

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:	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals International (RSPCAI)
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) Developing law enforcement capability in Malawi to combat wildlife crime
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: Feb 2015		End date: March 2017		Duration: 2 yrs 1 mths	
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request	
£ 7173	£ 91335	£ 84091	£	£ 182599	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 12					

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)

There will be strengthened capacity of the wildlife service, law enforcement agencies and judiciary in investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Malawi and regionally, and increased community awareness of the negative impact of illegal killing of elephants and rhinos. The improved law enforcement and community awareness will lead to an increase in multiple-charge prosecution and conviction rates, reducing elephant and rhino poaching, and thus facilitating sustainable tourism and contributing to poverty reduction.

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: Malawi	Country 2:
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>B .16: VIII, IX, X, XI,</p> <p>C. 17: XIII, XIV, XV, XVI</p> <p>D. 18: XVII</p>

7. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1824
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<p>NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (explain)</p>
How is your organisation currently funded?	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>Public donations - Major donors, individual giving programmes, memberships, legacies; trusts and foundations; corporate support.</p>
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	Wildlife protection and animal welfare in southern Africa and China
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years
Role of organisation in project	RSPCAI project leader, collaborating with local governments and NGOs
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Malawi, Zambia, China</p> <p>Zambia: RSPCAI supported the development of ‘elephant friendly’ human wildlife conflict solutions around South Luangwa National Park, Zambia. The programme aimed to develop non-lethal alternatives to shooting to prevent elephants destroying crops and support for teacher training courses to teach children how to safely live alongside wildlife. We supported canine vaccination programmes for village dogs around the Park to prevent the transmission of diseases to endangered wild dogs and other carnivores. Range of solutions developed and tested which are leading to a reduction in human-elephant conflict. Annual vaccination programme delivered twice, protecting people, dogs and wild animals.</p> <p>Malawi: RSPCAI and local partner Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (LSPCA) partnered with DNPW to deliver a community awareness programme around Lake Malawi to raise awareness of the conservation, animal welfare and public health consequences of poaching turtles. Community now informed and prosecutions of poachers are proceeding. In an extensive programme in China, RSPCAI partnered with the Jane Goodall ‘Roots and Shoots’ initiative to deliver regional workshops for teachers and policy makers on integrating environmental education and animal welfare into the school curriculum. We collaborated with education institutions and academics to develop a series of text books on environmental and animal welfare education for primary and secondary children for distribution across China.</p> <p>Our international work is supported by high-value donors, corporates and trusts and foundations.</p>

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	
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Contract/ Project 2 Title	AssureWel Project - Advancing Animal Welfare Assurance
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	5 years
Role of organisation in project	Co- Project Leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The RSPCA is currently a partner in the AssureWel project in collaboration with the Soil Association and University of Bristol. AssureWel is developing a scientifically rigorous, evidence-based system of welfare outcome assessment for the major farm animal species. RSPCA's specialist scientific team will advise on appropriate indicators for assessing welfare, based on decades of experience in advising industry and the government and manage the budget and reporting mechanisms for the project. The results will inform development of practical means of measuring on farm welfare and will be incorporated into leading farm assurance schemes with the potential to guide UK and EU policy.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Improving veterinary services and legislation enforcement in Malawi
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader, collaborating with Malawian government agencies and local NGO partner

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

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:	RSPCA International (RSPCAI)
Website address:	www.rspca.org.uk/international

