



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

**DA DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FUND 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)

<b>Name of organisation:</b> Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	<b>Address:</b>
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**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

(max 10 words) Ref 2501: Breaking the chain: Combating the illegal trade in ploughshare tortoises
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**3. Project dates, and budget summary**

Start date: April 2014		End date: March 2017		Duration: 3 Years	
Darwin request	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total	
	£83,611	£74,170	£18,150	£215,932	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding is percentage of total Project cost: 53%					
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) Poaching no longer seriously threatens the ploughshare tortoise as communities and MNP more effectively guard and monitor this species alongside improved law enforcement and cooperation along the trade chain.
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**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: Madagascar	Country 2: Indonesia
Country 3: Thailand	Country 4: Malaysia

## 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)

#### Convention on Biological Diversity:

Biodiversity and International Trade is a defined section of the Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures Programme which is a cross cutting issue of the CBD. Within the Nagoya Protocol the project contributes to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, specifically:

*Target 12* to prevent the extinction of known threatened species and *Target 18* on the integration of traditional knowledge and community practices into national legislation and international obligations. For this project this involves the integration of traditional laws (dina) and local communities into the monitoring and protection of ploughshare tortoises (*Astrochelys yniphora*).

#### CITES:

Ploughshare tortoises, as with all Madagascar chelonians are an Appendix I species, which means that any international trade must be strictly regulated. They are also fully protected under Madagascar National Law. Much of this project focuses on building capacity within Madagascar for enforcement of CITES regulations, which has benefits that will extend beyond the focal species.

#### Madagascar National Parks:

One of their priority actions since 2010 and a key goal in their mid-term plan is to stop the illegal trafficking of rosewood and chelonian species

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

Yes  No if yes, please give details:

The Ministry of Environment and Forest which is responsible for implementing the CBD and CITES in Madagascar is a project partner.

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
Surname	Terry	Andrianjara
Forename (s)	Andrew	Amavatra Hervé
Post held	Head of Field Programmes	Director, Baly Bay National Park
Institution (if different to above)		Madagascar National Parks
Department	Conservation	


Details	Project Partner 2	Project Partner 3
Surname	Shepherd	Andriamanga
Forename (s)	Chris	Andry Ralamboson
Post held	Regional Director	National Coordinator
Institution (if different to above)	TRAFFIC	Alliance Voahary Gasy
Department	TRAFFIC Southeast Asia	

Details	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Razafaminahaka	Kiester
Forename (s)	Hanta Julie	Ross
Post held	Executive Director	Chief Scientist
Institution (if different to above)	Madagasikara Voakajy	Turtle Conservancy
Department		

Details	Project Partner 6	Project Partner 7
Surname	Miller	Andrianarimisa
Forename (s)	Grant	Aristide
Post held	Senior Officer	Science Coordinator
Institution (if different to above)	UK Border Force	Wildlife Conservation Society
Department	National CITES Enforcement Team	Madagascar Program

Details	Project Partner 8	
Surname	Rabesihanaka	
Forename (s)	Sahondra	
Post held	Head of Fauna and Flora Management; Focal point for CITES in Madagascar	
Institution (if different to above)	Government of Madagascar	
Department	Ministry of the Environment and	

	Forests	

**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
18009	Dr Glyn Young	Saving the Madagascar Pochard: the world's most endangered duck
18018	Matthew Morton	Enabling Montserrat to save the Critically Endangered mountain chicken
17025	Dr Richard Young	Building evidence and capacity to conserve Hispaniola's endemic land mammals
15005	Dr Glyn Young	Conservation of the Mangrove Finch ( <i>Cactospiza heliobates</i> )
15017	Dr John Fa	Implementing a Recovery Plan for the Critically Endangered Pygmy Hog in Assam
15038	Dr Carl Jones	Restoring Island Biodiversity: the Reintroduction of Endemic Mauritian Reptile Communities

**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)**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes/No Government Yes/No University Yes/No Other (explain)
Type of organisation (e.g. University, NGO, private sector, Government Department etc)	
Have you unsuccessfully applied to the Darwin Initiative before? If yes please provide the application reference number(s)	
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)
Have you provided the requested audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes/No

**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.**

Contract 1 Title	
Contract Value	
Contract Duration	
Role of institution in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract 2 Title	
Contract Value	
Contract Duration	
Role of institution in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	

Contract 3 Title	
Contract Value	
Contract Duration	
Role of institution in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

**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)**

<b>Aims (50 words)</b>
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Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

