

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)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Zoological Society of London
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

## 2. Project title

<b>Title (max 10 words)</b> Securing rhino populations with effective law enforcement and Impact Bonds
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## 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date: 06-04-2015</b>		<b>End date: 31-03-2017</b>		<b>Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths</b>	
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>Total request</b>	
£0	£351,596	£128,875	£0	£ 480,471	
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost:</b>					<b>29%</b>

## 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)

Enhanced, effective training of Kenya Wildlife Service law enforcement, and rhino monitoring personnel, combined with deployment of real-time surveillance and monitoring systems, will advance intelligence gathering, law enforcement effectiveness, and monitoring of rhino populations, leading to increased number of prosecutions, reduced poaching, and ultimately, increased rhino numbers. Focused implementation of this training in key black rhino strongholds within the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) will provide necessary enabling conditions for long-term investment through Rhino Impact Bonds. [75 words]

## 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.

<b>Country 1: Kenya</b>	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

## 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)

Commitment X. – Kenyan Judicial Service Commission will be consulted to ensure any wildlife crime training has relevance to the Kenyan judicial system. Training at Manyani Law Enforcement Academy will help rangers to develop sound evidence chains from crime scene analysis, and through intelligence gathering and informant networks, to successfully arrest and prosecute poachers. Information on criminals gained from Instant Wild (IW) surveillance systems can be used in court to assist prosecutions.

Commitment XIII. - Through training KWS’ trainers, capacity will be provided to Manyani and the Rhino Management Group, thereby ensuring this knowledge and capacity becomes institutionalised at all levels. Equipment and training aids will be provided to Manyani and on-site in the TCA to ensure training is sustainable and new law enforcement technologies are properly implemented. This will include training for IW at site-level to ensure that there are an adequate number of appropriately trained rangers that can effectively manage and maintain IW systems. Training on all new tools will be delivered at multiple levels to ensure the appropriate knowledge is developed at ranger, officer and manager levels.

Commitment XIV. - ZSL and KWS, including key Manyani personnel, will work together to identify training needs to complement the Manyani course curriculums, and to build on the training that was delivered as part of the 2003-2006 rhino Darwin Initiative project. Where relevant, the Kenyan Department of Justice will be consulted to ensure judicial processes are adhered to during evidence collection.

Commitment XV. - Training development at Manyani will deliver training in new law enforcement technologies and tools used to gather intelligence, build informer networks, monitor and evaluate law enforcement efforts, and support forensic investigations of crime scenes.

Commitment XVI. - Manyani focuses training on KWS rangers and officers, but additionally provides training to regional border agency officials.

Commitment XIX. – KWS and BigLife collaborate to protect and monitor rhino populations within the Chyulu Hills National Park. This grant will deliver training, equipment and tools to the BigLife community rangers.

Commitment XX. – The above training to BigLife community rangers will be invaluable for creating intelligence networks around the TCA.

**7. About the lead organisation:**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	
What is the legal status of your	NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

organisation?	Government      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> University      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)  The bulk of ZSL's funding comes from income generated by our two zoos (ZSL London Zoo and ZSL Whipsnade Zoo). Other funding comes from sources such as competitive grants and donations. In 2013, our total income was £.  [79 words]
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?  <b>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</b>	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	Strengthening security and anti-poaching in Nepal's Protected Areas
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	2 years
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	ZSL worked with Nepal's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and the National Trust for Nature Conservation to develop dedicated armed anti-poaching units and control invasive plants in Rhino Protected Areas.  Intensive protection of the remaining rhino and tiger populations from poaching is critical to successful conservation of these species in Nepal. Field protection, and especially measures that increase the probability of detecting poachers before they kill, are critical.  <b>Aims:</b>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technically competent, well trained and equipped protection force deployed strategically.</li> <li>2. Sufficient finance per rhino or tiger per hectare.</li> <li>3. Appropriate policy environment and strategies which involve local communities.</li> <li>4. Buffer community cooperation and intelligence.</li> <li>5. Effective coordination and decision making.</li> </ol> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen law-enforcement and security in the rhino protected areas (Chitwan National Park (NP), Bardia NP and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve) through the deployment of a newly constituted, well led, adequately supplied and strongly motivated armed anti-poaching unit (APU) in order to conduct active patrolling both inside and around the protected area. Under this approach, the rhino areas will be treated as Intensive Rhino Protection Zones where law enforcement personnel are deployed at a moderate to high density specifically to protect rhino.</li> <li>2. Build the capacity of the newly established Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) in the eastern buffer zone of Chitwan National Park to engage with local communities, act as a passive deterrent for opportunistic poachers, gather intelligence on wildlife crime incidents.</li> </ol> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved patrol efforts in Chitwan NP and Bardia NP with monthly patrol reports shared with senior management of the DNPWC.</li> <li>2. Zero poaching year for rhinos in Nepal in 2013 and an increased capacity to respond to tiger poaching incidents.</li> </ol>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Gitanjali Bhattacharya (ZSL Asia Programme Manager)