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversee content and delivery of activities; manage budgetary and reporting requirements with partners - Co-ordinate UK secondments, in collaboration with the UK's National Wildlife Crime Unit, UK Border Force CITES (UKBFC) team, anti-corruption and fraud Units in UK police - With DNPW develop brief for legislation handbook - Design training resources, legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines, liaise with DNPW and regional enforcement networks on distribution - Work with Stop Ivory and DNPW to deliver ivory inventory and public awareness event - Collate data and updates from partners for reporting to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) <p>RSPCA's expertise in law enforcement and prosecution for animal cruelty and wildlife crime is recognised internationally. The Project Leader has led our work in Malawi for seven years and for four years in Zambia. We have strong partnerships with Malawian government agencies, including DNPW, Malawi Police Services and Judiciary. RSPCAI funded and led four successful training courses for police and judiciary in Malawi, resulting in significant increases in animal cruelty prosecutions. The Project Leader delivered training on illegal wildlife trade in Spain and the Czech Republic and organised the RSPCAI-led conference for enforcement agencies from 11 European countries on CITES regulations.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture, Malawi</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.visitmalawi.mw</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select officers for UK secondment - Advise on training course materials; briefing for legislation handbook, community awareness survey and programme - Project management in Malawi: - Logistics for training courses - Secure participation of Malawian agencies in training programme - Deliver community awareness programme - Secure permissions for ivory stockpile inventory; work with Stop Ivory to deliver. Collaborate with Stop Ivory, RSPCAI to organise public awareness and ivory destruction event - Manage legislation handbook development in collaboration with Malawian lawyer and RSPCAI - Oversee development of database on wildlife crime by IT consultant - Regular updates to RSPCAI to meet IWTCF requirements <p>As Malawi's competent authority on wildlife, DNPW is ideally placed to advise on and project manage activities. The DNPW Director has several decades of experience in delivering World Bank supported wildlife protection projects. DNPW/RSPCAI collaborated to establish the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC). The Committee is a forum for all law enforcement agencies to establish mechanisms for inter-agency collaboration on wildlife crime. DNPW and RSPCAI delivered an education campaign on turtle poaching in Lake Malawi and collaborated to prosecute Malawi's largest ever case on cruelty to wildlife.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Stop Ivory</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.stopivory.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Stop Ivory (SI) will partner with RSPCAI and DNPW to provide legal guidance on the development of the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines including involving other jurisdictions for regional impact. The three organisations will partner on the ivory inventory, management and destruction.</p> <p>The Minister of Information, Tourism and Culture has agreed to the proposed ivory inventory, record management and storage system. This will be developed in accordance with CITES Conf 10.10 (Rev COP 16) and Decision 16.83 (Rev COP 16) which set out the requirements for the management of government ivory stockpiles. It will follow SI's Ivory Inventory Protocol, which has been accepted and successfully implemented by several African governments.</p> <p>Following the expected presidential decree to destroy Malawi's stockpile, the three organisations will collaborate to deliver a national awareness event to improve public awareness of wildlife crime and destroy Malawi's stockpile.</p> <p>SI is a project and partnership organisation working in close collaboration with Governments, NGOs, INGOs and the private sector to end the poaching crisis. It advances a deliverable proposal to stop the killing, stop the trafficking and stop the demand for ivory; and realises a secure, stable future for elephant populations and people across Africa.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>UK Border Force</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/border-force</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with RSPCAI and the National Wildlife Crime Unit to develop itinerary for officials from Malawi police, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Financial Investigations Unit and DNPW to build capacity on border control, money laundering, building and populating wildlife crime database - Advise on content of training courses including presentations and materials - Work with RSPCAI, DNPW and the local training team to deliver 2 x training courses in Malawi for police and Malawi Revenue Authority/Immigration/border police <p>The UK Border Force CITES team is the UK's main CITES enforcement team and internationally renowned for their expertise in CITES regulations, illegal wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. They have delivered training courses around the world. RSPCAI collaborated with the UK Border Forces CITES team to deliver several training courses in Spain and the Czech Republic and a conference in Hungary for 11 Central and Eastern European countries on CITES regulations.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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?
Donnamarie O'Connell	Project Leader	25	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Brighton Kumchedwa	Project manager in Malawi	10	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Grant Miller	Training manager	5	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. Elephant	2. Rhino
3. Native species in Malawi	4.

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)

1) Low capacity in enforcement agencies and the judiciary

- No training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime has been delivered in Malawi; co-operation between national and regional enforcement agencies is low.
- Prosecutions do not include financial, corruption, firearms offences; criminal syndicates not targeted; low, non-deterrent sentences.
- Judiciary do not recognise wildlife crime as a serious crime.
- Manual recording of wildlife crimes at protected areas – no national database. Compilation of data for this application took over 2 weeks, sourcing from manual Park records.
- Lack of robust government ivory stock management system risks corruption, losses of ivory and fuels the illegal trade.

2) Low community awareness

- Public awareness of wildlife crime is low; ethically awareness must be raised before increasing enforcement.

Threatened species

Elephant populations in some Malawian parks have declined by 50% in the past decade; rhinos now only exist in Liwonde and Majete Parks. They are being poached at unsustainable levels and therefore both species could become locally extinct within a decade. Cross-border poaching from Zambia and Mozambique greatly exacerbates the problem. Many native mammalian species are declining due to extensive poaching.