**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.**

<b>Lead institution and website:</b> <b>Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (Durrell)</b>  <a href="http://www.durrell.org">www.durrell.org</a>	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b> <p>Durrell have been leading the conservation of the ploughshare tortoise since 1987 and will have oversight of the project and be responsible for project management and reporting. A dedicated Madagascar based Project Coordinator will be recruited who will have overall project management responsibility and will work within the existing Durrell-Madagascar Programme team.</p> <p>Durrell's main role will be the coordination and facilitation of project activities but will also take a lead on implementing certain activities with local communities in the Baly Bay area where they have had a long standing and good relationship. These will primarily be the implementation of SMART, utilising Durrell's expertise in community based biodiversity monitoring, and in developing and implementing a social marketing campaign to promote the use and application of national laws alongside the local law (Dina).</p> <p>The annual report and accounts can be downloaded at: <a href="http://www.durrell.org/About/The-trust/Reports--statements/">http://www.durrell.org/About/The-trust/Reports--statements/</a></p>
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<b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> <b>Madagascar National Parks (MNP)</b>	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b> <p>Madagascar National Parks (MNP) are the public utility body responsible for Madagascar's National Parks network, including enforcing park laws and conducting surveys of fauna and flora within them. MNP has been managing BBNP since 2000.</p> <p>MNP staff at Baly Bay National Park (BBNP) will be trained in the use of SMART and Durrell and other partners will work alongside them to support and implement this within BBNP. Hervé Andrianjara has previous experience in using SMART having been at Masoala National Park when it was implemented there so will provide additional expertise in its roll out in BBNP.</p> <p>MNP have been involved in developing this project from before Stage 1. In August 2013 a workshop was held in BBNP involving MNP, government officials, local communities and Durrell to develop long term strategies for tackling poaching of the ploughshare tortoise which has ultimately led to this Darwin application.</p>
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<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>TRAFFIC</b>   <a href="http://www.traffic.org">www.traffic.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>TRAFFIC is the international wildlife trade monitoring network established in 1976 to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It is a global network employing over 100 people in 30 countries. TRAFFIC via their dedicated southeast Asia branch will take responsibility for developing informant networks through their investigative officers in Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia to provide intelligence reports to support law enforcement. A proposed TRAFFIC office in Madagascar will allow similar work to be done here.</p> <p>This will be integral in enabling the trade chain to be mapped and identify additional areas and Asian countries to target. TRAFFIC will lead on training Indonesian Customs officials in CITES enforcement using their many years of experience in this area. This will follow on from the CITES training given previously to Customs Officials in Thailand and will also support similar activities in Madagascar. They will also support awareness raising activities at the international policy level.</p> <p>TRAFFIC, primarily through Chris Shepherd the Southeast Asia Regional Director, has been integral in developing this proposal from the beginning.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG)</b>   <a href="http://www.alliancevoaharygasy.mg">www.alliancevoaharygasy.mg</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG) is a Malagasy Civil society Alliance of 32 organisations. Its aim is to establish good governance of natural resources through Malagasy civil society and to ensure the proper management of natural resources for sustainable development through capacity building, awareness raising and communication, networking, advocacy and environmental justice.</p> <p>AVG work closely with the judiciary system in Madagascar to ensure application of environmental law and pursuing cases through the courts. They will take a central role in planning and leading the workshops with police, prosecutors and magistrates at local and regional levels in Madagascar. This is so that all understand the needs of the others in terms of successfully investigating, prosecuting and sentencing a case. They will also take part in the CITES trade enforcement workshops for Customs Officials led by UK Border Force with key AVG personnel trained in delivering these courses, enabling them to deliver them in the future. AVG have been supportive and involved in discussions since Stage 1.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>Madagasikara Voakajy (MaVoa)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org">www.madagasikara-voakajy.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Madagasikara Voakajy (MaVoa) is a Malagasy NGO that uses conservation science and community participation to protect endemic Malagasy fauna and flora. MaVoa has proven experience in conducting community interviews on sensitive issues in Madagascar including bushmeat, baobab exploitation and the chameleon and frog trade.</p> <p>MaVoa will lead on developing and implementing this aspect of the project to ascertain extent and scale of poaching within local communities in and around the Baly Bay National Park, along with collecting information on incentives and barriers to this activity. MaVoa are also currently working on trade in CITES Appendix II species (Darwin Ref: 19014) and will provide additional support to the Customs Officials training component of the project. MaVoa has been consulted at Stage 1 and 2 and have provided input into the development of Objective 2.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>Turtle Conservancy (TC)</b></p> <p><a href="http://turtleconservancy.org">turtleconservancy.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Turtle Conservancy (TC) is a relatively new organisation based in the United States devoted to the conservation of tortoise and turtle species. They have a dedicated breeding centre based in California where they breed and care for highly threatened tortoise species. They joined efforts to protect the ploughshare tortoise in 2007 assisting with the training of community based para-rangers and providing expertise on the captive management of the species.</p> <p>TC will continue to support these activities through providing funding for the hiring of a Madagascar Project Coordinator and assist in the implementation of SMART in BBNP. TC has been involved in the development of the proposal since Stage 1.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>



<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>UK Border Force National CITES Enforcement Team (UKBF)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/border-force">www.gov.uk/government/organisations/border-force</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The UK Border Force National CITES Enforcement Team (UKBF) based at Heathrow Airport is responsible for controlling the import and export of CITES listed species in the UK through one of the world's busiest international airports. The UKBF CITES team has been in existence for 25 years responsible for enforcing CITES regulations within the UK and conducting training in the field of CITES enforcement to relevant authorities globally. The current CITES accredited trainers within UKBF have over 45 years' experience conducting CITES enforcement training between them.</p> <p>UKBF will lead the delivery of accredited CITES training to Customs Officials in Madagascar. In addition they will train individuals within the Malagasy partner organisations AVG, MaVoa and MEF so that they are able to deliver subsequent CITES training. UKBF have been consulted on and fully supportive behind the project proposal since Stage 1.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>Wildlife Conservation Society - Madagascar (WCS)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.wcs.org">www.wcs.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is one of the co-founders of SMART and is responsible for the global coordination of SMART. Aristide Andrianarimisa the Science Coordinator at WCS-Madagascar was one of the individuals selected to improve and further develop SMART. He is the primary trainer on SMART and Law Enforcement Monitoring software in Madagascar to Madagascar National Parks and other NGO's. Aristide and the WCS team will provide technical advice and initial training to the project partners in the use and application of SMART prior to implementing it in BBNP and subsequent quality checks. WCS have been involved in project development from before the Stage 1 application.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  <b>Government of Madagascar - Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.meef.gov.mg/">www.meef.gov.mg/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF) of the Government of Madagascar is responsible for all environmental matters within the country. They are responsible for implementing CBD and CITES conventions within Madagascar and enforcing all environmental laws.</p> <p>MEF will ensure enforcement of laws in and around BBNP through the regional (Mahajanga) and local (Soalala Contonnement) offices. MEF personnel will also be involved in delivering the training workshops for judiciary and Customs officials. They have been involved in the proposal since Stage 1.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

