	~~One research paper, one briefing paper for Ugandan government, one international briefing paper, at least one oral presentation of results within Uganda (at UWA head office), and at least one presentation at CITES and to interested governments (including the UK government).~~
Indicator 1~~2~~	Two research workshops are held and reports issued: a Project Inception Workshop where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, Imperial College, WCS and UWA; a Research Workshop where UWA with the project team jointly present the research results and recommendations. Feedback from UWA, PA managers and local communities during the research process. At least one research paper detailing the analysis and results.
Indicator 2~~3~~	Individual PA management plans or wildlife crime prevention/mitigation policies redesigned in the light of research results, detailing new approaches to integrating poverty alleviation and conservation interventions. UWA reports on PA community projects demonstrate the integration of the results into UWA's new community monitoring initiatives for revenue sharing schemes, and demonstrate the engagement of local people in decisions on conservation and development interventions. Reports on patrol effort and effectiveness using the MIST system demonstrate change in law enforcement targeting and improved outcomes through reductions in overall incidences of poaching per area patrolled. MIST and wildlife crime data on illegal wildlife trade incidents, the socio-economic profiles of individuals arrested for wildlife crime and the number of individuals arrested who are re-offenders show reduced reoffending and reduced engagement in wildlife crime by local people.
Indicator 3~~4~~	The database on wildlife crime is fully functional and in use by UWA, with a complete dataset on illegal incidents (law enforcement, arrests, prosecutions) and the socio-economic profiles of individuals arrested for the target PAs. By year three at least 20 UWA staff trained in data entry and basic query analysis and 5 UWA staff fully trained in database management, analysis and interpretation of the data, and a minimum of two UWA staff trained as 'trainers' to ensure new staff are able to continue working on the database after project completion.

	Two database training workshops, a series of one-to-one practical sessions, a 'train the trainer' learning session and production of the UWA wildlife crime database guidance manual. Annual reports issued by UWA on wildlife crime are based on data analysis from the national wildlife crime database and reflect application of the database to address wildlife crime.
Indicator 4~~5~~	UWA side event at CITES CoP17 registered and results – including attendance – documented. National-level policy documents within Uganda revised to take project findings into account. Open access research papers, briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Political and economic stability in Uganda enables the project to be completed.
Assumption 2	UWA continues its commitment to strengthen its support for local livelihoods and make a contribution towards poverty eradication while tackling wildlife crime.
Assumption 3	Park staff, local communities and individuals involved with wildlife crime are willing to participate in the project.
Assumption 4	UWA have the ability to apply the project recommendations in an improving management capacity, and host the side event at CITES CoP17 in 2016.
Assumption 5	The Ugandan government is receptive to policy change in light of the research findings
Assumption 6	Protected Area managers are willing to implement the research recommendations and remain committed to engaging with local communities on wildlife crime prevention measures

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	An evidence review of the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda, with a focus on the interactions between poverty and wildlife crime.
Output 2	A written analysis of the interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources, at the national level.
Output 3	A spatial analysis of the relationship between wildlife crime indicators, social and economic profiles and conservation interventions of different types, for the two protected areas.
Output 4	A written analysis of local perceptions of the drivers and consequences of wildlife crime, and local perspectives on potential conservation interventions, with a poverty focus, using novel and appropriate techniques to understand sensitive behaviours.

Output 5	Improved and/or new (additional) wildlife crime monitoring databases owned and routinely used by UWA.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	By December 2014, all literature compiled for the evidence review.
Indicator 2	By March 2015, evidence review report posted on the project website.
Indicator 3	By March 2016, evidence review findings presented at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 4	By March 2017, evidence review findings included in the final project report.

Output 2	
Indicator 1	By March 2015, national-level data collected on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions.
Indicator 2	By March 2016, analysis findings presented at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 3	By March 2017, analysis findings included in the final project report.

Output 3	
Indicator 1	By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College.
Indicator 2	By September 2015, fieldwork and data collation completed.
Indicator 3	By March 2016, data analysis completed.
Indicator 4	By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 5	By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.
Indicator 6	UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output 4	
Indicator 1	By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College.
Indicator 2	By September 2015, fieldwork completed.
Indicator 3	By December 2015, data analysis completed.
Indicator 4	By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.