Communities affected

Malawi suffers extreme poverty, ranking 170 of 187 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index. Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy II (2012) acknowledges that tourism is essential for economic growth and commits to 'Improved wildlife management'. Low-income communities around national parks receive a percentage of park fees. However, tourists are witnessing poaching in national parks first hand, which is likely to lead to declining tourism. Awareness of the illegality of poaching and wildlife trade in communities around parks

is reportedly very low, as is an understanding of the impact this is having on tourism.

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)

This project builds on RSPCAI's strong partnerships with government agencies in Malawi, developed over the past seven years and previous projects on wildlife trade working with UKBFC.

- RSPCAI, MPS, Judiciary and Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (LSPCA) partnered to deliver four training courses for 200 police and judiciary on the Protection of Animals Act, resulting in significant increases in prosecutions.

- Aligns with Malawi's Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime (IACCWC's) Action Plan.

- RSPCAI/DNPW/LSPCA delivered a campaign on illegal turtle poaching around Lake Malawi. This successful campaign will inform this project's community awareness programme and complement education programmes of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust.

- Project Leader and UKBFC delivered RSPCAI-funded training on wildlife crime in Spain, Czech Republic, and a conference in Hungary on EU Wildlife Trade Regulations for enforcement agencies from 11 European countries.

- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT), and UKBFC, will train law enforcement agencies in Madagascar through Darwin Initiative grant 'Breaking the Chain: Combating the Illegal Trade in Ploughshare Tortoises' ref INT03. The Project Leader advised on this application and DWCT will share lessons learnt.

- GIZ is funding research on illegal wildlife trade in Malawi in collaboration with DNPW, to be completed in 2014. The outcomes will provide useful background to inform this project.

- We will act on recommendations of the 'Building Capacity for Pro-Poor Responses to Wildlife Crime in Uganda' IWCTF supported project.

Methodology

This project was designed through a participative process. The Project Leader visited Malawi in June and July 2014 to meet with DNPW to agree project details and partner roles. RSPCAI and DNPW presented the project to the IACCWC and met with ACB and FIU. All gave their full support (see letters). The application was written jointly by RSPCAI and DNPW.

RSPCAI introduced DNPW to Stop Ivory via email; communications between the organisations confirmed Stop Ivory's support. RSPCAI liaised with the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU: UK's centralised unit for intelligence collection and analysis on wildlife crime) and UKBFC; both offered their full support (see letters).

This project will upskill over 1000 Malawian officials, better enabling them to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime. Four Malawian officials will receive higher-level training through UK secondment, train the trainer support and working alongside UKBFC to deliver the training programme. To support investigations and prosecutions, we will produce a legislation handbook on Acts relevant to wildlife crime as an aid to prosecutors and judiciary, and establish a national database on wildlife crime to ensure accurate reporting and facilitate intelligence gathering. DNPW and Stop Ivory will develop the ivory stockpile inventory system, fulfilling Malawi's international obligations and contribute to eliminating corruption risks. The community awareness programme will be delivered prior to a predicted increase in enforcement post training.

1) UK Secondments: One official from DNPW, MPS, ACB and FIU will undergo 2 weeks training. DNPW will organise logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI will arrange UK logistics and itinerary in co-operation with UKBFC and NWCU. Secondees will produce reports on policy and practice improvement recommendations in their departments.

2) Training programme in Malawi: DNPW/RSPCAI/UKBFC will develop course outline. DNPW will gain approval for attendance of agencies in Malawi. Trainers will include UK secondees, UKBFC, Project Leader and local and regional experts.

Four courses will be delivered to 30 senior operational level staff from:

- DNPW, Department of Forestry;
- MPS;
- MRA, Immigration, ACB and FIU;
- Director of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary.

Courses will be 3 days plus 1-day "train the trainer" module for 10 participants and comprise presentations, practical exercises on e.g. smuggling techniques and forgery detection, participative discussions to develop procedural guidelines for law enforcement agencies and sentencing guidelines for the judiciary. Guidelines will be distributed to course participants and agency headquarters.

3) Legislation handbook: This will collate legislation relevant to wildlife crime, highlighting sections for wildlife crime prosecutions and provide case studies on using each Act in multi-Act prosecutions. DNPW and RSPCAI will brief the contracted Malawian lawyer; DNPW will oversee delivery of the handbook. Copies will be provided to course participants, parks/reserves, IACCWC members, headquarters of law enforcement agencies, judiciary, 50

major police stations.