**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)**

The ploughshare tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*) is Critically Endangered, with fewer than 1000 remaining in the wild and restricted to a single site in Baly Bay National Park (BBNP). Poaching for the illegal pet trade has become the leading threat to the species, with its rarity and large golden shell making it highly desirable for reptile enthusiasts. Local villagers take animals from the wild, passing them onto smugglers who then smuggle them to Southeast Asia where they are either sold in markets or passed onto recipients in Asia, Europe or USA. The main problems being addressed are the challenges in providing effective community-led anti-poacher patrols; low capacity levels within National Park staff, police, local judiciary and Customs officials to track, arrest and prosecute those involved; knowledge gaps concerning the extent of poaching within local communities; attitudes in local communities towards poaching and knowledge of the whole trade chain from poaching in Madagascar to collectors and traders in Southeast Asia. A mining operation in the region will exacerbate this threat. Without concerted effort to stop this trade, the world's most threatened tortoise will likely go functionally extinct in the wild in the next 10 years; existing only in captive breeding facilities.

### **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 in blue)

#### **Project Objectives:**

1. Improve the effectiveness of anti-poaching patrols in BBNP. Achieved through implementation of SMART (Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool) in BBNP to improve the current system. Involve local communities working alongside BBNP staff; provide alternative income for local people through participation. Implemented by **Durrell, MNP, TC and WCS** alongside local gendarmes/police.
2. Ascertain extent and scale of poaching within local communities along with information on incentives and barriers. **MaVoa** will lead and develop baseline figures in Year 1 using a suite of appropriate techniques e.g. Randomised Response Technique (RRT); log book techniques that they have implemented elsewhere in Madagascar. These and subsequent surveys will inform other project objectives and awareness activities (Objective 5) and be used to track changes and in part assess the effectiveness of other activities (Objectives 1 and 5).
3. Enhancing enforcement of national and international laws by Malagasy and Indonesian authorities. **AVG, MEF** with input from **TRAFFIC**. Workshops with police, prosecutors and magistrates at local and regional levels so all understand the needs of the others in terms of successfully investigating, prosecuting and sentencing a case. Workshops with magistrates to produce recommended guidelines for sentencing of offenders. Promoted through national media.

**UKBF** working with **AVG, MEF, MaVoa** and **TRAFFIC** will provide training workshops to Customs officials in CITES trade enforcement initially at Antananarivo and Mahajanga airports. Promoted through national media.

**TRAFFIC** will train Customs officials in Indonesia on identifying smuggling and smuggling techniques. Additional training interventions will be informed by intelligence work and local

monitoring work (Objectives 1 and 4).

4. Map the supply chain of ploughshare tortoises from BBNP through to traders and collectors in Asia. **TRAFFIC** investigative officers employed in, Thailand and Indonesia/Malaysia to develop informant networks, support enforcement and intelligence reports to allow a full understanding of the trade chain and identify areas and other Asian countries to target (Objectives 1, 3 and 5). Awareness raised at international policy level e.g. CITES COP17.
5. Promote implementation and application of local law (Dina) covering poaching and reporting of information in local communities. Use a social marketing campaign informed by results of Objective 2 led by **Durrell** and **MNP**. Effective messages and communication channels developed using focus groups to move social norms towards positive, law abiding behaviour in line with traditional beliefs and customs. Changes monitored using Knowledge, Attitude and **Practice** surveys.

A dedicated Madagascar based Project **Coordinator** (co-funded by **TC**) will have overall management responsibility; supervised by the **Durrell** management structure in Madagascar and Jersey.

**Scalability and sustainability:** Building capacity amongst sections of the judiciary and law enforcement bodies; developing the informant networks and intelligence in Madagascar and Southeast Asia will have a lasting impact on Madagascar's ability to respond to illegal wildlife trafficking issues for all trade threatened species and implement its CBD/CITES objectives nationally. Provide invaluable lessons for future deployment of SMART in other National Parks by the Malagasy Government. Showcase cooperation between NGO's and the state, and between states, in combating illegal trade at a global level.

#### 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)

- SMART implemented and integrated into BBNP. Actively measuring poaching pressure in the park and initiating a reduction in poaching pressure by the end of Year 3 with a stabilisation in ploughshare tortoise populations by Year 5.
- Extent and scale of ploughshare poaching amongst the local communities monitored and information on incentives and barriers to poaching ascertained. Will allow targeted interventions and awareness work to address these and enable the project to monitor the effectiveness of such interventions.
- Improved knowledge and capacity amongst local/regional police, prosecutors, magistrates and Customs authorities resulting in more successful investigations, prosecutions and sentencing of poachers and smugglers. The sentencing guidelines produced will be applicable for use by other regional judiciaries for all protected species across Madagascar.
- Improved CITES enforcement knowledge and capacity in Customs authorities. Improved capacity and knowledge within AVG and MEF to carry out further training through skills transfer from working with UKBF CITES Officers.
- Ploughshare tortoise trade chain from poaching in Madagascar through to buying by

collectors is understood and mapped. Actionable intelligence reports developed for Madagascar and Southeast Asia allowing the project, relevant authorities and other organisations to identify key links and areas for targeted action in order to break the chain.

- Dina implemented and knowledge of this related to ploughshare tortoise in local communities increased and instances of the law being applied increased. Involvement in poaching becomes more socially unacceptable with increased reports of illegal activity to relevant authorities.

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

Durrell has led conservation efforts since 1986 when the main threat was habitat loss. The project worked with local communities to successfully reduce habitat loss in Baly Bay through the creation of fire-breaks. The BBNP was established in 1999 and in 2008 the captive breeding programme began to release animals back to the wild. With 81 animals released and 99% survival – this has been highly successful; In addition, the project has worked with 52 villages (approximately 18,000 people) to improve health, security and primary education to improve their wellbeing and reduce pressures on the BBNP.

