

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2014

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only Date logged: Logged by: Application ID:

1. Name and address of lead organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Born Free Foundation
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) The Border Point Project: Stopping Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Horn of Africa

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01/02/2015		End date: 31/01/2018		Duration: 3 yrs 0 mths	
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request	
£ 15, 047	£ 168,922	£ 109,285	£ 99,740	£ 331,657	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 14					

4. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 21 here).

(max 75 words)

- 1. Countries in the Horn of Africa have enhanced capacity to detect, apprehend and prosecute wildlife criminals at border points.**
- 2. Significant reduction in cross-border illegal trade in cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species helps preserve their wild populations.**
- 3. Intra- and inter-governmental networks established, strengthened and sustained, leading to robust, coordinated action.**
- 4. The general public and especially impoverished communities support the initiative and are engaged in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade while benefitting from so doing.**

5. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible 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: Ethiopia	Country 2: 6 countries that border Ethiopia and who are members of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia - including Somaliland)
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input type="checkbox"/>

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

<p>Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents: Commitments X through XII</p> <p>Strengthening Law Enforcement: Commitments XIII through XVI</p> <p>Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development: Commitments XVII & XIX</p>
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7. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1984
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Born Free Foundation is a membership organisation. Core funds are raised through subscriptions, animal adoptions,

	merchandise, corporate sponsors, events and, importantly, legacies. Additional funds are raised through appeals, high-worth donors and grants. Born Free has received grants from a number of UK based charitable trusts and our partner organisation, Born Free USA has received USAID funding.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? Note that this is not required from Government Agencies	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

7b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Ensessakotteh: Wildlife Rescue, Conservation and Education Centre
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2009 - present (and on going)
Role of organisation in project	Prime funder and managerial oversight through Born Free Foundation Ethiopia (a legally independent and locally registered subsidiary)
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Overall objective of Born Free Foundation Ethiopia: To support the conservation and welfare of wild animals in Ethiopia especially by tackling illegal trade and ownership</p> <p>Results (Outputs):</p> <p>1. Ethiopia's first Wildlife Rescue, Conservation and Education Centre established</p>

	<p>2. Rehabilitation and reintroduction protocols developed and trialled for selected species</p> <p>3. Creation of an internationally recognised Education Centre for Ethiopian and international visitors</p> <p>4. Successful uptake of capacity-building, small grants mechanism by Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority staff</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Satpuda Landscape Tiger Programme
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2004 - present (and on-going)
Role of organisation in project	Sole donor and co-ordinator, in collaboration with University of Oxford's WildCRU
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The project's aim is to strengthen the integrity of tiger conservation across Central India through the co-ordination of NGOs and individuals active in the Satpuda highlands.</p> <p>Its objectives are to address human-tiger conflict and enhance conservation policy, protected area support and habitat protection, primarily through collaboration with local communities living alongside tigers and government agencies responsible for wildlife conservation.</p> <p>Through its core initiatives, human-tiger conflict is minimised and mitigated; communities adopt more sustainable livelihoods and energy production; tiger habitat is protected; critical health services are delivered to remote rural communities; the capacity of key</p>

	<p>individuals from government, NGOs and rural communities is developed and strong legal support is provided for relevant court cases.</p> <p>In the past year the Programme's outputs included the education of over 11,000 children in environmental issues; delivery of health services to over 7,000 rural people; support for the establishment of four Critical Tiger Habitats and the delineation of a Tiger Reserve buffer zone; and the repair of over 650 biogas units, reducing communities need for firewood by providing an alternative fuel source.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	

<p>Contract/ Project 3 Title</p>	<p>EAGLE Network Project</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	
<p>Duration</p>	<p>Feb 2014 - Feb 2015</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>Providing financial, administrative and logistical support to EAGLE Network partners in Senegal, Togo and Cameroon Development of EAGLE network organisations in Senegal, Gabon and Cameroon</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>The EAGLE Network comprises a group of dynamic wildlife law enforcement organisations located across Central and West Africa. EAGLE partners collaborate with the relevant Government agencies to undertake criminal investigations and undercover operations to uncover illegal wildlife activities (including trade in</p>

	leopard skins, lion parts, ivory and bushmeat). EAGLE also supports judiciary to ensure that criminals are brought to justice. EAGLE operates with a strong focus on anti-corruption. EAGLE also undertakes extensive public awareness campaigns, to ensure that people are informed about wildlife legislation and wildlife criminal prosecutions, with the aim of providing a significant deterrent to criminals.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Funds were secured from the Rufford Foundation (Simon Mickelburgh) by Born Free and disbursed to the Last Great Ape Organisation (LAGA) and its EAGLE partners TAALF (Togo) and SAALF (Senegal). Contact: Ofir Drori, Last Great Ape Organisation, Cameroon,+237 99651803; ofir@LAGA-enforcement.org; lastgreatape@yahoo.com

8. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Born Free Foundation
Website address:	www.bornfree.org.uk

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)

Born Free Foundation is a UK registered Charity (No. 1070906). BFF has been actively involved in tackling illegal wildlife trade for over two decades. In that time, the organisation has been represented at every CITES CoP and has worked alongside the British and other Governments in establishing positions to safeguard threatened species. BFF has a long-history in assisting overseas projects, providing both managerial and financial oversight.