4) National database on wildlife crime: A simple, online database will be developed and in routine use by DNPW, replacing the current manual system in national parks. Records will include data on species, location, offender, from arrest to sentence outcome to facilitate adaptive management and improved targeting of law enforcement interventions.

DNPW will contract and manage a Malawian consultant to develop the database and train key DNPW staff in its use. DNPW to ensure roll-out to national parks, DNPW headquarters.

5) Community awareness programme: Delivered around the four national parks in Malawi, all with elephant populations: Liwonde, Vwaza Marshes, Nkhotakota, Kasungu. Communities will be better informed regarding non-approved use of the parks and the penalties for wildlife crime before increased enforcement effort following the training.

- DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions for traditional chiefs and survey for communities on knowledge and attitude to wildlife crime.

- DNPW will conduct interviews and survey; results will inform the community awareness programme.

- DNPW and RSPCAI design posters for awareness campaign, distribution by DNPW and community police through routine community engagement.

- DNPW repeat survey 6 months after campaign.

6) Model training resources: Training course materials, procedural and sentencing guidelines, legislation handbook, lessons learnt in establishing IACCWC and the community awareness poster will be collated by RSPCAI and shared with regional enforcement networks. The handbook will be hosted on Stop Ivory's website.

7) Ivory inventory and national awareness day: Planning meeting in Malawi between Stop Ivory, DNPW and RSPCAI for ivory inventory, stockpile management system development and national wildlife crime awareness event. Ivory stockpile will be destroyed at the event following presidential decree.

DNPW and RSPCAI will meet monthly over Skype and quarterly in Malawi to assess progress. DNPW will manage delivery of activities in Malawi and provide monthly reports to RSPCAI. RSPCAI will have overarching management of the project and budgetary control.

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)

- This project will directly up-skill 120 officials drawn from the judiciary, Malawi Police

Services, Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Financial Investigations Unit on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution. Throughout all of the below activities, all efforts will be made to ensure as close as possible an equal representation of male and female officers - not withstanding the need to invite individuals according to experience and role.

- Four officials from the Malawi Police Service, DNPW, FIU and ACB will develop investigation and prosecution skills through their UK secondments and be exposed to an international context for combating wildlife crime. Working alongside experts from UKBFC they will develop training skills to benefit themselves and their institutions.

- 10 participants on each course will receive higher-level training through participating in a one-day 'train the trainer' module.

- Indirectly the project will benefit around 1000 Malawian officials through cascade training from course participants to their respective units.

- Around 35 DNPW staff will be trained in updating and using the national database on wildlife crimes and a further 8 DNPW staff will develop their skills in survey delivery through the community awareness programme.

- All institutions will benefit from better-trained and motivated staff and improved inter-agency co-operation. Institutional level change will be facilitated through the uptake of recommendations and guidance developed by course participants and the provision of the legislation handbook.

- The 500 000 people living around the four national parks of Liwonde, Vwaza Marshes, Kasungu and Nkhotakota are some of the most vulnerable communities in Malawi. This project will benefit communities around these parks through improving their knowledge of the importance of conserving elephants and rhinos and the local habitat. Their quality of life long-term will be improved if the local habitat is protected and associated ecosystem resources such as water-courses remain viable. They will also become aware of the penalties of wildlife crime and therefore may be better able to choose not to engage in such and avoid arrest. We will ensure that law enforcement efforts adhere wherever possible to emerging guidance on pro-poor strategies for reducing illegal wildlife trade. Local communities around the parks will benefit if the wildlife, particularly elephants and rhinos, are protected since they are key to sustained tourism and the resultant financial contribution from park fees to local communities. All community awareness work will ensure an equal gender representation.

- We will ensure that where appropriate activities in this project are well publicised nationally, particularly the national wildlife crime awareness event. Media outlets, and their readers and viewers will therefore also be beneficiaries of this project.

- RSPCAI's long-term engagement with enforcement agencies in Malawi, the excellent results from successful delivery of previous training courses with the police and judiciary and our partnership with DNPW on the establishment of the IACCWC (on which RSPCAI has observer status), ensured full commitment to this project from each participating agency. The letters of support from each agency clearly state strong expressions of the need for and benefits to Malawi of this proposed project.