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)
Contract Value/ Project budget	<p>\$ per year for ZSL (partnership fees, staff time, training and software development)</p> <p>The SMART partnership has an annual budget of approximately \$.</p>
Duration	Ongoing
Role of organisation in	Member of the SMART Partnership

<p>project</p> <p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p><b>Aim:</b> The “SMART Approach” is designed to use law enforcement monitoring data to improve anti-poaching efforts and wider conservation area management effectiveness in established conservation areas and management zones.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The objective of using SMART is to make it possible to collect, store, communicate and evaluate data on patrol efforts (e.g. time spent on patrols, areas visited and distances covered), patrol results (e.g. snares removed, arrests made) and threat-levels. When effectively used to create and sustain information flows between ranger teams, analysts and conservation managers, the SMART approach can help to substantially improve protection of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The outcome of using SMART at these sites includes improved morale of rangers and community scouts and improved effectiveness of law enforcement effort, which ultimately reduces threats at site level.</li> <li>2. SMART software is being implemented in more than 120 conservation areas in 27 countries worldwide and is rapidly becoming the global standard for law enforcement monitoring and management.</li> <li>3. SMART is also being successfully deployed across ZSL sites around the world, including Berbak NP in Indonesia and in the Kuku Group Ranch to the West of the TCA.</li> </ol> <p><i>SMART was developed by a range of field based conservation NGOs including the Zoological Society of London, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, Frankfurt Zoological Society, North Carolina Zoo, CITES MIKE, and Panthera.</i></p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Olivia Needham (ZSL SMART manager)</p> <p>Raj Amin (ZSL Technical Lead)</p>

<p>Contract/ Project 3 Title</p>	<p>Instant Wild (IW) development and pilot deployment</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	<p>£</p>
<p>Duration</p>	<p>2 years (July 2013 - July 2015)</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>Project lead</p>
<p>Brief summary of the</p>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p>

<p>aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>IW incorporated into Kenya Wildlife Service's anti-poaching activities within Tsavo West NP.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a robust and covert surveillance system that will provide real time alerts to rangers to support anti-poaching operations</li> <li>2. Overcome the limitations of using mobile networks to transmit data through satellite connected remote sensing devices</li> <li>3. Provide rigorous on-site training for rangers on the deployment and use of camouflaging tactics for the IW system;</li> <li>4. Prove the efficacy of using IW in preventing illegal wildlife poaching and in successfully prosecuting criminal syndicates active in deployment areas.</li> </ol> <p><b>Outcomes (project in progress):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. System design and manufacture complete. Successful deployment of ground sensors in Tsavo West in May 2014. Kenya Wildlife Service rangers received in-field training and the ground sensors are now used as part of day to day anti-poaching efforts. By October 2014, 75 IW camera traps and 60 ground sensors will be deployed in Tsavo West NP.</li> <li>2. ZSL deployed the IW System in Antarctica in January 2014 to remotely monitor Adeline penguin colonies. The technology is currently fully functional, sending twelve images a day back to the UK in order for scientists to monitor the colonies and daily environmental conditions.</li> </ol>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Jamie McCallum (ZSL Senior Programme Adviser)</p>