Born Free's support for EWCA dates back to 2007, with the registering of Born Free Foundation Ethiopia. This branch, the largest of all BFF's Country Offices, was established primarily to address the most pressing problem faced by EWCA: what to do with confiscated live animals. Immediately, this involved BFF in wider efforts to stop the illegal wildlife trade, of which the confiscated animals were but a symptom. Since that time, BFF has helped EWCA instigate training programmes, hold community-engagement workshops, and facilitated introductions to other relevant organisations, such a Stop Ivory.

For "The Border Point Project" BFF would assume the role of implementer, though in full partnership with EWCA. BFF would administer fund disbursement and accounting and would take responsibility for employment contracts and other third party agreements. Finally, BFF would be responsible for submission of all necessary reports and audited accounts.

Partner Name:	EWCA
Website address:	www.ewca.gov.et
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>EWCA is the designated Governmental Authority charged with the conservation and sustainable utilization of Ethiopia's wildlife and natural resources. The Authority operates 15 National Parks and 2 Wildlife Sanctuaries, as well as Controlled Hunting areas. In total, these protected areas cover approximately 14% of Ethiopia's land surface.</p> <p>Within EWCA, the work of the Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate is directly relevant to the project proposed here. The Directorate is already attempting to tackle some of the identified problems, and have instigated multi-agency training programmes, however available resources to support these initiatives are very limited. The Director of the Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate is currently chair of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN).</p> <p>For the Border Point Project EWCA's role will be to provide the over-arching legal and technical remit for the Task Force's operations. It will also be EWCA's responsibility to ensure the Task Force's members are themselves competent to achieve the project's goals. Furthermore, EWCA will take the lead in the delivery of the external training programmes.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	UNDP
Website address:	www.undp.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>UNDP is the largest of the UN’s agencies. With the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), UNDP funds significant habitat, ecosystem and wildlife conservation projects. Increasingly, the organisation is involved in efforts to tackle international illegal wildlife trade, with support to governments on national strategies and direct engagement in law enforcement, governance, livelihoods work, and demand reduction. UNDP’s Global Advisor on Wildlife Enforcement operates from their Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa. Their capacity to engage with the “Border Point Project” is undoubted. Though they would have no direct responsibility for the Project’s management, their role, as a partner, would be in coordination and to fund and/or implement supporting site-level work.</p> <p>Currently, UNDP are exploring, with the government of Ethiopia and the GEF, potential ways and funds to support law enforcement and anti-trafficking efforts. These include assisting with the effective management of Protected Areas, which is expected to lead to a decrease in poaching, and enhancing law-enforcement capabilities, such as at Bole International Airport, where discussions have begun on establishing a mechanism for transit-baggage screening, either through the use of sniffer dogs or a rapid x-ray scanner. Both of these activities would be entirely complimentary and synergetic with the “Border Point Project”.</p>

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Fetene Hailu	Project Leader	80	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
TBC	Senior Project Officer	100	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ayalkibit Belay	Finance and Administration Manager	50	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.1)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1.Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus)	2.Leopard (Panthera pardus)
3. Elephant (Loxodonta africana)	4.Other species that are caught and traded opportunistically (e.g. lion, white-eared kob)

11. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned, and which communities are affected, and how?

(Max 300 words)

On 21 July 2014, sixteen leopard skins were seized at a check point between Sudan and Ethiopia. Four days later, it was reported that two cheetah cubs had been confiscated from traders on the Ethiopian side of the Somali border, but that the traders had escaped. The cheetahs were transferred to the Regional Police Commission who kept hold of them because the cubs were “evidence.” At exactly the same time, there was a seizure of ivory from a merchant in Addis Ababa.

Multiple points stand out from the above examples:

- The illegal wildlife trade is very widespread and constant in Ethiopia and the wider region;**
- It threatens multiple species (including people, if it is accepted that the same border points are used for human trafficking and other forms of organised crime);**
- The issue of porous borders. Ethiopia has six neighbours. It is an internationally recognised transit hub and a source country;**
- Border staff are under-trained;**
- There is limited coordination between government agencies both nationally and regionally;**
- Animals and their products are perceived as commodities, not as protected under law, let alone as part of a country’s natural heritage. This risks further impoverishing pastoralist and other vulnerable communities who are losing a potentially valuable resource.**

No one knows exactly how many cheetahs leave the Horn of Africa, destined to become exotic pets in the Middle East, but estimates range from 150 to in excess of 300 per year. Even at the lower end, that must mean, there is essentially no recruitment into the adult population – virtually every litter from every female is poached. The only outcome from this scenario is the extirpation of the species. The problems faced by elephants do not need repetition. Similarly, the pressure on leopards can be imagined if the seizure of 16 skins is “not unusual.”

12. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

(Max 1000 words)

The rationale for the “Border Point Project” is straightforward, and is reflected in the proposed methodology. Illegal wildlife trade in Ethiopia, and across the Horn of Africa, is an acute and growing problem. Every year, hundreds of people try to smuggle ivory either out of, or through, the country. The demand, from the Arabian Gulf States, for cheetahs as exotic pets, risks local extermination of the species. These problems have been highlighted internationally but more action is need.

Tackling the threat requires strong leadership and coordinated effort. Hence, activities proposed under Output 1 concentrate on strengthening Government and inter-Government institutions. At the UK Government Hosted Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, Ethiopia’s Foreign Minister HE Tedros Adhanom committed Ethiopia to playing a leadership role in stopping the trafficking of ivory and other wildlife products. The proposed establishment of a high level National Committee (here referred to, tentatively, as a Steering Committee) is a natural development of this commitment.

The composition of the Committee will show political intent, by including the Prime Minister’s office, and senior officers from various law enforcement agencies: Ministry of National Defence; Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority; Police and, Born Free Foundation’s partners, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. The committee will ensure IWT remains on the political agenda both as an issue in itself and because of its potential to be a national security concern, involving as it does trans-national crime and a consequential threat to civil society.

As one of their roles, the Committee will establish a mobile task force which will be deployed to the Country's nine major open Border Points (a tenth, with Eritrea is currently closed):

1. Humara Ethiopia & Sudan
2. Matama Ethiopia & Sudan
3. Gizan Ethiopia & Sudan
4. Akobo/Jikawo Ethiopia & South Sudan
5. Omorate Ethiopia & Kenya
6. Moylae Ethiopia & Kenya
7. Mandera Ethiopia, Kenya & Somalia
8. Togochole Ethiopia & Somalia (Somaliland)
9. Dawale Ethiopia & Djibouti

Support for the task force is one of the Border Point Project's main elements (Output 2). Teams of at least five law enforcement (LE) experts, led by Project Staff, will spend extended periods at each of these border crossings, working alongside the officials stationed there, increasing their knowledge and enhancing their skills. A vehicle is required, as are funds for travel and accommodation expenses, but the impact will be significant. Protocols and systems for the seizure of high value products and the confiscation of live animals will be enacted. The Task Force will also visit surrounding areas to monitor other nearby official and unofficial border-crossings. This will guard against the risk that the illegal wildlife trade is simply displaced, not checked.

Also included under Output 2 is the deployment of a training team. Ethiopia has both Federal and Regional Training Centres for many Government agencies, including Police, Customs, Military, Judiciary, Municipality Officials and airport staff. Born Free and their partners believe visiting 30 of these Centres during the project's lifetime is a realistic goal, and will result in over 10,000 officials being made aware of National and International wildlife legislation. Concurrently, a review of the effectiveness of current laws and their implementation will be conducted and publicised. This will help guide the Judiciary in making informed decisions when sentencing offenders.

It is recognised that "the stick" of law enforcement will not be enough to stop IWT. Local communities must be engaged. Born Free and their partners state openly that enhanced law enforcement is the major focus of the Project (IWT Challenge Fund Objective 2) but have also included innovative pro-poor activities (Output 3). Ways in which relief and development agencies can incorporate wildlife protection into their

work will be explored. At the local level, people living under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which has received strong historical support from DfID, will be recruited by the food-for-work programme to support anti-IWT activities. These efforts directly target the most needy and vulnerable members of society.

In addition to poverty-alleviation, there is scope for more general public-awareness of the threat posed to a country's natural heritage by IWT. The "Border Point Project" proposes three innovative methods for raising awareness (Output 4): installing PA/Loudspeakers at borders and in market places to relay information about wildlife crime, encouraging Ethiopian Airlines to include messages about IWT during their inflight announcements, and through the trialling of a "universal text message" so millions of mobile phone users will receive, in their hand, messages about conservation. While "ignorance of the law" is no excuse, such efforts will reduce the number of people who can claim it.

In parallel with these activities runs support for the nascent Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN), of which the proposed Project Leader is currently the Chair. HAWEN was formed by the wildlife authorities of seven countries but it lacks resources. The "Border Point Project" will assist HAWEN's development both at board level and at border points, through facilitated inter-agency communication and coordination.