- The strong, established, relationships between Malawian law enforcement agencies and RSPCAI and the openness and commitment demonstrated by participating agencies are

evidence that Malawi will be an ideal country in which to test this model approach. The model has the potential for significant regional impact through the wide sharing of the resources developed.

- Stop Ivory have strongly endorsed the proposed project and committed to providing guidance in the development of the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines, with the involvement of other jurisdictions. The handbook and guidelines will be hosted on Stop Ivory's website and their partnerships with other African states will ensure the resources are widely shared with other law enforcement agencies. The proposed project therefore has the potential for significant impact both within Malawi and regionally.

- Stop Ivory's letter of support establishes this project as a catalyst for a long-term partnership between the Malawi government, Stop Ivory and RSPCAI through facilitating Malawi's involvement in the Elephant Protection Initiative.

We will monitor the benefits to the training course participants through end of course evaluations, reports from secondments, feedback from senior management in the participating agencies to DNPW. We will monitor benefits to the institutions through the indicators in this project referring to improvements in successful prosecutions. Benefits to communities will be informed through changes in the before and after community surveys and testimonials during delivery of the awareness programme.

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)

- No further losses of rhinos from poaching. Elephant poaching declines from 15 poached in 2013 to ≥ 5 in 2017. Most importantly, ensure that elephants and rhinos do not become locally extinct in Malawi
- Contribute to protection of elephants and rhinos in neighbouring countries by ensuring improved enforcement so Malawi is not a 'soft target' in the region for transit of ivory and rhino horn
- Reduce poaching incidents of all native species
- Our open access policy ensures that all outputs developed through this project will be shared regionally and internationally, contributing to improving the skills and knowledge of multiple law enforcement agencies in range states for elephants and rhinos

In the short term this project aims to reduce the poaching of elephants and rhinos in Malawi through improved capacity in the law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. In the medium term we plan this project to act as a catalyst to the Malawi government and donors to implement other elephant and rhino protection measures. Long-term the project impact will be a growing elephant and rhino population in Malawi, safe from poachers, which can contribute to alleviating poverty in Malawi through sustained wildlife tourism.

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)

Sustainability and scalability of this programme has been built into the project design through:

- Institutionalising training through ensuring: participants are selected from Malawi’s three regions; train the trainer approach so participants cascade skills within their own departments
- Project progress updates will be shared with IACCWC. Committee positions are institutional not personal. IACCWC will use project outputs to recommend policy changes within participating agencies.
- The project will raise awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime and the availability of the procedural guidelines for law enforcement agencies and sentencing guidelines for the judiciary will facilitate institutional level change.
- Project outputs will be made available online, facilitating wide sharing of materials across law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in Malawi and other countries.
- Key DNPW staff will be trained in the use of the database so responsibility does not lie with any single person.

DNPW staff at the four national parks, together with their counterparts in the community police will include wildlife crime awareness in regular, on-going community engagement, embedding this knowledge within community life and mainstreaming it within community police work.

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):

This project is a new initiative. However it builds on the ground-breaking establishment of Malawi’s Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime through the partnership between RSPCAI and DNPW and the expertise of all partners of running law enforcement training and community awareness programmes in Malawi and other countries. RSPCAI has successfully partnered with the Malawi Police Services and Judiciary to deliver training for over 200 police and judiciary on the animal protection legislation so we have a track record for partnering and delivering on similar work. It will complement other activities of DNPW regarding

protected areas management.

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:

RSPCAI advised Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust regarding law enforcement and judiciary training for police, customs and the judiciary, which they are now carrying out in Madagascar under Darwin Initiative funding. We are not aware of any organisations proposing to develop a model law enforcement programme for a low-income, low-capacity country, with the input of key stakeholders in developing procedural guidance and sentencing guidelines to shape future investigations. We are also not aware of any secondment programmes to the UK where the secondees will work with international experts to develop a tailor made training programme in the home country.

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.

9. 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:

RSPCAI: 12.5% of the project leader's salary (total = 25% time on this project) and x1 UK-Malawi flight per year =

UKBFC: in-kind support for trainers to deliver courses = £

National Wildlife Crime Unit (UK): in-kind support for UK secondments

Stop Ivory: in-kind support to cover costs of ivory inventory, setting up ivory management system, organising national awareness day and provision of legal guidance for developing the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines

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.