## 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.

<p><b>Lead Organisation name:</b></p>	<p><b>Zoological Society of London</b></p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.zsl.org">www.zsl.org</a></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Role: Project manager</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> 1. deliver technical capacity to the Manyani Academy instructors on new law enforcement technologies and tools; 2. project development for trialling IW system in collaboration with Seven Technologies Group (7TG); 3. training in rhino monitoring, law enforcement tools (both within the TCA) and IW (Tsavo East National Park only) in collaboration with ZSL, 7TG and KWS; 4. Coordination of all partner organisations to ensure project aim is achieved; 5. budget management and administration; 6. conservation expertise and in-country technical support; and 7. leading implementation of Rhino Impact Bond in partnership with Kenyan government and UNDP-GEF.</p> <p><b>Capacity to engage:</b> ZSL has a history of delivering technical capacity to projects and conservation organisations, including to KWS. ZSL is one of the leading conservation organisations developing advanced conservation technology solutions and building capacity among key partners to deliver on the ground impact. ZSL has secured co-financing from the UNDP-GEF to pilot Rhino Impact Bonds with United for Wildlife and other partners in priority rhino areas such as the TCA.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b>	<b>Kenya Wildlife Service</b>
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.kws.org">www.kws.org</a>



<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Role: System user and trainers</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> 1. identify training needs in collaboration with ZSL; 2. provide Manyani instructors and identified rhino monitoring trainers (from all three PAs of the TCA) to receive training; 3. manage the integration of new training tools into current training practices; 4. provide guidance on system deployment locations (i.e. key threat points within Tsavo East NP); 5. use and implementation of the system for anti-poaching and surveillance purposes; 6. management and maintenance of systems; and 7. deliver further rhino monitoring training to other rhino sites.</p> <p><b>Capacity to engage:</b> KWS is the national wildlife agency, responsible for protecting Kenya's protected areas. KWS established their law enforcement training academy at Manyani in 1990. Manyani's mandate is to provide training to all levels within KWS and assist in offering training to other conservation stakeholders, including National Reserves, private and communal conservancies, the Kenya Forest Service and the Kenya Airport Authority. Over 6,000 trainees have graduated from Manyani, averaging approximately 250 trainees a year.</p> <p>Within the TCA, training will be provided to 120 rangers focused within the rhino areas. At the culmination of the project, a vehicle will be given to the new rhino sanctuary in Tsavo East National Park for the sole purpose of reacting to IW alarms.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p><b>BigLife Foundation</b></p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.biglife.org">www.biglife.org</a></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Role: System user</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> 1. receive training alongside Chyulu Hills National Park staff in new law enforcement tools to operate within the Chyulu Hills National Park of the TCA.</p> <p><b>Capacity to engage:</b> KWS and BigLife collaborate on the monitoring and protection of the black rhino population of the Chyulu Hills National Park, within the TCA.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p><b>Equilibrium Research</b></p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.equilibriumresearch.com">www.equilibriumresearch.com</a></p>
<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Role: Protected Area Management Effectiveness assessment</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> 1. support KWS rhinoceros site managers to conduct standardised management effectiveness gap analyses to highlight specific weaknesses in the enforcement and rhinoceros protection systems, providing a basis for enhancing training of enforcement personnel.</p> <p><b>Capacity to engage:</b> Equilibrium Research sit on the IUCN's expert World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). They have over 20 years of providing technical assistance to protected areas. Equilibrium Research have developed the WCPA Best Practice Series Evaluating Effectiveness: A Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas, and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) which is used by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility and WWF to track the management effectiveness of their protected area portfolio.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<b>Partner Name:</b>	<b>Seven Technologies Group (7TG)</b>
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.seventechgroup.com">www.seventechgroup.com</a>
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b>	<p><b>Role:</b> System design partner, manufacturer, training and deployment authority</p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> 1. production of high quality IW systems; 2. development and deployment of on-site training; and 3. continued operational support.</p> <p><b>Capacity to engage:</b> 7TG has a successful track record with over 30 years' experience in the design, development, manufacture and integration of remote rugged sensing and monitoring systems for use in the most challenging environments. 7TG is one of the partners on the IW project to provide a covertly deployable technical early warning system to provide real time alerts to rangers to support anti-poaching operations. 7TG are specialists in the field of operational training with experience of deploying technical surveillance systems in global conflict zones.</p>
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