Indicator 5	By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.
Indicator 6	UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output 5	
Indicator 1	By March 2016, digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data (law enforcement effort, arrests, prosecutions) into the UWA Wildlife Crime Database and at least 20 UWA staff trained in data entry and basic query analysis
Indicator 2	By March 2017, at least five UWA staff fully trained in database management and analysis and interpretation of the data from a series of one-to-one support sessions and from a database guidance manual produced in collaboration with the UWA staff who will be using the database.
Indicator 3	By March 2017, a minimum of two UWA staff trained as 'trainers' to rollout the training to other UWA staff including new staff after project completion.
Indicator 4	By March 2017, UWA using data from the Wildlife Crime Database to inform the design of wildlife crime prevention measures in collaboration with protected area managers, to monitor impacts of these measures and to report on wildlife crime incidents.

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Project reports including the evidence review, workshop reports, research report, biannual progress reports and final project report.
Indicator 2	UWA Wildlife Crime Database populated with law enforcement data and production of a database guidance manual.
Indicator 3	Guidance manual for the analysis and interpretation of MIST law enforcement data
Indicator 4	Publications and presentations of the project including journal paper, briefing papers and documentation of the UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	The project team is able to gather or access data that are accurate and suitable for analysis
Assumption 2	UWA maintains capacity to adopt routine use of new database and collection of appropriate data .
Assumption 3	Local community perspectives reveal differential impacts and effectiveness of different types of intervention

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Parameters for the evidence review discussed and agreed by the project teams, and information sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 1.2	Desk research to collate published and grey literature on the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda.
Activity 1.3	Review of the evidence.
Activity 1.4	Evidence review report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 1.5	Presentation on the evidence review findings at the Research Workshop.
Activity 1.6	Incorporation of the evidence review findings into project reports and outputs.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Parameters for the national level analysis discussed and agreed by the project teams, and data sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 2.2	National level data collection on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions.
Activity 2.3	Data analysis to identify broad correlations based on different commodities of wildlife crime and potential feedbacks between poverty and wildlife crime.
Activity 2.4	Write-up on interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 2.5	Presentation of the national level analysis at the Research Workshop.
Activity 2.6	Incorporation of the national level analysis into project reports and outputs.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 3.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas.
Activity 3.3	Data analysis of the MIST datasets for the two case study PAs
Activity 3.4	Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 3.5	Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Activity 3.6	UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.
Activity 3.7	Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports

	and outputs.

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 4.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas.
Activity 4.3	Data analysis.
Activity 4.4	Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 4.5	Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Activity 4.6	UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.
Activity 4.7	Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports and outputs.

Output 5	
Activity 5.1	Digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data into the Wildlife Crime Database.
Activity 5.2	Enhancement of the Wildlife Crime Database.
Activity 5.3	One-to-one support sessions for UWA staff.
Activity 5.4	Production of a Wildlife Crime Database manual and MIST/SMART analysis manual.
Activity 5.5	Train the Trainer sessions for UWA staff.
Activity 5.6	Final Project Workshop including a demonstration of the Wildlife Crime Database by UWA.

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

	Activity	No of Months	Year 1 Q1	Year 1 Q2	Year 1 Q3	Year 1 Q4	Year 2 Q1	Year 2 Q2	Year 2 Q3	Year 2 Q4	Year 3 Q1	Year 3 Q2	Year 3 Q3	Year 3 Q4
Output 1	Evidence review													
1.1	Parameters agreed and information sources identified at Project Inception Workshop	1	x											
1.2	Desk research	2	x											
1.3	Review of the evidence	1		x										
1.4	Evidence review report	1			x									
1.5	Presentation on evidence review findings at Research Workshop	1									x			
1.6	Evidence review findings incorporated into project reports and outputs	1				x								x
Output 2	National level analysis													
2.1	Parameters agreed and information sources identified at Project Inception Workshop	1	x											
2.2	Data collection	2	x											
2.3	Data analysis	2		x										
2.4	Write-up	1			x									
2.5	Presentation on national level analysis at Research Workshop	1									x			
2.6	Findings incorporated into project reports and outputs	1				x								x
Output 3	Spatial analysis of wildlife crime													
3.1	Detailed research design at Project Inception Workshop	1	x											
3.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas	6				x	x							
3.3	Data analysis (MIST data and field-collected data)	9		x	x			x	x	x				
3.4	Research report and manual	1									x			
3.5	Presentation on research findings at Research Workshop	1									x			
3.6	UWA presents research at CITES CoP17	1										x		
3.7	Findings incorporated into project reports and outputs	1											x	x

Output 4	Local perceptions on wildlife crime												
4.1	Detailed research design at Project Inception Workshop	1	x										
4.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas	9				x	x	x					
4.3	Data analysis	6					x	x	x				
4.4	Research report	1							x				
4.5	Presentation on research findings at Research Workshop	1								x			
4.6	UWA presents research at CITES CoP17	1									x		
4.7	Findings incorporated into project reports and outputs	1										x	x
Output 5	Wildlife Crime Database												
5.1	Digitisation of law enforcement data	6		x	x	x	x	x					
5.2	Enhancement of the Wildlife Crime Database	9	x	x	x								
5.3	One to one support sessions	9	x	x	x								
5.4	Production of a Crime database and MIST/SMART manuals	1				x							
5.5	Train the trainer sessions	1				x							
5.6	Final Project Worksop with demonstration of the database	1											x

27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative 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.

