



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: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Address: Scott Robertson, PhD Wildlife Conservation Society, Vietnam Program [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
	Applicant Organization Headquarters: Joe Walston Wildlife Conservation Society [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

2486, Cutting Out the Middleman: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in Vietnam

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st April 2014		End date: 31 st March 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £127,293	2015/16 £69,855	2016/17 £82,560	Total £279,708
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: Currently at [REDACTED] in the first year of the grant, further complementary funding expected such that the overall projected match would be [REDACTED]				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID No	Defra Yes	

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

(max 30 words)

Vietnam's government, criminal justice system, and civil society, both at home and abroad, have increased capacity to effectively enforce laws and to disrupt and dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.

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: Vietnam	Country 2: Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations, and private businesses in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola
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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)

The project will facilitate implementation of Decisions of the CITES Conference of the Parties 16th meeting. We will enable greater interagency information sharing among the police, customs and the CITES Management Authority (MA) that will allow the MA to compile data and report to the Secretariat on seizures, disposition of specimens, arrests, and convictions of cases involving Asian big cat species (Decision 16.68, Res. Conf. 12.5 Rev. CoP16), Asian pangolin species (16.41), freshwater turtles and tortoises (16.113, 16.114, 16.115), and rhino specimens (16.84, 16.86). The project will build capacity and central government support for the use of specialized investigation techniques and AML/asset forfeiture to strengthen enforcement and the conviction of organized wildlife criminals involved in rhino horn (16.84) and other high-value species crimes. The project forms a critical component of a demand-reduction strategy and aims to prevent future crimes by raising overseas Vietnamese awareness in African range states to the risks of wildlife trafficking and ways to report crimes (16.85, 16.86).

The project will result in the disruption of major illegal wildlife trade flows and markets and will therefore reduce threats and improve the conservation of many species, contributing towards Aichi Target 12 of the Convention of Biological Diversity.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** if yes, please give details: The Vietnam CITES Management Authority are a partner on this project

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 – Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	Roberton	Do	
Forename (s)	Scott	Tung	

Post held	Country Representative	Director	
Institution (if different to above)		Vietnam Forest Administration	
Department	Vietnam Program	Vietnam CITES Management Authority	
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).

Yes.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-008	Roan Balas McNab	Evaluating community-based Conservation agreements in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve
20-017	Nyawira Muthiga	Strengthening the capability of Kenyan communities to conserve coral reefs
20-014	Tom Clements	Conserving biodiversity and reducing poverty through wildlife-friendly farming in Cambodia

9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10 (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

9b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

9c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

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.

<p>Lead institution and website: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) www.wcs.org</p>	<p>WCS saves wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education and inspiring people to value nature. With more than a century of experience, long-term commitments in dozens of land/seascapes, and a presence in more than 60 nations, WCS has amassed the biological knowledge, cultural understanding, and partnerships to ensure that vibrant wild places and wildlife thrive alongside local communities.</p> <p>WCS has been working to address wildlife trade in Vietnam for nearly a decade by developing broad relationships with local civil society groups, media and the key government agencies at central and provincial levels. We have generated a wide range of reliable data on a number of wildlife trade issues, including commercial wildlife farming and illegal wildlife trade dynamics in key localities. We have trained over 750 law enforcement officers from a range of agencies in wildlife crime investigation and enforcement techniques, and distributed a number of technical handbooks and guides. We have assisted central agencies to review and propose criminal intelligence analysis systems, inter-agency agreements, and national legislation, and have supported bi-lateral dialogues.</p> <p>WCS will serve as project leader in this project, coordinating activity implementation, managing finances and reporting to the Darwin Initiative and Government.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available: Vietnam CITES Management Authority (MA) http://tongcuclamnghiep.gov.vn</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Vietnam CITES Management Authority (MA) is the Government of Vietnam's focal point on wildlife trade and will be the main government partner in this project. They will be the official host of events/meetings/training programs, and provide guidance and support implementation of all project activities. Through their chairmanship of the Vietnam Wildlife Enforcement Network (Vietnam-WEN) they will be responsible to coordinate and mobilise other government agencies to support and participate in this work.</p> <p>The MA has assisted in developing this grant application as it recognises that external support, both technical and financial, are critical for Vietnam to comply with its international responsibilities and meet standards for national legislation.</p> <p>WCS works closely with the MA on a range of CITES-related activities, including serving on the Vietnam delegation at the 16th CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) and being a key partner in mobilising the Vietnam-WEN, a multi-agency committee tasked with providing analyses, planning, prioritizing actions and facilitating operations across ministries to combat wildlife trafficking.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available: National Environmental Police (Southern Office) www.canhsatmoitruong.gov.vn</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The National Environmental Police (EP) are the lead enforcement agency within the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) to investigate and process prosecutions of wildlife crimes. Their Southern representative office has led a series of high-profile enforcement campaigns in the Ho Chi Minh (HCM) Metropolitan region in collaboration with WCS, (e.g. http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/environment/78403/binh-duong--wild-animals-rescued-from-officials--farms.html) and also participated in capacity-building activities.</p> <p>This project will support a number of activities including professional investigative techniques training, and intelligence management systems that will be piloted in the HCM region. The National EP will serve as the main implementing partner of field-based activities in this project, working in collaboration with WCS and the CITES MA.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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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)