Political unrest, starting in 2009, enabled a rapid increase in poaching causing a documented population decline of 40% over four years, and is now the main threat. In response to this the partners established village-based patrols in BBNP to support MNPs work and began establishing a partnership with TRAFFIC. Despite these efforts the advancement in scale and sophistication of illegal wildlife trafficking means that law enforcement strategies must respond in kind both in Madagascar and internationally. This project will significantly enhance our understanding of the illegal trade chain, whilst putting in place the capacity necessary to ensure protection of the species in the wild.

**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 not aware of any individuals or organisations doing similar work for ploughshare tortoises in Madagascar. We are aware and in contact with the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals (RSPCA) International who have been engaged in running training courses for prosecutors and judiciary services primarily around animal cruelty issues in Africa.

The most recent training course was done in Malawi and has resulted in a judiciary committee being formed to develop sentencing guidelines for animal cruelty offenders. A follow up training course is planned for next year to focus on wildlife legislation with the hope of developing similar guidelines for wildlife crime offenders. We are in contact with RSPCA over these training courses to explore the opportunities for this project to learn from and contribute to similar programmes being carried out in the region.

**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.

The Disney Conservation Fund - £[REDACTED] in Year 2 and Year 3. Funding has been secured for Year 1 of the project and will be re-applied each year. A private Jersey-based Fund from which £[REDACTED] has been secured for Year 1 and will be re-applied for Years 2 and 3. Funding for the work of TRAFFIC has been secured for Year 1 from the Hauser Bear Foundation and Fill Circle Foundation; applications will be submitted for Years 2 and 3.

**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)

The project builds on a very broad base of interventions and experience, extending from Madagascar to Southeast Asia including captive breeding, field research, monitoring, community-based development and awareness-raising. The strength of this foundation means that the project interventions have a far higher likelihood of success and less investment is required to determine the appropriate activities within the project. We have an established baseline and indicators to measure project performance. The project has an existing partnership that is already working together and understands the challenges involved; therefore reducing the likelihood of project failure. This partnership functions at all levels of the illegal trade chain from the local level in BBNP, the national level with government and the international level through addressing trade of threatened chelonians in Southeast Asia and beyond.

The measures proposed within the project are heavily focussed on the communities involved, both to understand the poaching networks and to enhance the patrols. These patrols would be prohibitively expensive to implement if they were run through only government teams and would further stand a high chance of dis-enfranchising local communities. Co-funding is supporting projects to improve local human wellbeing through agricultural development and primary school education which will also contribute to reducing the habitat pressures on BBNP and raising the profile of the species.

The UK Border Force is also providing substantial expertise to the project through co-funding their involvement.

## 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)

In all its interventions in Madagascar, Durrell has a long-standing and close working relationship with local communities. Our starting point is a strong respect for traditional practices and customs and the role of communities. In all key project sites, Durrell:

- Supports the formation of local associations that become legally recognised by the government – an essential step in the process to leading the management transfer of their natural resources.
- Provides good governance training and administrative training, as well as more technical training in agricultural and biological methods. Also our development approaches have supported marginalised groups such as women by focussing on activities that would provide them with an income such as market gardening and handicrafts production.
- Supports community decision-making using both group meetings and informal events such as festivals, which have been shown through independent evaluations to be powerful tools to build trust and understanding across the whole community.
- Seeks the permission of the communities through initial community meetings to engage in the research and income generation activities.

Great care will be taken with the sensitive elements of the project such as understanding the poaching networks. MaVoa, which is leading this component, always undertakes community work and interviews following their own ethical guidelines developed during a previous Darwin Initiative project on bushmeat (Ref: 17006). These are adapted from the Association of Social Anthropologists of the UK and Commonwealth ethical guidelines. These can be seen at: [http://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=11&Itemid=10](http://www.madagasikara-voakajy.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=11&Itemid=10)

Durrell manages a global *Health and Safety in the Field Policy* which is integrated into our staff handbooks and there is a dedicated risk management process led by the field managers, reporting to Durrell in Jersey. All staff and researchers working are bound by this policy, which is regularly monitored and assessed by the Durrell Safety in the Field Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive.

## 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)

### **Biodiversity change**

The poaching of ploughshare tortoises no longer threatens their survival through changes at the local community, regional, national and international levels.

Local: Local communities are engaged in monitoring and guarding the ploughshare tortoise through effective partnership with MNP and law enforcement agencies. More patrols are in operation employing local people whilst reducing pressures. The local law (Dina) is widely understood, accepted and implemented to make poaching more socially unacceptable with increased reporting of illegal activity.

Regional: Improved knowledge and capacity amongst law enforcement, judiciary and Customs authorities results in more successful prosecutions of poachers. The sentencing guidelines produced will be applicable for use by other regional judiciaries for other protected species across Madagascar.

National: Improved CITES enforcement knowledge results in more seizures of illegal exports in-country. Improved capacity within AVG and MEF to carry out further training in Madagascar beyond the duration of the Darwin project through skills transfer from UKBF.

International: The ploughshare tortoise trade chain is understood and mapped. Actionable intelligence reports developed for Madagascar and Southeast Asia allow the project team, relevant authorities and other organisations to identify key links and areas for targeted action in order to break the chain. The issues are fully understood and prioritised at the international policy level.

### **Potential Problems**

- Political stability is not substantially restored following national elections.
- Banditry or general crime leads to a decrease in security causing the project to withdraw staff.
- Threats from poachers to either the community monitoring teams, supportive community members or the project team would reduce the projects ability to be effective in understanding the trade network and reducing poaching pressure.
- A proposed mining development in the region does not adhere to environmental legislation and social norms leading to increased poaching.
- The Dina is not validated by the regional authorities.