(Max 500 words)

This project has been designed so that all project partners and stakeholders have direct input into the research design, the capacity building components and project outputs. Throughout the project, IIED will facilitate self-evaluation by each project partner and stakeholders to continuously track progress of the project towards achieving its intended outcome, to incorporate stakeholder input into project outputs and to ensure that the project outputs are of practical and policy relevance for Uganda and the international community.

IIED's Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will host a Theory of Change session at the Project Inception Workshop where project partners and stakeholders will establish a Theory of Change for this project based on the logical framework presented above. This will involve identifying baselines, a process for monitoring the indicators and agreement on responsibilities of each project partner for monitoring and evaluating progress of the project, with the aim for each project partner and stakeholder to be involved with the monitoring and evaluation process. IIED will formalise the project's Theory of Change, which the project team will review at the mid-term Research Workshop to evaluate the extent to which the project is achieving its intended outputs and identify opportunities for improvement. IIED will update the Theory of Change to incorporate the findings of the review for the project to develop as a continual process of action-based learning. At the final Project Workshop, the project team will evaluate each log frame indicator and review the achievements of the project at the different scales of project impact including the protected area level, national level and international level.

We will also specifically monitor and evaluate the ethical aspects of our project on an annual basis and at the inception and final workshops. In particular we will consider comments received at our internal ethics review processes, revisit our data protection and data handling policies to check that they are being implemented as intended, discuss any concerns and new information around the surveys of local people, and reflect upon the gender aspects of our research. We will use these occasions for reflective evaluation to ensure that our procedures represent absolute best practice.

Several of the project's outputs are themselves M&E products, which can be used to track project progress and to inform adaptive management the future. In particular, the wildlife crime database and MIST data analyses will support M&E of UWA's success in tackling wildlife crime. Our capacity building activities will improve UWA's ability to monitor and evaluate its activities in the future.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

28. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The major budget items for this project are salaries and associated overhead costs. The most significant costs are associated with the appointment of a postdoctoral researcher who will undertake the bulk of the research. Given the complexity and sophistication of the research required, and the importance of forming strong ongoing collaborative partnerships, a single relatively highly qualified person is required. However, appointment at this grade is more cost effective that employing an IIED researcher or permanent staff member in either WCS or Imperial. Furthermore, indirect costs incurred by Imperial College associated with this position have been included as co-funded rather than drawing further on the Darwin budget. Salaries for other IIED and partner staff have been kept to a minimum while being sufficient to achieve the high standards expected. All partners are providing matched funding for salary and overhead costs – either in the form of additional financial inputs or in-kind donations of un-funded staff time.

Travel costs are also a significant budget item but again have been kept to the minimum level possible – only one staff member from each partner organisation attending workshops for example, National travel within Uganda is expensive due to the distances required to travel to the study sites from Kampala and the high cost of petrol and vehicle hire in the country.

There is minimal investment in new equipment – one laptop only for the new postdoc researcher. All other staff will use existing equipment, the purchase of which has been funded elsewhere. In addition, office costs (phone, photocopying etc) will be subsidised by other projects rather than being charged to Darwin. Similarly, where possible, publication costs and dissemination channels for the project outputs are all covered by matched funding provided by the partners. Overall the balance of matched to Darwin funds is very high.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and ☐ Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) ☒ **Yes, advice attached** ☐ **No** ☐

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of   IIED

I apply for a grant of £ 384,441 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed:

Name (block capitals)	CAMILLA TOULMIN
Position in the organisation	Director

Signed	███████████	Date:	02/12/2013

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you **read the Guidance Notes**?	√
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project?	√
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	√
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	√
Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	√
Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	√
Have you included a **1 page CV for all the Principals** identified at Question 7?	√
Have you included a **letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 10?	√
Have you **been in contact with the FCO** in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? No written evidence supplied	n/a
Have you included a **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	√

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.