## 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.

<b>Name (First name, Surname)</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>% time on project</b>	<b>1 page CV attached?</b>
Chris Gordon	Project Leader, ZSL	30	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Craig Bruce	Technical Adviser, ZSL	10	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Raj Amin	Technical Adviser, ZSL	15	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
To Be Employed	Project Manager, ZSL	100	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Olivia Needham	Instant Wild Administrator, ZSL	10	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sarah Thomas	Head of Discovery and Learning, ZSL	5	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Linus Kariuki	Rhino Coordinator, KWS	10	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Cedric Khayale	Senior Scientist, Tsavo West National Park, KWS	30	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Richard Bonham	Director, BigLife	5	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sue Stolton	Protected Area Management Effectiveness Trainer, Equilibrium Research	5	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
John Kendrick	Instant Wild trainer, 7TG	20	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.

Eastern black rhinoceros ( <i>Diceros bicornis michaeli</i> ), Critically Endangered	African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> ), Vulnerable
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## 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)

Demand for rhino horn, resulting in poaching, continues to be the major threat to the Critically Endangered Eastern black rhino. During the 1970s and 80s, rhino and elephant numbers in Africa declined drastically. In Kenya alone, black rhino dropped from 20,000 to less than 300. Their numbers have been steadily rising over the past two decades but once again, Africa faces rampant elephant and rhino poaching. In 2013, Kenya lost 59 rhino to poaching, up from 30 in 2012. With approximately 650 black rhino remaining, these losses are unsustainable. Elephant poaching in Kenya has also been rising over the past five years. This project addresses two key problems facing Kenya in its efforts to tackle wildlife crime:

*Inadequate financial resources.* The Government of Kenya, through KWS, is fully committed to securing the long term future of black rhino, and significant resources are being put in place, including a 400-strong ranger force dedicated to rhino protection, but more is required. The funding for the National Rhino Programme is dependent on gate revenues and the current security concerns have dramatically impacted upon operational budgets. KWS is currently not financially self-sustaining and at times some activities are not undertaken due to financial constraints. KWS's protected area (PA) management budget is c. US\$/year, with c. US\$/year per PA on rhino-related activities.

*Lack of capacity.* There is a need to improve law enforcement and rhino monitoring capacity. Kenya has in place a law enforcement training academy for government, private and communal wildlife rangers, officers and wardens. This institute lacks up-to-date knowledge on some of the latest law enforcement technologies and methodologies, e.g. adaptive patrol monitoring and evaluation tools and real-time surveillance. This results in a lack of capacity among instructors and frontline rangers. KWS has varying capacity for rhino monitoring at different sites.

[300 words]

## 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 TCA has been proposed by KWS as a pilot site for a Rhino Impact Bond (2015-2017; co-funded by UNDP-GEF and The Royal Foundation) to provide long-term financing to support site-level protection and management at globally-important rhino sites. Training for law enforcement and rhino monitoring personnel are a key gap identified by KWS as needing support in the pilot bond. Hence, this IWT CF-funded project will enable ZSL to leverage significant GEF funds for implementation of the pilot bond in the TCA.

This project contributes to KWS's 2012-2016 Rhino Conservation and Management Strategy's (RCMS's) six strategic objectives (SOs): 1. protection and law enforcement; 2. monitoring for management; 3. biological management; 4. population expansion; 5. awareness and public support; and 6. coordination and capacity.

The current RCMS builds on the 2007-2011 RCMS, which was produced as an output from a previous UK Government-funded KWS-ZSL project (2003-2006), which built capacity and systems within the Kenyan Rhino Conservation Programme through: 1. training field personnel; 2. producing regular rhino status and threats reports; and 3. assessing rhino habitats and carrying capacities for habitat management. By the end of the project, rhino numbers had increased at a rate exceeding the strategic 5% target. However, the past four years have seen increasing threats and rhino poaching. There is an urgent need to enhance capacity and systems to counter these threats through the following approaches:

**Stage One:** Carry out a management effectiveness self-assessment of the TCA, making use of the over-arching SOs, but with a focus on site-level Management Effectiveness Criteria (MEC), and picking out gaps in protection, law enforcement, monitoring and management systems that could be addressed with enhanced training and up-scaled financing (via the Rhino Impact Bond). This will be conducted by ZSL, KWS, and Equilibrium Research, and will be coordinated with piloting of IUCN's Green List of Well-Managed Protected Areas (GLPA). The GLPA honours protected areas which meet a defined standard including conservation objectives, management effectiveness and governance. The MEC assessment will be repeated at interim and final project stages as part of the project's M&E process.