Driven by growing demand from Asia’s urban wealth centres, wildlife trafficking is the most immediate threat to the survival of high-value biodiversity globally. Organized Vietnamese crime syndicates have extended their wildlife trade networks around the world; Vietnam was singled out at CITES CoP16 as a primary driver in the African rhino crisis and a key transit country for illegal ivory leaving Africa en route to China.

Vietnamese criminals coordinating this illicit trade are met with weak enforcement from national agencies that receive relatively little investment and support from state or overseas sources. These agencies lack the skills or political support to mount an effective response. Conservation issues – particularly involving wildlife not native to Vietnam – do not receive the attention, expertise and funds required. The CITES MA is heavily dependent on external support and has requested assistance from WCS.

Increasing political support and improving law enforcement in consumer and transit countries, are critical components of demand-reduction strategies. Government action is an important driver for behavioural change and can lead to rapid, dramatic social change in contrast to social-marketing campaigns that change behavior through increased consumer awareness and eventually may lead to a sustained reduction in demand.

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 with changes highlighted)

[Redacted methodology text]

- 1) We will build commitment of central-government agencies and the capacity of frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors through briefings, training programs and on-the-job support to enable intelligence-led policing (including analysis software) and application of professional investigative techniques to gather, manage and share information on wildlife crimes. This will include the localisation, set-up and training in intelligence analysis software and other investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries using real-time GPS trackers.
- 2) We will foster cooperation between law enforcement agencies by providing opportunities for building relationships and sharing information in both formal (e.g. Vietnam WEN meetings, briefings, strategy planning) and informal (e.g. field trips) situations.
- 3) In collaboration with WCS’s global staff in Africa, we will initiate work to prevent crimes by Vietnamese citizens at the source of the illegal trade. Outreach activities to Vietnamese

communities (including diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading companies) will be developed in key African ivory and rhino source/transit states to inform of the risks, punishments and scaled-up law enforcement efforts in addition to developing informants.

4) Media and civil society engagement on this issue will be increased by encouraging and inspiring their involvement through trainings and briefings. Wildlife crime cases in the HCM region involving our focal species will be tracked and pressure applied through our media networks to ensure cases reach an effective conclusion of prosecution and punishment.

5) A participatory review on the barriers (legislative, judicial, capacity or otherwise) to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases involving elephant ivory, rhino horn, big cats, freshwater turtles and tortoises will be carried out to generate a series of key policy recommendations that will be communicated to Vietnam's central government.

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)

Combating illegal wildlife trafficking, both at its source and in consumer states, is essential to improve the conservation of many species for which poaching is the greatest threat. Currently, in Vietnam enforcement is ineffective in reducing illegal wildlife trafficking. There is low risk to the illegal purchase of rhino horn, tiger bone, or trading in elephant ivory. Law enforcement efforts have not targeted key individuals coordinating Vietnamese criminal networks.

Rapid and widespread behavioural change is possible where changes in strong, centralized law enforcement increase the 'cost' of illegal behaviour. For example, the use of motorbike helmets in Vietnam increased >90% overnight when fines were enforced. Similarly, our interventions will increase and communicate the costs and risks of consuming and trafficking in wildlife. Strengthening enforcement, and reducing if not eliminating illegal trafficking, is the best approach to controlling trade, and reversing rapid and accelerating declines in wild populations of target species in trade, before populations of these species disappear or become unviable.