(Max 250 words)

Malawi is a small country, so a large percentage of the law enforcement officials will be trained through this programme. Additionally, UK secondments and using a train the trainer approach will facilitate cascading of the training by participants in their own department. We have designed the project to ensure that the outputs are institutionalised and that wherever possible lead to procedural and policy change in investigations and prosecutions.

Malawi is a source and transit country for illegal wildlife trade and is currently facing an increase in poaching and cross-border ivory smuggling as exemplified by the haul of 781 tusks from Tanzania in 2013. Organised crime syndicates are clearly already involved, but this project will protect Malawi's elephants and rhinos and prevent the situation escalating to that of its neighbours. Malawi must be facilitated to strengthen its law enforcement capability not only to protect its own wildlife, but to uphold its responsibilities within international treaties to ensure its agencies are able to arrest and prosecute both Malawian and international wildlife criminals operating within its borders.

RSPCAI is experienced in working in Malawi and so aware of the costs of training course delivery. The community awareness programme will reach over 500 000 low-income Malawians around Liwonde, Vwaza Marshes, Nkhotakota and Kasungu national parks. The outputs will be made available online through Stop Ivory's website and adapted to low-capacity agencies, so will have wide regional application. We have secured in-kind support from RSPCAI, UK Border Force, NWCUC and Stop Ivory.

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)

(Max 250 words)

RSPCAI has a long-standing and close working relationship with government agencies and local communities in Malawi. Since 2008, RSPCAI and local partner LSPCA have provided free veterinary care to low-income communities to ensure healthy livestock can contribute to sustainable livelihoods and zoonotic diseases such as rabies are prevented. We enjoy close co-operation of traditional chiefs and value traditional practices. We will take great care to approach the community awareness programme sensitively. The survey and awareness campaign will be delivered by DNPW staff based around the delivery area. Approval will be sought from traditional chiefs before delivery and their interviews will guide the survey design and awareness campaign. We will follow Prior Informed Consent principles in all community work. Where appropriate, we will adhere to DNPW's fieldwork guidelines.

RSPCAI is aware of the UK government Secretary of State's financial aid position regarding support to Malawi. RSPCAI met with the Deputy Head of DFID in Malawi to discuss this and was assured that our plans to pay only direct costs, through direct payment to e.g. hotels, database contractor, Malawian lawyer and on receipts to DNPW where necessary are in

accordance with DFID policy. RSPCAI has worked in Malawi for seven years, delivering multiple projects with government and has never paid into government accounts. We will work with our long-standing local partner LSPCA where necessary for bank transfers. RSPCAI provides annual funding to LSPCA, in accordance with our own accounting and auditing controls and LSPCA is independently audited annually.

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)

(Max 250 words)

- Our Open Access plan will ensure our outputs are widely shared across Malawi and the region. The development of model resources to include all training presentations and materials; handbook on legislation to use in wildlife crime prosecutions; lessons learnt in the development of the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime; procedural guidelines for police and customs in wildlife crime investigations and sentencing guidelines for the judiciary (developed by participants during the training programme with further guidance provided by Stop Ivory) and the community awareness programme materials will be collated into a package which Stop Ivory have agreed to host on their website. Regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and international NGOS working on illegal wildlife trade will be informed of the availability of the resources. Training presentations and the legislation handbook will be provided to all participants on the training courses. Final versions of the sentencing and procedural guidelines will also be sent directly to course participants, IAACWC, all participating law enforcement agencies.

The ivory stockpile inventory procedures will follow Stop Ivory's protocols, as available on their website. Malawi's Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture will release the results through a press release. We will actively seek wide national and international press coverage of the national wildlife crime awareness event through press, radio and TV.

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.

(Max 30 words)

Illegal trade in wildlife, associated corruption and money laundering is reduced in Malawi, safeguarding wildlife tourism and its contribution to poverty alleviation.

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).

(Max 75 words)

There will be strengthened capacity of the wildlife service, law enforcement agencies and judiciary in investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Malawi and increased community awareness of the negative impact of illegal killing of elephants and rhinos. The improved law enforcement and community awareness will lead to an increase in multiple-charge prosecution and conviction rates, reducing elephant and rhino poaching, and thus facilitating sustainable tourism and contributing to poverty reduction.