There are three strategies to combat illegal wildlife trade that Born Free and their partners are aware of but consciously omitted from this proposal. These are: demand reduction; site specific work to protect vulnerable wildlife populations; and concentrated effort on Bole International Airport.

The decision to not address these issues was taken solely to keep the project focussed, within a reasonable budget, on closing an obvious gap in current work, while protecting multiple species. In no way does this imply that other work is less important; indeed, opportunities to either implement or collaborate on their implementation is constantly sought (see, for example, UNDP's partnership support letter).

The "Border Point Project", in summary, aims to:

- Support a high level, influential committee to keep IWT on the regional political agenda;
- Deploy a team of experts to border points (multiple, extended visits) to ensure LE is effective;
- Have wildlife law on the curriculum in every government college;
- Assist people living in poverty and

- Raise public awareness in innovative, far-reaching ways

As such, the Project addresses nine of the commitments made in “The London Declaration”

13. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above? How will you monitor the benefits they accrue? If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

(Max 750 words)

The “Border Point Project” has been designed to strengthen the rule of law. This benefits all levels of society. It is a matter of record that trans-national organised crime weakens civil society and imperils the most vulnerable: girls who may be sold into domestic servitude or worse; rural jobless who may be tempted by the possibility of employment; un or under-educated youth who may be recruited into nefarious syndicates without full knowledge of the implications of what they are being asked to do. Born Free does not pretend that these are the direct, intended beneficiaries of the project but raises the issues to provide the context in which any effort to train, equip and empower border officials must be seen. While the focus of the Project is to combat illegal wildlife trade, the benefits will be extensive.

The direct beneficiaries will be the Government officials who receive the training and investment of time, knowledge and skills-transfer to enable them to perform their jobs better. In a country where border points may seem very remote from the capital or other seats of authority, there can only be a motivational boost in having a team (the task force) spend time with the border point staff, to work alongside them and to provide solutions to the problems they encounter, such as nervousness for their own safety if a high-value seizure is made.

Separate from the customs, police and military personnel who work at the physical border points, but still Government employees, are the Ethiopian judiciary. Current training to be a prosecutor, and after that a judge, is short and (first-hand testimony suggests) does not include, even in passing, mention of the national wildlife laws, for instance Council of Ministers Regulation No. 163/2008 “Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization” which sets out the framework under which EWCA operates. Worse, when faced with ivory smugglers, some prosecutors have handed down lenient sentences feeling sympathy for the culprit because “they did not know what they were doing was wrong”. Through the combined approach of training the judiciary and having a public awareness campaign such an ignorance of the law is an excuse can be removed.

Born Free does not pretend that the primary focus of the planned work is poverty alleviation but believes strongly that the rural-poor can be counted as direct beneficiaries. The loss of wildlife, either through killing or live-capture, robs local communities of an income opportunity, either directly through wildlife-based tourism, or secondarily from the general development of an area which can follow from successful wildlife and environmental management. Ethiopia has two outstanding examples of this potential: the town of Arba Minch developed in parallel with growing interest in the large crocodiles living in Lake Chamo and the adjoin Nech Sar National Park. Though

they may initially have been considered either a value-free “fact of life” for local communities, or worse, a direct threat, the crocodiles are now appreciated as a resource. Similarly, in the Simien Mountain National Park, local communities earn over \$200,000/year through the provision of guides, cooks, horses and other services to eco-tourists, backpackers and trekkers. Unsurprisingly, the communities now see the benefits of the Park and wildlife conservation and have a greater sense of ownership of the resource. In the future, it is possible that impoverished pastoralist communities in Somali Region could similarly benefit from the existence of the Babile Elephant Sanctuary and the wondrous scenery of the east of Ethiopia or into neighbouring Somaliland.

Finally, it is important to recognise the secondary beneficiaries of the project. These include the relevant Government departments in Ethiopia’s neighbouring countries. Though they will not have the same access to the wide-spread, multi-agency training as offered in Ethiopia, the regional-cooperation and trans-border communication channels that will be opened will help Border officials and Wildlife Authorities perform their duties better. The public awareness campaigns will also span the border, with printed material being translated as appropriate. This will again spread the benefits.

14. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 10 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

- *Dramatic reduction in the number of cheetah being caught and traded, therefore higher chance of the species' persistence in the region;*
- *Fewer leopards trapped and killed for the market in skins;*
- *Enhanced security for elephant populations through the closure of trade routes for poached ivory';*
- *Increased awareness of, and respect for, international law will lead to greater protection for the three target species, plus others, both within and beyond Ethiopia's borders.*

15. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The national and international intergovernmental, and inter-organisational relationships cemented during this project will continue beyond its lifespan. They will not require continued, external support. Secondly, by design, this project puts no long term burden on the Government, lead organisation or partners. This is because it is a knowledge and systems led process, not one reliant on physical infrastructure or extensive human resources. Both of these factors mitigate the need for an exit strategy (besides the formal transfer of assets/capital equipment) - the project delivers in its lifetime by providing the foundation of which future growth can occur. By deliberately training recruits, the project will provide them with knowledge that will last throughout their careers. However, it is recognised that there will be a need for further training, in the future, after the completion of the project. Funding for this will be sought separately.