We will build the capacity, political interest, and longer-term commitment of government, media and civil society to reduce illegal trafficking in wildlife. Our proposed work will result in more effective enforcement and prosecution of wildlife trafficking crimes. We will catalyse direct enforcement in Vietnam and in Africa that will disrupt and help dismantle the criminal networks driving the poaching, trafficking, and sale of the key species identified by CITES as threatened by unsustainable trade.

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

WCS has worked on wildlife trade in Vietnam for nearly a decade and this project concept builds upon our technical expertise, understanding of local context, and long-term relationships with local and regional authorities. WCS has developed broad relationships with the CITES MA, Police, Customs, Supreme People's Procuracy, Forest Protection Department, and many other agencies and individuals. We have established a well-respected presence in the country, and are seen as an NGO leader in the field of wildlife trade control. We have generated a wide range of reliable data on a number of wildlife trade issues, including commercial wildlife farming, illegal wildlife trade dynamics in Southern and Central Vietnamese provinces, and

cross-border trade with China in Quang Ninh Province. We have trained over 750 law enforcement officers from a range of agencies in wildlife crime investigation and enforcement techniques, and distributed a number of technical handbooks and guides. We have assisted central agencies to review and propose criminal intelligence analysis systems, inter-agency agreements, and national legislation, and have supported bi-lateral dialogues between Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Indonesia. Funding for our work has been primarily from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, World Bank/GEF, and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

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 our partners at Save the Rhino and TRAFFIC Greater Mekong Program are also applying for Darwin funding focussing on social marketing to reduce consumer demand for rhino horn in Vietnam. WCS and TRAFFIC enjoy a constructive working relationship in Vietnam and regularly coordinate and collaborate on activities. We are in regular dialogue regarding these initiatives and believe they are mutually supportive by taking fundamentally different approaches towards the same goal. We believe that the WCS approach will deliver earlier impact in reducing the threat to high-value species, and will be more cost-effective by catalysing the currently weak law enforcement and criminal justice response to wildlife crimes in Vietnam. In contrast, social marketing drives change more slowly, focusing on generational shifts in buying patterns. Such change is critical to the long-term cessation of illegal wildlife trade but will not lead to reduction in demand quickly enough to prevent the extinction of already decimated source populations of target species.

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 has submitted funding applications to the USFWS Rhino-Tiger Fund and to CEPF for related work with the CITES MA, and Supreme People's Procuracy although with greater focus at the local level in Quang Ninh Province on the Vietnam-China border, and in the HCM region. We expect to hear the results from these applications by Spring 2014.

16. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words)

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments. We thus provide value for money by building upon established partnerships in-country and applying the contextual knowledge and lessons learned to plan culturally-appropriate and feasible projects. In all the places where we work, WCS is an established partner of the host government and an integral leader in the conservation community—this positions us to deliver results and make significant impact.

For this project, WCS will take several measures to maximize economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Darwin Initiative's funds. Below, we outline some of the structural strengths and guiding principles of the WCS Vietnam program:

- Working with local partners as integral members of the team builds long term capacity in country and promotes sustainability of interventions
- Ensuring that interventions are guided by and respond to the needs of agencies helps build a sense of ownership among beneficiaries and maximizes impact
- Low indirect costs provide greater investment in field operations
- Monitoring of resources, activities and implementation ensure effective project operations, value for money, increased national partner capacities, and adaptive management

The approach outlined in this proposal, involves a small WCS team, with specific skills and experience relevant to Vietnam, directly support existing wildlife enforcement agencies across the Government. It will build on existing government structures and by increasing the capacity and building political and civil society support for increased action, we will, with a comparatively small investment, mobilise and leverage significant investment of resources towards these issues from the Government of Vietnam.

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)

WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to each of the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS Europe is a legally registered charity in England and Wales and WCS has been legally operating in Vietnam since 2009. WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes_hrands/scpl_cih/), and WCS has also initiated a review of human rights issues in the places where we work. Our Internal Review Board ensures that research carried out by our programs protects the rights of human subjects.

Our partnerships with local people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity, resource management, and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to local efforts to improve human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit our shared interest in finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. These principles apply to our engagement with community and government entities in Vietnam. For example, in Vietnam, WCS led research to understand livelihoods of local commercial hunters and wholesale wildlife traders using World Bank LSMS methods and data.

WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment our mission, including access to medical care; insurance policies; and crisis management procedures.

WCS is committed to building credible and independent science-based understanding of biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and their centrality to the quality of human life. WCS is a leading sponsor of scientific research, and our staff are among the world's most prolific in generating peer-reviewed publications.

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)

[Redacted content]

[Redacted]

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.

N/A

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)

The dynamic nature of organised wildlife crime requires a similarly dynamic response of governments and civil society. It is unlikely to ever reach an 'end point' as such, although the threat can be significantly reduced with effective enforcement that targets both the criminal networks and the weak and/or corrupt enforcement officers.

By working closely with relevant government agencies, piloting new approaches, and facilitating joint-analyses we aim to build support at a central political level to enact the required changes to legislation, resource allocations and actions of local level agencies that will have impact beyond the project period.

However, maintaining capacity and commitment within government agencies requires a progressive, sustained approach and engagement by civil society. WCS has made a long-term commitment to this issue and through this project will increase engagement and commitment from other local civil society groups and media partners.

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)

We have four main audiences in our communications activities: law enforcement agencies; local civil society groups; journalists of major online news portals; and potential Vietnamese

violator groups residing in Africa.

We will engage with local civil society groups by sharing news and opinions on social media platforms and through the establishment and promotion of an online civil society wildlife crime reporting system where members of CSOs can share information on online wildlife crimes to the HCM authorities directly. Through these actions, we expect to generate a more active local civil society on this issue with an increase in pro-conservation discussions/media comments and an increase in reporting of crimes.

To promote a more informed and supportive domestic media that will assist prevention and suppression of crimes by reporting convictions, as well as pressuring agencies on weak enforcement, we will engage journalists through the distribution of information, reports, and articles to our existing network of 150 journalists and respond to weak or incorrect articles both in comment boxes and directly to the editors.

Law enforcement agencies (heads and field officers) will be engaged through a variety of means to transfer information and experiences between agencies including both formal (e.g. Annual meeting of the VN-WEN), informal (e.g. 'salon' and 'coffeehouse' gatherings) and through field missions to key sites. In addition we will support the CITES MA and other agencies as appropriate to develop and issue official legal directives where appropriate on this issue (e.g. a Ministerial directive on Vietnamese living in Africa)

We will inform the Vietnamese community in Africa of mainly migrant workers to the risks of imprisonment for trafficking rhino/elephant products via formal channels but also by 'tagging on' information to popular community events (e.g. National day, Tet).

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)

[Redacted content]

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)

As noted in the 2012 Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Indo-Burma Ecosystem Profile, efforts to address the wildlife trade crisis have received relatively little investment, compared to its perceived importance as documented by conservationists and the amount of media attention the issue is generating. For example, efforts to reduce demand and trade of rhino horn products in Vietnam were only started in 2012 by WCS (funded through a \$ [redacted] grant from the USFWS RTF), TRAFFIC (funded by WWF South Africa) and a local NGO, Education for Nature – Vietnam (funded by Save the Rhino). There are no large grants to civil society to address this issue in Vietnam.

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:

WCS Private donors £ [REDACTED] USFWS £ [REDACTED]

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
December 2013	USFWS	£ [REDACTED]	
July 2013	CEPF	£ [REDACTED]	

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)

The illegal trafficking in high-value wildlife species by Vietnamese communities, at home and abroad, does not threaten the survival of these species in the wild.

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)

Vietnam's government, criminal justice system, and civil society, has increased capacity and commitment to effectively enforce laws to disrupt and dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.

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	
Indicator 2	
Indicator 3	

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	[Redacted]
Indicator 2	[Redacted]
Indicator 3	[Redacted]
Indicator 3	[Redacted]

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	[Redacted]
Assumption 2	WCS has established itself as a credible, loyal and trusted partner in a range of Vietnamese provinces and at a central level in the field of wildlife trafficking crimes and conservation and we cooperate with a range of agencies at both levels. To implement this project, this collaboration with individuals within local and central law enforcement agencies must continue
Assumption 3	[Redacted]

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	[Redacted]
Output 2	[Redacted]
Output 3	Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia

Output 4	[REDACTED]
Output 5	[REDACTED]