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 1	Reported cases of poaching and smuggling in Malawi resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from 60% in 2014 to 90% by 2017.
Indicator 2	By end 2017, 100% of ivory and rhino horn cases in Malawi are multi-agency investigations and result in charges under multiple Acts (rising from baseline of zero in 2014).
Indicator 3	Average fines for wildlife poaching increase by a minimum of 100% by 2017 following police and judiciary training from the baseline mean determined for 2014 following establishment of national database.
Indicator 4	Rate of elephant poaching declines from 15 in 2013-14 to ≤ 5 in 2016-17; no rhino poaching events occur (average number of rhinos poached per year over last five years is 2).
Indicator 5	Awareness and understanding within communities around targeted National Parks on wildlife crime penalties and the importance of conserving wildlife increases by 75% in 2017 compared to baseline.
Indicator 6	By 2017, the model law enforcement training tool is available on the Stop Ivory website and its availability is advised to the 11 participating countries of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.
Indicator 7	By end 2017, 100% of reported cases are included in the DNPW database on wildlife crime (rising from zero in 2014).
Indicator 8	By end 2017, well being in communities around national parks increased by 50% compared to baseline due to increased trust in the law enforcement agencies through the demonstrated convictions of wildlife crimes.

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	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, CITES annual report, press articles.
Indicator 2	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, press articles.
Indicator 3	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, press articles.
Indicator 4	Reports from Park managers, DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, police reports, CITES reports.
Indicator 5	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 6	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 7	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 8	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.

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	Increased numbers of prosecutions leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching
Assumption 2	Reduced levels of poaching leads to sustainable tourism.
Assumption 3	Government is committed to supporting the judicial reforms that will lead to increased prosecutions against poachers.

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	A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.
Output 2	Police, Malawi Revenue Authority and Immigration Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit are more able to effectively undertake evidence collection and evidence preservation, record criminal activity and co-operate to bring multiple-charge cases and improve conviction rates on wildlife crimes.
Output 3	National wildlife crime database developed and implemented to record instances of wildlife crime and appropriate training on using the database effectively provided to key staff.
Output 4	Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around the four targeted National Parks.
Output 5	A model training package for law enforcement officers and the judiciary in low-income, low-capacity countries is developed and shared with countries in the region.

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	Number of magistrates attending three-day training course on wildlife crime in 2016 (baseline = zero).
Indicator 1.2	Sentencing guidelines developed in 2016 through a participative process during the training course and accepted by majority of participating magistrates (baseline = no sentencing guidelines currently available).
Indicator 1.3	Percentage of sentences that adhere to sentencing guidelines and judiciary guidance rises from 62% in 2014 to 90% in 2017.

Output 2	
Indicator 2.1	Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 2.2	Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).
Indicator 2.3	Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 2.4	Number of novel cases which result in arrest by 2017 (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).
Indicator 2.5	Number of novel cases which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 (baseline = zero per annum).

Output 3	
Indicator 3.1	All instances of wildlife crime are electronically recorded in a central database by the DNPW by 2016 (baseline = zero).
Indicator 3.2	No of training days provided to staff by end 2016 on using database (baseline = zero)

Output 4	
Indicator 4.1	Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile burning event.
Indicator 4.2	Number of traditional chiefs interviewed, community members engaged with and posters distributed and radio slots covering campaign.

Output 5	
Indicator 5.1	Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website.

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.

Indicator 1.1	Attendance sheets, training course reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 1.2	Training course reports, participants group work reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 1.3	DNPW reports, judiciary reports

Indicator 2.1	Attendance sheets, training course reports, secondment reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 2.2	DNPW database, police reports
Indicator 2.3	DNPW database, police reports

Indicator 3.1	DNPW database statistics
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Indicator 4.1	Newspaper articles, radio and TV broadcasts, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation reports
Indicator 4.2	DNPW project reports, photos of posters in place, transcripts of interviews with traditional chiefs, survey results.

Indicator 5.1	Correspondence with regional enforcement network, data on download of online resources.
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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	Law enforcement agencies in Malawi continue to engage in the programme and are able to release the appropriate officers to attend the training in the UK and Malawi.
Assumption 2	DNPW continues to receive the necessary level of government support to enable delivery of their responsibilities within this project and the day-to-day operations, which support this work.
Assumption 3	Local communities engage with the DNPW and community police officers, and national media cover the awareness raising campaign.