It is important to note that that Born Free has made a long-term, high-value commitment to the conservation of Ethiopia's wildlife. The organisation's involvement in the country will continue after the completion of the proposed project.

16. Funding

16 a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

Although efforts to combat the illegal trade in wildlife and their products, in the Horn of Africa, have been on-going for many years, the "Border Point Project" should be considered a new initiative. It specifically addresses an identified gap in current work. Until recently, anti-trafficking activities were responsive rather than pro-active, were generally poorly coordinated and often occurred in short bursts, with little or no follow up and, hence, lacked sustainability. In 2011, HAWEN, the Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network was initiated to encourage greater regional cooperation, but the organisation has yet to become fully-functional. Similarly, in Ethiopia, some community-engagement workshops and law enforcement agency training sessions have been held, but these endeavours have occurred ad hoc rather than as part of a defined strategy.

The “Border Point Project” is the first initiative specifically focussed on cross-border trade routes. The public-awareness techniques proposed are innovative and far-reaching. Furthermore, the proposed project expands and formalises a multi-agency, multi-region training programme for Government officials, while supporting the development of HAWEN to ensure cross-border coordination is main-streamed into future customs and wildlife authority activities.

16.b) 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:

16. c) 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 Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) 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 IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

17. Co-financing

17 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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed: Born Free Foundation has secured funds to meet contributions towards salaries, overheads such as rent and employee insurance and are prepared to make a substantial contribution to the purchase cost of the required vehicle. Our partners and related Governmental colleagues will meet their own salary costs.

Overheads: The overheads sought from the challenge fund are limited to communication and vehicle insurance.

17 b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

18. 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.

Very few projects can aim, with confidence, to engage an audience of 10,000 Government officials, in addition to literally thousands of civilians living around or using cross border check-points. If this application is successful, a generation of civil servants will begin their careers fully aware of national wildlife laws and the threat posed to their natural heritage by the illegal wildlife trade. Likewise, the public awareness elements of the project, such as in-flight announcements and PA system addresses at border points and market places, are relatively cheap to initiate but have longevity and the potential to reach thousands. All this will be achieved through a small core staff, facilitated meetings, and travel and transportation time and costs. Those expenses, while unavoidable, have been minimised to ensure value for money.

The “Border Point Project” will be supported by Born Free Foundation Ethiopia, a locally registered and fully legal, international NGO. This avoids the need for any start-up costs; the office, employment systems, insurance etc. are already in place, as are strong relationships with the relevant authorities. Ethiopia has expressed a keen interest in tackling the illegal wildlife trade, as evidenced by their commitment to destroy their ivory stockpile. This project capitalises on, and empowers, that interest in the most cost effective manner possible.

19. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT’s key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 3.11)

The Born Free Foundation agrees with, and commits to adhering to, all elements of the ethical development-project principles.

- We are committed to operating legally at all times. For example, already, all agreements and Memorandums of Understanding entered into by the organisation include a statement on mandatory compliance with UK Bribery Act 2010.
- All nominated Project Staff are Ethiopian Nationals.
- We support local communities’ rights and value their knowledge of traditional natural resource management; the lion-proof boma project, implemented by Born Free Kenya, works with Masai communities to support their way of life, not end it.
- Good science always underpins successful conservation work. Born Free is therefore willing to have research findings peer-reviewed and subject to scrutiny, to uphold its credibility.
- Born Free Foundation Ethiopia has a proven track record in Health and Safety

compliance. As examples of this, the Foundation offers comprehensive medical insurance to all employees, only licenced and competent drivers are allowed access to vehicles who must adhere to a “driving a night” and other policies; and first aid training is given to all staff.

20. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project’s open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to cover this.

(See Guidance Note 3.12)

Open access and data sharing facilitate transparency, promote effective replication, reduce duplication of effort and allow others to learn from experience. As such, they are core principles of the Born Free Foundation and will be enacted fully by the “Border Point Project”. Web pages on an established website or, if appropriate, a new site entirely will be created, and regularly updated, to generate public interest in project activities (while at the same time expanding outreach and maximise the awareness raising potential). All outputs from the project will thus be made available on-line, free-of-charge.

The only caveat that must be applied to the above is at times of legally-imposed confidentiality when international and judicial protocol must be followed, for example in criminal cases, or when national interest may be deemed to be compromised. In those instances, records of wildlife crime will still be entered into a National Database to, firstly, ensure records are kept but also, secondarily, to guarantee access to designated personnel and to allow future promulgation.

21. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. 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.

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

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 IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

Cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species in the Horn of Africa are no longer threatened by cross-border illegal wildlife trade, giving impoverished communities the opportunity to benefit from their presence.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 4 here).

Countries in the Horn of Africa have enhanced capacity to detect, apprehend and prosecute wildlife criminals at border points, leading to a significant reduction in cross-border illegal trade in cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species, consequently helping preserve their wild populations. Intra- and inter-governmental networks established, strengthened and sustained, leading to robust, coordinated action. Impoverished communities support the initiative and are engaged in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade while benefitting from so doing.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please insert a row(s).

Indicator 1a	Greater than 20% increase in seizures - 90% leading to an arrest - during the first two years (estimated) of the project compared with the year prior to the project's initiation; Baseline = 292 kg ivory, 134 leopard skins, 0 cheetahs seized in 2013/2104. Two arrests reported
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	to EWCA; Target = Greater than 20% increase in seizures - 90% leading to an arrest; Timeline = Seizure & arrest rates to be achieved by the end of year 2
Indicator 1b	A decrease in seizures and arrests during year 3 of the project compared with the increase in previous years; Baseline = Year 2 arrest figures (see indicator 1a); Target = A 20% decrease in arrests compared with end Year 2; Timeline = Months 24 - 36
Indicator 1c	Recommendations from legal review adopted within Ethiopia and shared with other countries by the end of year 2. Baseline = N/A; Target = Legal review conducted & results passed to National Steering Committee; Timeline = To be achieved within 15 months of the project's start
Indicator 2a	Data from wildlife population surveys; Baseline = Leopard numbers undocumented; cheetah numbers undocumented; elephant numbers approximately 1,800; Target = Hard data available to the government in order to assess population trends; Timeline = Continuous process extending beyond lifetime of the project
Indicator 3a	Formation of the SC ; Baseline = N/A (No Steering Committee); Target = Steering Committee formed; Time-line = Formed within Ethiopia in the first year of the project
Indicator 3b	Joint law enforcement operations conducted between HAWEN member states; Baseline = Zero; Target = 16 border point training operations within first year, 36 operations during project - all involving cross-border cooperation; Timeline = Throughout the project
Indicator 4a	Development and distribution of public awareness-raising strategies and materials leads to an increase in the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public; Baseline = Undocumented (zero in Federal Government records); Target = Year on year increase in the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public; Time-line = Throughout project lifetime
Indicator 4b	Activities related to combatting illegal wildlife trade incorporated into the Safety Net/Food for Work programme. Baseline = Zero; Target = Two locations; Time-line = Within 18 months of the project starting

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

Indicator 1	a) Court reports; b). EWCA documentation; c). CITES reports; d). National Database; e). Directive to regional judiciaries to implement recommendations from legal expert. f) National Database
Indicator 2	a). EWCA documentation b) published results of surveys
Indicator 3	a). SC reports to Standing Committee of Parliamentary Natural Resources and Environment; b). HAWEN Website; c). Reports to CITES;
Indicator 4	a) Physical evidence of awareness raising materials' distribution; b) surveys pre & post exposure to awareness raising messages; c) records of reports received; d) arrest reports entered into National Database; e) Letters from PSNP officials; f) time & pay sheets and

	work reports; g) communication and/or directives from development/relief agencies
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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	a) That existing border points remain open b) That the judiciary has the capacity to implement recommendations;
Assumption 2	a) That if cheetah, leopard, elephant and other species' parts and products cannot be sold and therefore cannot cross the border, they will not be caught or killed. b) That other organisations will undertake wildlife surveys to verify population trends
Assumption 3	a) That all countries in the Horn of Africa are committed to engagement in HAWEN; b) that the Ethiopian Government remains committed to stopping IWT
Assumption 4	a) Impoverished community members are most likely to be tempted into poaching, b) That the Safety Net programme continues to operate in areas of wildlife trafficking

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	National Steering Committee within Ethiopia provides direction to multiple agencies regarding measures for combatting IWT, while regionally, HAWEN performs the same function
Output 2	Personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies implementing national wildlife protection laws as a result of the deployment of the project's task force and training programme
Output 3	Incorporation of IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia
Output 4	Innovative public awareness raising mechanisms launched.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1.1	Outputs from the Steering Committee e.g. minutes, directives to the Task Force and reports to parliament; Baseline = Zero; Target = 4 meetings per year; Time-line = 2 meetings year 1, 4 meetings in subsequent years
Indicator 1.2	High level engagement by SC leads to demonstrable incorporation of IWT enforcement activities into community support and poverty alleviation efforts; Baseline = Zero; Target = Directive from head of PSNP to support anti IWT efforts; Support from UN agencies & aid organisations; Time-line = by end of Year 2)
Indicator 1.3	Continued development of HAWEN during and after the project; Baseline = No meeting in 2014; no website; no standardized reports; Target = Standardized 6 monthly reports; website &/or secure communication forum launched as a portal for information sharing; regular cross-border operations; Time-line = Standardized reports agreed within 1st year, their usage & website/portal development continues for all subsequent years