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: Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues.	
Indicator 1	By 2017, on-going WCS media tracking records at least a 25% increase from 2013 levels (currently at 47%) in positive and supportive media coverage to the issues of rhino horn, elephant ivory, Asian big cat and freshwater turtle and tortoise trafficking and wildlife crime law enforcement in Vietnam
Indicator 2	By 2017, local civil society groups have established a protocol for reporting wildlife crimes to relevant agencies in the pilot site of HCM City Metropolitan Area and are regularly and systematically reporting wildlife crimes to the relevant agencies and individuals

Output 2: Local civil society and law enforcement agencies identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues.	
Indicator 1	By the end of Year 2014 consensus is reached from Vietnam WEN, National Assembly Committees, and key local civil society stakeholders on priority barriers, and key actions required to address these issues.
Indicator 2	Policy paper endorsed and disseminated by CITES MA to policy-makers in Government, Communist Party, and the foreign diplomatic sector.

Output 3: Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia	
Indicator 1	By the end of 2017, >50% of the Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in four key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states (Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, and Kenya) have collaborated on project activities

Output 4: Formal and informal inter-agency forums are functioning and the relevant law enforcement agencies are regularly sharing information through briefings and cooperating on planning and developing strategies to tackle rhino horn, elephant ivory and big cat trafficking crimes	
Indicator 1	VN-WEN holds annual inter-agency coordination meetings and are attended by all member agencies, by relevant staff members (i.e. not junior staff as

	present)
Indicator 2	By 2017 VN-WEN members have implemented at least three joint-field missions, authored at least three joint-reports on key wildlife crime issues, and held multi-agency briefings to communicate those.

Output 5: Frontline police, customs, forest rangers and prosecutors start utilising intelligence analysis software and applying professional investigative techniques to gather and manage information on wildlife crimes	
Indicator 1	[REDACTED]
Indicator 2	By 2016, the key units within the relevant agencies in the pilot site of the HCM City Metropolitan Area will have met basic proficiency in professional wildlife crime law enforcement techniques, be informed on national and international laws, and have tools to identify species and wildlife products.

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	Online media reports
Indicator 2	Local civil society groups issue a joint-protocol for wildlife crime reporting, and publicise online
Indicator 3	Policy briefing paper, dissemination plan
Indicator 4	Proceedings from CITES MA/Embassy meetings showing number of Vietnamese associations and companies attending briefings and other events organised as part of the outreach campaign in Mozambique, Angola, Kenya and Tanzania
Indicator 5	VN-WEN meeting minutes and proceedings
Indicator 6	[REDACTED]
Indicator 7	Enforcement officer knowledge assessments

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	[REDACTED]
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Assumption 2	Consensus can be reached on key actions required by the relevant stakeholders
Assumption 3	Vietnamese companies, associations and communities in or visiting key African range states are accessible and key ministries (Foreign Affairs, Industry & trade) continue to collaborate with the CITES MA
Assumption 4	VN-WEN remains the key national-level forum for inter-ministerial planning and coordination on addressing international wildlife trade and all wildlife crime issues
Assumption 5	WCS continues its strong collaboration with the National Environmental Police Southern Office

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	Carry out daily online media tracking and respond in comments and direct to journalists to articles that are promoting international wildlife trade or consumption
Activity 1.2	Disseminate key reports, articles, events and happenings relating to illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime enforcement to the WCS Vietnam media network of over 150 local journalists of the major news services/newspapers/online news providers
Activity 1.3	Collaborate with local civil society organisations (e.g. Action for Wildlife Organisation) in HCM to develop and implement a pilot system for volunteers to report wildlife crimes (online and offline) to the relevant agencies.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Participatory exercise held at VN-WEN meeting to identify and rank barriers to effective enforcement
Activity 2.2	Study commissioned to collate existing data and prepare a briefing paper
Activity 2.3	Briefing paper distributed for endorsement from VN WEN members
Activity 2.4	Briefing paper disseminated to key Government departments and other parties

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Official correspondence drafted and sent out from Hanoi to Vietnamese diplomatic missions, associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola
Activity 3.2	Outreach events held in cooperation with Vietnamese diplomatic missions targeting associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola

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				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Vietnamese journalists and local civil society groups are informed and supportive of international wildlife trade issues.													
1.1 Carry out daily online media tracking and respond in comments and direct to journalists to articles that are promoting international wildlife trade or consumption	36												
1.2 Disseminate key reports, articles, events and happenings relating to illegal wildlife trade and wildlife crime enforcement to the WCS Vietnam media network of over 150 local journalists of the major news services/newspapers/online news providers	36												
1.3 Collaborate with local civil society organisations (e.g. Action for Wildlife Organisation) in HCM to develop and implement a pilot system for volunteers to report wildlife crimes (online and offline) to the relevant agencies.	33												
Output 2 Local civil society and law enforcement agencies identify and begin to address the priority barriers to the prosecution and punishment of transnational wildlife trafficking cases and the key actions required to address these issues.													
2.1 Participatory exercise held at VN-WEN meeting to identify and rank barriers to effective enforcement	1												
2.2 Study commissioned to collate existing data and prepare a briefing paper	2												
2.3 Briefing paper distributed for endorsement from VN WEN members	2												
2.4 Briefing paper disseminated to key Government departments and other parties	6												
Output 3 Vietnamese diplomatic missions, migrant worker associations and trading and tourism companies in and relating to key African ivory and rhino horn source/transit states are informed of the risks, punishments and scaled up law enforcement efforts and political commitment to tackling this in both Africa and Asia													
3.1 Official correspondence drafted and sent out from Hanoi to Vietnamese diplomatic missions, associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola	6												
3.2 Outreach events held in cooperation with Vietnamese diplomatic missions targeting associations, and companies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Angola	1												

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)

WCS's success as one of the most effective international conservation NGOs relies on not just implementing conservation, but credibly measuring and reporting our conservation impacts over time. For this project we will measure two goals: (1) criminal justice system and (2) civil society engagement. In order to achieve rigorous but holistic evaluations, we will utilise a combination of qualitative and quantitative information, incorporating using the objectively verifiable indicators, anecdotal supporting evidence, and individual narratives. Monitoring will be conducted by WCS in collaboration with CITES MA. Data will be gathered and provided through the Vietnam-WEN mechanism.

(1) Criminal justice system

[Redacted content]

(2) Civil society engagement

To measure engagement from local civil society groups (including NGOs and media) we will gather data from two sources. Firstly, we will use the on-going WCS media tracking that gathers all online media stories relating to wildlife trade/crime/conservation, scoring articles for the view they provide as being neutral, positive, negative or balanced. Secondly, we will measure the numbers of reports by members of local NGOS and volunteer groups in the pilot site of HCMC to established wildlife crime hotlines and through online mechanisms we will establish in this project.

WCS uses adaptive management practices when implementing all its projects. Results from monitoring activities will feed into management decisions, both by WCS (as the project manager) and partner government agencies. Quarterly project meetings will be used to assess progress against the project indicators, develop work plans for the next quarter, and determine necessary changes to the overall strategy. On an annual basis, monitoring data will be reviewed by WCS, CITES MA and members of the Vietnam-WEN and compared against expected results. This transparent and collaborative analysis process will ensure the adaptation of each subsequent year's project work plan.

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)

WCS consistently prioritises efficiency and value for money in our conservation and sustainable development field programmes to maximize our impact. At every decision point in developing the field budget, we have considered cost savings and alternatives. WCS has a low indirect cost, and we provide much of the basic infrastructure (i.e. office space, office equipment, vehicles) thereby maximizing the impact of the Darwin funding.

WCS has been working in Vietnam for more than eight years and consequently has considerable experience at delivering projects in a cost-effective way. Based on existing experience the costs of implementing the various components of the project are well known and can be calculated with accuracy.

WCS finance staff have considerable experience and expertise in managing large project budgets and meeting the reporting requirements of, for example USAID, UNDP and GEF. Sound financial practices are standard in the organisation. During project implementation field staff must also follow standard financial practices. These practices have been designed so that they are easy to follow for staff with limited accounting experience whilst ensuring that project funds are disbursed appropriately and efficiently. Standardised field costs for items such as accommodation and food that reflect real prices in Vietnam reduce administration time.

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/company* of
the Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of £279,708 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/can be found at:

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Name (block capitals)	Joshua Ginsberg
Position in the organisation	Senior Vice President, Global Conservation Program

Signed

[Redacted Signature]

Date:

December 1, 2013

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
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?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	X
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
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.	X (links included)
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

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.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.