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	Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E.
Activity 1.2	RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials.
Activity 1.3	DNPW arrange course logistics.
Activity 1.4	Conduct training course in Blantyre for 30 magistrates from across Malawi including participative exercises during training courses to produce sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.
Activity 2.2	DNPW arranges logistics in Malawi for secondees, RSPCAI arranges UK itinerary and logistics in collaboration with NWCU and UKBFC.
Activity 2.3	Malawian officials undertake 2 week UK secondment with NWCU, UKBFC and UK enforcement agencies and write report on recommendations for improvements in policy and practice for their departments.
Activity 2.4	DNPW/RSPCAI develop brief for content of legislation handbook on the use of multiple legislation in wildlife crimes, organise tender and contract Malawian lawyer.
Activity 2.5	Lawyer develops handbook and DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review draft and provide amendments.
Activity 2.6	Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.
Activity 2.7	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 police investigators and prosecutors. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/UKBFC/DNPW develop training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.
Activity 2.8	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.
Activity 2.9	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff in Blantyre, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 officials from Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit in Blantyre. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/DNPW/UKBFC develop course materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	DNPW management team develop a brief for the wildlife crime database content and functions, organise tender and contract database developer.
Activity 3.2	Developer produces draft database.
Activity 3.3	DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.
Activity 3.4	Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.
Activity 3.5	DNPW headquarters staff train staff at national parks in use of the database.

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	DNPW, RSPCAI and the NGO 'Stop Ivory' partner to conduct an inventory of the national ivory stockpile, followed by its destruction as part of a national wildlife crime awareness event attended by high-level government representatives and the media. Funded by Stop Ivory.
Activity 4.2	DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions for traditional chiefs and survey for the community around the four national parks.
Activity 4.3	Conduct interviews with traditional chiefs and conduct survey of representative sample of communities around four National Parks to determine their attitude and knowledge of wildlife crime.
Activity 4.4	RSPCAI and DNPW design posters illustrating the penalties of wildlife crimes.

	Posters printed and distributed around four National Parks by local DNPW staff and in association with community police.
Activity 4.5	DNPW repeat community survey 6 months after the first survey, following the awareness campaign.

Output 5	
Activity 5.1	DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review procedural and sentencing guidelines developed by participants on police and judiciary courses and include input from other jurisdictions.
Activity 5.2	RSPCAI formats and designs the training course presentations, legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines and lessons learnt from the establishment of Malawi's IACCWC together with lessons learnt throughout this project into a package for distribution.
Activity 5.3	RSPCAI and DNPW work with Stop Ivory to include the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines on Stop Ivory's website and share with regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and relevant NGOs.
Activity 5.4	End of project evaluation meeting held in Lilongwe between RSPCAI and DNPW. End of project audit and reporting.
Activity 5.5	Stakeholders workshop for forty participants from law enforcement agencies, judiciary and NGOs to share lessons learnt from the project and as a brief refresher training day for some of the previous participants.

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	2 days	X												
1.2							X							
1.3								X						
1.4								X						
Output 2														
2.1		X												
2.2			X											
2.3				X										
2.4		X												
2.5			X											
2.6				X										
2.7				X	X									
2.8					X	X								
2.9						X	X							

Activity	No of	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3														
3.1		X												
3.2			X											
3.3				X										
3.4				X										
3.5				X	X									
Output 4														
4.1		X												
4.2								X						
4.3								X						
4.4								X						
4.5									X					
Output 5														
5.1									X					
5.2									X					
5.3									X	X				
5.4										X				
5.5										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.

(Max 250 words)

For this project, the logframe will be used to monitor progress against agreed project indicators. Ongoing M&E will be conducted primarily by project staff locally and training will be provided during the start up workshop for project staff. For formal periodic reviews, RSPCAI and DNPW will participate through dialogue, quarterly project visits, technical input and capacity-building, and the participation of key stakeholders will be required. A thorough and participatory mid-term review at the end of the first year of this 2 year project will be conducted internally with RSPCAI and DNPW. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, which will involve representatives from the respective government departments, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

The M&E budget contains provisions for on-going monitoring, a mid-term review and final evaluation. Monitoring will take place as part of the project staff's regular activities but there will also be monitoring visits by RSPCAI four times a year for oversight, technical input and review of project progress.

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

The Malawi High Commission was contacted, and a letter of support is included, but there are no security concerns in Malawi.

Certification

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

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals International

I apply for a grant of £182 599 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)	Mike Tomlinson
Position in the organisation	Chairman of Council

Signed

Date:

5th August 2014

Checklist for submission

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

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 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.