## 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 project, and the long-standing intervention in this region, recognises the central role that local communities play. Strategies to protect the habitat of the ploughshare tortoise as well as the species itself must be carried out hand in hand with communities. For this to happen increases to their wellbeing have to be made. Very few local communities benefit from the poaching of ploughshare tortoises, with the vast majority of money being made further up the supply chain. We therefore do not envisage that the increased anti-poaching measures implemented through the project will significantly impact upon local livelihoods.

Durrell started working directly with the communities in Baly Bay in 1991. Efforts first began to raise awareness and pride in the species. This was followed by small scale development programmes to improve food security, access to primary education, increases in health and sanitation as well as access to income generating mechanisms. These activities continue and are funded by Jersey Overseas Aid co-funding and will run alongside and be integrated with the project. Community-based patrolling is organised directly with the village associations in 20 of the 28 villages in and around BBNP and participation provides an additional source of income as well as pride in the role of protecting the species.

## 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)

Whilst the project will not reach a sustainable endpoint by Year 3 it will provide the essential knowledge, infrastructure and capacity to achieve measurable change by project end. The project represents a critical development of all the efforts to date to save the species and help local communities but further actions post-project will be required.

Durrell has been committed to the conservation of the ploughshare since project inception in 1986 and will remain so in the mid- to long-term. However it is foreseen that the skills and capacity being developed within the project will have a lasting and potentially sustainable impact. SMART has been identified by MNP as the monitoring tool for the national parks network. The project focusses on building the necessary systems and training staff in MNP to use them.

With law enforcement and the judiciary, we are focussing on institutional capacity development rather than individuals. Training will need to be re-enforced regularly and the goal is that based on the lessons learnt from this project, 'refresher' training will be designed. The training of local partner organisations AVG and MEF will create a Malagasy expert base to provide this additional support in the future.

## 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 includes engagement and communication at a number of levels. Within local communities, a social marketing approach will be taken to raise awareness and promote the application of the local Dina. This will target specifically local leaders as well as other key

groups identified by a research phase, such as young people. Communication channels will include community meetings, festivals and local media work as well as posters, murals and other products as determined during the research phase.

Significant media work will be linked to this project. Where appropriate, project activities such as workshops and campaigns will be used as an opportunity to raise the trafficking issue in the Malagasy media as well as internationally. For example, the involvement of the UKBF in CITES enforcement training with their Malagasy counterparts is likely to generate substantial media interest.

AVG will lead on a media strategy to maximise coverage of arrests and convictions related to trafficking, with the aim of increasing perception of the consequences of this crime, and therefore reduce participation at all levels. This fits with their overall mission and objectives to communicate issues around environmental law enforcement at the national level, and they have significant experience in this. The phone line AVG operate to report environmental crime will be promoted in all communications activities.

At the local level media activity will be mainly through local radio, and at regional and national level we will engage with radio, TV and print journalists on this issue through press conferences, press releases and working with individuals. International partners TRAFFIC will coordinate media activities in Southeast Asia.

Project partners will also coordinate social media activities around the project progress and activities to communicate with interested parties within Madagascar and internationally.

## **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)

The aim of the open access plan is to ensure that all materials are in the most appropriate language and format to facilitate their uptake and use. This means that they will vary between English, French, Malagasy, Bahasa Indonesia (and possibly Thai and Malaysian). However we also need to minimise the translation and production costs.

At the community level there will be few written materials with the most appropriate materials being designed through the social marketing campaign. At the regional level with the local judiciary and law enforcement, materials will be written in French and Malagasy (Madagascar), and Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesia). These will be made available in printed and digital formats. Rapid-use guides and cards may be developed to ease access to the most important facts. Similarly guides will be produced using established templates for Customs Officials, again in print and digital formats.

Research results generated within the project will be submitted to open access peer-reviewed journals first. Results from the RRT surveys will be written up for publication again submitted first to open access peer-journals.

This project will not require the construction of large databases, but we will ensure that all project partners, especially MNP, MEF, AVG and MaVoa have access to all the information generated and it is available for their use. The project will be hosted online through Durrell's website and materials will be made available for download.

## **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)

Tortoises represent an ancient lineage of animals that are ecosystem engineers, performing important functions within their environment. They are also culturally important. While much of the world's attention is on high profile species that are victims of poaching and illegal trade, tortoises along with hundreds of other reptile species receive far less attention either politically or within the public domain. Yet it is these species that are going extinct first and are the focus of the rampant levels of trade. Reptiles are yet to be red-listed fully and the scale of decline within these species has not been tracked systematically over time. But the market surveys carried out by TRAFFIC in Southeast Asia give an indication of the diversity and number of species that are being smuggled or traded. There are five species of endemic chelonian in Madagascar and they are all Critically Endangered. Almost all of the reptile fauna on the island is endemic, and is the focus of widespread legal and illegal trade. Yet we rarely hear about the scale of this trade.

This work will compliment another Darwin Initiative project (Ref: 19014) focussing on the implementation of CITES Appendix 2 species (those that are under regulated trade) in Madagascar. This will provide considerable profile to the plight of the world's most threatened tortoise and the consequences of the illegal trade of many hundreds of species that receive no attention within the regions they come from let alone amongst broader public and political audiences.

## 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:

Turtle Conservation Fund: [REDACTED] for first 6 months of 2014

Turtle Conservancy: [REDACTED] contribution each year to ploughshare conservation. [REDACTED] GBP towards Project Coordinator; [REDACTED] financial support to PhD student studying ploughshares in the wild. [REDACTED] to support ex situ management of seized animals in Southeast Asia.

Disney Conservation Fund: [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] for field work with ploughshares

Jersey based Trust: [REDACTED] for health screening and captive management of tortoises

Jersey Overseas Aid Commission: [REDACTED] to support community development work in the region.