Output 2	
Indicator 2.1	Number of Joint-agency operations at Border Points; Baseline = In 2014, 1 operation at four border points (coordinated by INTERPOL); Target = 16 border point training operations within first year, 36 operations during project; Time-line = Throughout the project
Indicator 2.2	Number of technical manuals developed and distributed; Baseline = One manual currently available; Target = Three manuals printed & distributed; Time-line = To be completed by the end of year 2
Indicator 2.3	Number of personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies trained; Baseline = 4063 in 2013/2014; Target = 30 training sessions reaching 10,000 individuals during the 3 year project; Time-line = Throughout the project
Indicator 2.4	Disposal of confiscated specimens undertaken in accordance with CITES requirements; Baseline = Within Ethiopia in 2014, 90% of live animals currently disposed of properly and 75% wildlife products disposed of properly; Target = Increase to 100% rate within Ethiopia for both live animal & wildlife product seizures; Time-line = Rates to improve within Year 1 and reach 100% by end Year 3

Output 3	
Indicator 3.1	Agreement with relevant Government agencies to incorporate IWT into Safety Net/Food for Work Programme; Baseline = Zero; Target = At least two locations; Time-line = Within 18 months of the project starting
Indicator 3.2	Number of people from impoverished communities that undertake IWT activities through the Safety Net/Food for Work Programme; Baseline = Zero; Target = One hundred with at least half being women; Time-line Within 18 months of the project starting
Indicator 3.3	Agreements with relevant non-governmental development/relief agencies to assist in combatting IWT activities where possible/appropriate; Baseline = Zero; Target = Four; Time-line = Within 18 months of the project starting

Output 4	
Indicator 4.1	Positive public response to awareness raising at 9 Border Points proved by the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public. Baseline = Zero; Target = 95% of people crossing an Ethiopian land border made aware of the illegal trade in wildlife; Time-line = By end of year 3
Indicator 4.2	Loudspeakers operational at border points and in market places; Baseline = Zero; Target = 10; Time-line = During Year 2
Indicator 4.3	Inflight announcements started on international flights; Baseline = Zero; Target = All Ethiopian Airline flights inbound; Time-line = During Year 2
Indicator 4.4	Posters, brochures and other printed awareness-raising materials produced, translated and prominently displayed (e.g. bus stops, airports, market places); Baseline = Zero; Target = 5,000 posters, brochures & other materials distributed & displayed; Time-line = By end of year 3
Indicator 4.4	Universal text messages to Ethiopian mobile phones; Baseline = Zero; Target = Text message to reach over 2 million people; Time-line = During Year 2

Verifying outputs

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

Indicators Output 1	a) Reports of SC activities as reported in mass media (e.g. newspapers) b) HAWEN website
Indicators Output 2	Arrest reports; Agreed training schedule & documentation of training sessions e.g. sign-in sheets; test sheets; hard copies of manuals/electronic apps downloadable; CITES reports
Indicators Output 3	Letters from PSNP officials; time & pay sheets and work reports; communication and/or directives from development/relief agencies
Indicators Output 4	Surveys of people pre & post exposure to awareness-raising messages; physical evidence of the loudspeakers being operational (e.g. news clips); agreement from airlines; physical evidence of poster distribution; text message received

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	SC reports will be made public and/or are reported
Assumption 2	a) Project staff will be given access to arrest data and/or such data is made public; b) corruption does not prove present or insurmountably ingrained.

Assumption 3	PSNP Officials are allowed to instigate new projects at the local level
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Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project 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	Identification of a champion to take responsibility for recruiting others onto the SC
Activity 1.2	Terms of Reference and rules of procedure for SC developed & adopted
Activity 1.3	Quarterly meetings of the SC to include analysis of roles & responsibilities of all participating LE agencies.
Activity 1.4	SC to establish MoU between organisations to formalise roles & responsibilities
Activity 1.5	Minutes of meeting to be relayed to Standing Committee of Natural Resources and Environment / HAWEN
Activity 1.6	SC produces instructions for respective agencies for IWT enforcement
Activity 1.7	SC to approach external IGOs (e.g. ICCWC) to provide input as deemed necessary
Activity 1.8	Support for Identified HAWEN member states to coordinate trans-border communication, training and operations
Activity 1.9	Legal review publicised, used in training initiatives and distributed to all relevant stakeholders