Hauser Bears Foundation (TRAFFIC): [REDACTED] to support work in Southeast Asia

Full Circle Foundation (TRAFFIC): [REDACTED] to support investigative work in Southeast Asia

Zoo and Aquariums Australia (TRAFFIC): [REDACTED] to support work in Southeast Asia

UK Border Force: [REDACTED] for staff time and materials towards CITES training

WCS Madagascar: [REDACTED] for staff time to implement SMART

### 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
November 2014	Net Trust	£ [REDACTED]	
November 2014	Disney Conservation Fund	£ [REDACTED]	

April 2014	Hauser Bears Foundation	£ [REDACTED]	
April 2014	Full Circle Foundation	£ [REDACTED]	
November 2015	Net Trust	£ [REDACTED]	
November 2015	Disney Conservation Fund	£ [REDACTED]	
April 2015	Hauser Bears Foundation	£ [REDACTED]	
April 2015	Full Circle Foundation	£ [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 trade in Malagasy chelonians is halted through improved monitoring and the implementation of appropriate law enforcement at all levels throughout the trade chain both in Madagascar and internationally.

#### 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)

Poaching no longer seriously threatens the ploughshare tortoise as communities and MNP more effectively guard and monitor this species alongside improved law enforcement and cooperation along the trade chain.

#### 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).

<b>Indicator 1</b>	The wild ploughshare tortoise population is no longer seriously threatened by poaching as evidenced by a reduction in the population decline from 10% per annum currently to 5% per annum by Year 3.
<b>Indicator 2</b>	The level of poaching in BBNP is reduced as evidenced by the 40% reduction in the number of regional people involved in poaching by Year 3 compared to the baseline figures collected in Year 1 (current rough estimates indicate 60-70 people involved from local villages)
<b>Indicator 3</b>	There is improved law enforcement in relation to wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar as evidenced by the proportion of successful arrests and convictions relating to ploughshare trafficking offences increases from 10% currently to 25% by the end of Year 3
<b>Indicator 4</b>	The illegal trade chain in ploughshare tortoises is mapped leading to

	improved cooperation between those countries and relevant authorities affected as evidenced by presenting at the CITES COP17 in South Africa 2016 and the organisation of a second Madagascar-Thailand bilateral meeting to discuss the illegal trade in Malagasy species and develop an MoU between the countries (the first meeting was held following CITES COP16 in Bangkok)
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### 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.

<b>Indicator 1</b>	Ploughshare population surveys; PVA analysis results; Project reports
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey results and reports; social marketing reports; photographic reports; testimonials; media releases
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Training workshop reports; Procedures for Customs officials produced; Procedures for investigating wildlife crime produced; Guidelines for sentencing offenders produced; conviction figures and reports from local and regional judiciary
<b>Indicator 4</b>	CITES COP 17 presentation and report; Madagascar-Thailand bilateral MoU

### 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).

<b>Assumption 1</b>	No significant reduction in current level of political stability
<b>Assumption 2</b>	Safety of field staff and local communities is maintained – no serious threats or incidents to staff and villagers
<b>Assumption 3</b>	MNP implement SMART throughout the National Park network
<b>Assumption 4</b>	Regional mining developments respect required national and international environmental legislation and social norms
<b>Assumption 5</b>	Engagement from local and regional law enforcement and judiciary to tackle this issue
<b>Assumption 6</b>	Engagement from local communities towards the goals of the National Park
<b>Assumption 7</b>	Regional authorities validate Dina, including rules relating to ploughshare poaching

### 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.

<b>Output 1</b>	Coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in the BBNP is improved through implementation and uptake of SMART system.
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<b>Output 2</b>	The role of local community members in poaching and the incentives and barriers to poaching are identified and understood for at least 6 of the communities most closely identified with the problem.
<b>Output 3</b>	The trade chain of illegal activity for ploughshare tortoises from Madagascar to Southeast Asia is understood and documented leading to greater national and international cooperation to tackle key individuals and areas within the smuggling process.
<b>Output 4</b>	Improved enforcement of laws along the trade chain through filling key skills gaps and raising awareness of poaching issue within priority institutions and increased support of local Dina governing ploughshare poaching.

### 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).

<b>Output 1</b>	
Indicator 1	1,440 hours per month spent patrolling BBNP currently, will increase to 2,000 by end Year 1, 2,500 by end Year 2 and 3,000 hours per month by end of Year 3.
Indicator 2	5280ha (33%) of ploughshare habitat in BBNP patrolled currently, will increase 7900ha (50%) by end Year 1, 11,060ha (70%) by end Year 2 and to 12,640ha (80%) by end of Year 3.
Indicator 3	27 people participating in monitoring currently will be trained and participating in SMART by the end of Year 1, increasing to 34 people by the end of Year 2 and to 40 people trained and participating in SMART monitoring by end of Year 3.
Indicator 4	Local village patrols currently from 11 of 28 main villages in Baly Bay, will increase to 16 by end Year 1, 22 by end Year 2 and 28 of 28 villages by end of Year 3.
Indicator 5	24 SMART patrol reports produced per Year during the course of the project.
Indicator 6	Quarterly SMART reports (4 per Year) to local law enforcement during the course of the project.

<b>Output 2</b>	
Indicator 1	6 logbooks established (1 per village) and monitored twice in Year 1, twice in Year 2 and twice in Year 3 to ascertain local involvement in poaching.
Indicator 2	12 surveys conducted to ascertain incentives and barriers to poaching (1 per village in Year 1 and the same in Year 3).

<b>Output 3</b>	
Indicator 1	At least 4 actionable intelligence reports are provided per year to enforcement authorities in Madagascar, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.
Indicator 2	Bi-monthly TRAFFIC reports (6 per year) produced detailing intelligence on the trade chain.