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Task force composition & members defined
Activity 2.2	Task force deployment planned, scheduled & arranged
Activity 2.3	Task force meeting in advance of deployment to confirm system of work when at a border point & review of training materials & techniques
Activity 2.4	Task force deploys

Activity 2.5	Training video sourced or created
Activity 2.6	Task Force reviews at the beginning of each year of the project to identify SWOT
Activity 2.7	High value seizure recovery system implemented
Activity 2.8	Rapid response system to live animal confiscation implemented
Activity 2.9	Identification of training colleges/schools/agencies
Activity 2.10	Training schedule approved
Activity 2.11	Training materials produced (PowerPoint presentations, handouts, tests, other information)
Activity 2.12	Trainers deployed
Activity 2.13	Compilation of reports (task force & trainers) submitted to SC
Activity 2.14	Test vehicles used to assess uptake of information & effectiveness of border controls
Activity 2.15	Establishment of database for centrally recording enforcement data from border points

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Engagement with Safety Net/Food for work coordinating agencies
Activity 3.2	Development of suggested programme of work for participants (per region/border point)
Activity 3.3	Drafting and approval of Agreement with relevant Government agencies
Activity 3.4	Annual reviews of progress of the IWT activities within the Safety Net Programme
Activity 3.5	Community workshop in each region to explain the IWT/Safety Net programme to community leaders and ensure buy-in
Activity 3.6	Meetings with non-governmental development/relief agencies

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Development of recorded message for loudspeakers
Activity 4.2	Erect loudspeakers/PA address system
Activity 4.3	Surveys of people moving across borders pre-and post- exposure to awareness raising initiatives at the border points (loudspeakers, brochures, posters)
Activity 4.4	Engagement with Ethiopian Airlines and agreement to undertake inflight announcements on every EA flight
Activity 4.5	Development of message for inflight announcement
Activity 4.6	Survey of effectiveness of inflight announcement pre- and post- exposure
Activity 4.7	Design, production and translation of posters, brochures etc.
Activity 4.8	Engagement with Ethio telecom (or relevant Ethiopian Ministry) to agree on series of 2 universal text messages relevant to IWT
Activity 4.9	Development of the universal text messages
Activity 4.10	Survey of effectiveness of universal text messages pre- and post-exposure

22. 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	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1														
1.1	3	X												
1.2	3	X												
1.3	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4	3	X												
1.5	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.6	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.7	36		X				X				X			
1.8	36	X				X				X				
1.9	12		X	X	X	X								
Output 2														
2.1	3	X												
2.2	3	X												
2.3	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.4	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5	6		X	X										
2.6	36	X	X				X			X				
2.7	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.9	3	X												
2.10	12	X	X				X				X			
2.11	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.12	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

2.13	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.14	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.15			X	X										
Output 3														
3.1	12		X	X	X	X								
3.2	12		X	X	X	X								
3.3	6		X	X										
3.4	33					X				X				X
3.5	12		X	X	X	X								
3.6	9	X	X	X										
Output 4														
4.1	3	X												
4.2	12		X	X	X	X								
4.3	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	3		X											
4.5	3		X											
4.6	6			X	X									
4.7	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.8	3		X											
4.9	3		X											
4.10	3			X										

23. Monitoring and evaluation plan (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.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need 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.

This project is designed to facilitate evaluation to ensure set objectives are achieved; starting with a detailed list of activities that can be "ticked off", and expanding upwards to outputs and outcomes with objectively verifiable indicators. Scheduled internal reviews, beginning at the start of the Project, when responsibilities for implementing the agreed M&E plan will be defined, will help keep the Project on course, both in progress and expenditure. The Project Leader will direct these reviews, with input from BFF UK. Such oversight will allow for strategic adaptation, corrective action or mitigation measures to be applied, and will be reflected in the Project's biannual and final reports.

The Project will be flexible. For example, reports from training programmes that assess knowledge assimilation will be fed back into subsequent training programmes and curricula. At Border Points, task force personnel will be present often and for long enough to gauge reception through discussion and observation, allowing them to modify approaches as successful or, conversely, unsuccessful techniques are identified, or unexpected problems encountered.

As the Project's focus is improved law enforcement, corruption may be a challenge. Yet, if the public awareness-raising elements are successful, genuinely, arrests may be fewer. To assess whether this is the case, and so guard against "lax" border-officials, the Project will covertly engage drivers (Activity 2.14) who will attempt to cross borders with fake "products" (e.g. a domestic cat as a mimic for a cheetah cub). The response of the Officials will be an excellent, practical, training, and monitoring and evaluation tool.

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 IWT Fund 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** **X**

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 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 signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

Name (block capitals)	
Position in the organisation	

Signed

Date:

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
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?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 9, including the Project Leader?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 8?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 6 August 2014 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using 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: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.