Indicator 3	Peer-report produced, published and distributed detailing the trade chain from Madagascar to Southeast Asia by the end of Year 3.
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<b>Output 4</b>	
Indicator 1	3 workshops conducted (1 per year) for Malagasy police, prosecutors and magistrates on the arresting, prosecuting and sentencing of wildlife crime offenders with sentencing guidelines for ploughshare trafficking offences agreed between magistrates and produced by end of Year 2
Indicator 2	At least 40 Customs Officials receive best-practice training in CITES enforcement at Antananarivo and Mahajanga airports in Madagascar and in Indonesia conducted through 2 workshops per Year in each country (12 workshops in total by end of Year 3).
Indicator 3	Knowledge of rules and laws and attitude towards responsibility for application of them is increased as demonstrated by instances of reporting and warning of law breakers increased by 15% by Year 2 and 30% by Year 3 compared to Year 1 as measured through KAP surveys.
Indicator 4	Social marketing campaign communication activities reach 300 people within the local communities by the end of Year 1, 600 by the end of Year 2 and 1000 by the end of Year 3.

### 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.

Output 1	Training records; SMART reports; Project reports.
Output 2	Survey results and reports.
Output 3	Intelligence reports for authorities produced; Internal TRAFFIC reports; Trade chain report and peer-review paper produced.
Output 4	Training workshop reports; Procedures for investigating wildlife crime produced; Guidelines for sentencing offenders produced; conviction figures and reports; Procedures for Customs officials produced; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey results and reports; social marketing reports; photographic reports; testimonials; media releases.

### 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	No significant reduction in current level of political stability
Assumption 2	Safety of field staff and local communities is maintained – no serious threats or incidents to staff or villagers
Assumption 3	MNP implement SMART throughout all the National Park network
Assumption 4	Regional mining developments respect required national and international environmental legislation and social norms
Assumption 5	Engagement from local and regional law enforcement and judiciary to tackle this issue

Assumption 6	Engagement from local communities towards the goals of the National Park
Assumption 7	Regional authorities validate Dina, including rules relating to ploughshare poaching

## 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	Obtain SMART and train core staff in its use
Activity 1.2	Train additional MNP staff and local community members in SMART
Activity 1.3	Monthly monitoring of BBNP using combined community-ranger patrols carried out
Activity 1.4	SMART monitoring reports produced
Activity 1.5	SMART monitoring reports for local law enforcement agencies produced
Activity 1.6	Ploughshare tortoise population surveys conducted
Activity 1.7	Ploughshare tortoise population viability analysis (PVA) conducted

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Hold Initial community meetings to explain project purpose and identify key informants (head of villages, elders, teachers, grocers) for interviews
Activity 2.2	Logbooks established in villages
Activity 2.3	Logbook monitoring conducted
Activity 2.4	Community interviews conducted
Activity 2.5	Logbook and community interview reports produced

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Indonesia based TRAFFIC Investigative officer hired
Activity 3.2	Intelligence reports for law enforcement agencies on ploughshare trade chain produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia
Activity 3.3	Internal TRAFFIC reports produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia
Activity 3.4	Peer-report produced and distributed
Activity 3.5	Attend and present the project at CITES COP 17 in South Africa 2016
Activity 3.6	Second bilateral meeting between Madagascar and Thailand to discuss illegal trade in Malagasy species is held
Activity 3.7	MoU between Madagascar and Thailand on addressing the illegal trade in Malagasy species is drawn up and signed

Output 4	
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Activity 4.1	Local / regional judiciary workshops in Madagascar conducted
Activity 4.2	Local / regional judiciary workshop reports produced
Activity 4.3	Procedures for investigating wildlife crime in Madagascar produced
Activity 4.4	Magistrates workshops for sentencing guidelines in Madagascar conducted
Activity 4.5	Magistrates workshop reports produced
Activity 4.6	Sentencing guidelines for wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar produced
Activity 4.7	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Madagascar
Activity 4.8	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Indonesia
Activity 4.9	Customs officials workshop reports produced
Activity 4.10	Guidelines for Customs officials in Madagascar and Indonesia produced
Activity 4.11	Stakeholder workshops and consultation to advocate for and support Dina (local law) legalisation
Activity 4.12	Social marketing research, campaign design and testing: focus groups
Activity 4.13	Targeted social marketing campaign
Activity 4.14	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys conducted and analysed
Activity 4.15	Social marketing campaign evaluated, identifying best practice and final report produced



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
<b>Output 0</b> General Project Management Activities													
0.1 Hire a Madagascar Darwin Project Coordinator	3	X											
0.2 Submit Darwin half-yearly reports	3		X				X				X		
0.3 Submit Darwin annual reports	3				X				X				X
0.4 Annual partner meetings held	3			X				X				X	
<b>Output 1</b> Coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in the BBNP is improved through implementation and uptake of SMART system													
1.1 Obtain SMART and train core staff in its use	2	X											
1.2 Train additional MNP staff and local community members in SMART	6		X	X									
1.3 Monthly monitoring of BBNP using combined community-ranger patrols carried out	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4 SMART monitoring reports produced	Ongoing		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5 SMART monitoring reports for local law enforcement agencies produced	6			X		X		X		X		X	
1.6 Ploughshare tortoise population surveys conducted	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.7 Ploughshare tortoise population viability analysis (PVA) conducted	2											X	
<b>Output 2</b> The role of local community members in poaching and the incentives and barriers to poaching are identified and understood for at least 6 of the communities most closely identified with the problem													
2.1 Hold Initial community meetings to explain project purpose and identify key informants (head of villages, elders, teachers, grocers) for interviews	2		X										
2.2 Logbooks established in villages	2		X										
2.3 Logbook monitoring conducted	6			X		X		X		X		X	
2.4 Community interviews conducted	6			X						X			

2.5	Logbook and community interview reports produced	6			X		X		X		X		X	
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>The trade chain of illegal activity for ploughshare tortoises from Madagascar to Southeast Asia is understood and documented leading to greater national and international cooperation to tackle key individuals and areas within the smuggling process</b>													
3.1	Indonesia based TRAFFIC Investigative officer hired	3	X											
3.2	Intelligence reports for law enforcement agencies on ploughshare trade chain produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.3	Internal TRAFFIC reports produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	Peer-report produced and distributed	3												X
3.5	Attend and present the project at CITES COP 17 in South Africa 2016	1										X		
3.6	Second bilateral meeting between Madagascar and Thailand to discuss illegal trade in Malagasy species is held	1					X							
3.7	MoU between Madagascar and Thailand on addressing the illegal trade in Malagasy species is drawn up and signed	6			X	X								
<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Improved enforcement of laws along the trade chain through filling key skills gaps and raising awareness of poaching issue within priority institutions and increased support of local Dina governing ploughshare poaching.</b>													
4.1	Local / regional judiciary workshops in Madagascar conducted	3			X				X				X	
4.2	Local / regional judiciary workshop reports produced	3			X				X				X	
4.3	Procedures for investigating wildlife crime in Madagascar produced	2								X				
4.4	Magistrates workshops for sentencing guidelines in Madagascar conducted	3			X				X				X	
4.5	Magistrates workshop reports produced	3			X				X				X	
4.6	Sentencing guidelines for wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar produced	2								X				
4.7	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Madagascar	3		X		X		X		X		X		X
4.8	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted	3		X		X		X		X		X		X

	in Indonesia												
4.9	Customs officials workshop reports produced	6		X		X		X		X		X	X
4.10	Guidelines for Customs officials in Madagascar and Indonesia produced	2								X			
4.11	Stakeholder workshops and consultation to advocate for and support Dina (local law) legalisation	6	X	X									
4.12	Social marketing research, campaign design and testing: focus groups	6		X	X								
4.13	Targeted social marketing campaign	2					X	X					
4.14	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys conducted and analysed	3			X			X			X		
4.15	Social marketing campaign evaluated, identifying best practice with interim and final report produced	3				X			X			X	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)

The project leader is Durrell's Head of Field Programmes who has strategic and financial oversight of all Durrell's conservation projects and reports to Durrell's Chief Executive Officer. Funds received by Darwin would be initially administered by Durrell's Jersey Finance Team and disbursed to Durrell Madagascar, where they would be locally managed by the Head of Administration. Both organisation's accounts are annually independently audited. The Madagascar based Project Coordinator reports to host country representative, Richard Lewis, who is programme director for Durrell Madagascar. Oversight of project implementation on the ground will be led by Richard Lewis.

Progress on project activities will be monitored primarily through Durrell's existing management structure. The Project Coordinator will have overall responsibility for managing and implementing the project under the supervision of the Durrell Madagascar Programme Director and UK based Project Leader.

The Project Leader will conduct monthly Skype calls with the Project Coordinator and relevant Durrell-Madagascar staff to keep informed of project progress. The internal monthly reporting process which is in place for all projects will be adapted for this Darwin project to include fields for quantitative data relating directly to the output indicators outlined in the logframe. This will allow the output indicators, where applicable, to be monitored monthly and actions on the ground adapted accordingly.

Data and project progress will be reviewed and assessed internally through annual partners meetings in Madagascar, along with half-yearly progress updates. Durrell's annual Conservation Workshop held in Jersey will be a further opportunity for a face to face annual project progress assessment and the Project Leader will also make annual visits to Madagascar for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation.

A new post of Monitoring and Evaluation Scientist is being created within Durrell next year. As the title suggests their role will be to develop data management tools and processes for Durrell to allow effective monitoring and evaluation of all projects within the organisation. A portion of their time will be assigned to supporting the Darwin Project Coordinator, providing them with the necessary tools for effective data management and reporting.

Progress in relation to the relevant Output indicators will be reported to the Darwin Initiative through standard the half-yearly and yearly reporting formats.

## 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 budget was developed collaboratively between the partners and led by Durrell. Durrell has been successfully working in Madagascar for 26 years and is currently working in seven regions. Project costs in Madagascar have been based on this extensive in-country knowledge and experience and have included anticipated inflation where appropriate. Each of the project partners has extensive experience working with the topics that they are leading and therefore have a good understanding of the financial requirements. TRAFFIC has provided the cost estimates for work in Southeast Asia and Madagascar on understanding the trade chain, and is based on standard costs within the region. MaVoa have carried out similar survey analyses proposed in Output 2 as part of another Darwin project and therefore understand the costs involved.

In terms of value for money, this project shows considerable co-funding. Some of this co-funding is in place for activities that will greatly enable this project to succeed, but are not activities directly included in the proposal. For example all the field research into the tortoise and the local community development work is identified as co-funding. This is because this project would not be feasible without these activities. UK Border Force is providing all of its expertise as co-funding to the project and therefore only direct costs are being met by project funding. Durrell and Turtle Conservation are contributing significant cash and in-kind co-funding to enable the project to succeed. WCS is contributing its staff time to provide the training in the implementation of SMART as co-funding as well. Therefore significant human capacity is being leveraged as co-funding to support project implementation.

The only major assumption being made presently is that there will not be major increases in inflation over the project period within Madagascar or Indonesia.

## 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

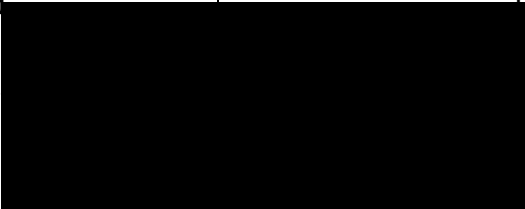
On behalf of the trustees of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £215,932 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:

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	DR ANDREW TERRY		
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	D PROGRAMMES		
<b>Signed</b>		<b>Date:</b>	2 DECEMBER 2013

## Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

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](mailto: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.