**Stage Two:** Conduct an evaluation of rhino monitoring capacity in TCA, and all KWS rhino sites. Working with a selected group of rhino monitoring 'trainers', ensure that all trainers have full understanding of existing rhino monitoring tools. ZSL will provide training on new rhino monitoring technologies. This will build upon the training that was delivered as part of the 2003-2006 UK-funded project. These trainers will then expand this knowledge into all KWS rhino sites. Training will deliver the necessary MEC / standards within the TCA that were identified as gaps during Stage One.

**Stage Three:** ZSL and KWS, including key Manyani personnel, will identify the training needs to implement new law enforcement technologies and tools. Where relevant, Kenya's Department of Justice will be consulted to ensure all new wildlife crime training is relevant to the Kenyan judicial system. New training will likely focus on: 1. intelligence gathering; 2. developing intelligence networks; 3. law enforcement monitoring software; 4. crime scene protocols; 5. evidence gathering and logging for successful prosecution. Training will be tailored to different user levels to ensure relevance to target audiences. Training will deliver the necessary MEC / standards within the TCA that were identified as gaps during Stage One.

**Stage Four:** ZSL will run the initial ‘Training of Trainers’ courses for Manyani Law Enforcement Academy Instructors. ZSL will conduct training on law enforcement monitoring and evaluation, with the ZSL technical team providing training on intelligence gathering and crime scene protocols directly to KWS’ intelligence and investigation personnel. With this approach, Manyani will be given the staff capacity, the course materials and the training aids to ensure this capacity becomes a sustainable integrated part of KWS’ operations.

**Stage Five:** ZSL and KWS will ensure that KWS and Biglife rangers, in all three protected areas within the TCA have received these new trainings, ensuring MEC are met. These new tools will measure, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement, intelligence gathering and prosecution effectiveness. Implementation support will also involve providing rangers with the necessary equipment including GPS units and PDAs for data collection.

**Stage Six:** ZSL and 7TG will provide IW surveillance equipment to the new rhino sanctuary at Tsavo East National Park (TENP). This Sanctuary will be operational by December 2014, and will be stocked with an initial 20 black rhino. IW surveillance solutions will at that point be providing intelligence for two rhino populations of the TCA, comprising over 10% of Kenya’s black rhinos. More information on IW can be found below.

### **Instant Wild**

ZSL developed the IW system in collaboration with 7TG and Cambridge Consultants. IW is a real-time remote surveillance system, which helps protected area managers identify illegal activity through a range of sensors that detect human presence. A single system comprises an Iridium central node, which is remotely linked to five cameras, two magnetic and two seismic triggers (for situational awareness of illegal movements). The equipment utilises the Iridium satellite network and a dedicated server provision to process, store and present data. The system has been rigorously trialled and tested by ZSL’s technical partners with field implementation underway in Tsavo West National Park (within the TCA), in partnership with KWS. This proposal would upscale the use of seven full IW systems and five commercially-available unmanned ground sensor (UGS) systems in TENP.

7TG will deliver a training package during deployment. A thorough Training Needs Analysis (TNA) will identify Tactical and Technical training requirements. 7TG will provide a “Training of Trainers” course for officers and rangers that will allow these individuals to be independently capable of deployment, fault-finding and rectification. An annual 5-day refresher training is included within an operational support package. 7TG will provide operational support to cover the support costs for any repairs that may occur outside the warranty period, allowing for the IW fleet to remain operational.

[978 words]

## **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)

As one of the 'Big Five', rhinos are a vital source of tourism revenue for Kenya; in 2012, tourism contributed 12.5% of Kenya's GDP, with 70% of tourism revenue coming from wildlife. The improved enforcement capacity built by this project will benefit wildlife tourism operations in the TCA, providing jobs for local people. This project will monitor gate revenue and tourism bed nights within the TCA to determine benefits.

KWS will benefit by having well trained and motivated instructors, rangers and officers. All employees of KWS who receive capacity through the Manyani Academy are Kenyans, thus improving capacity in country for effective protected area management. Training the trainers at Manyani will ensure capacity is ultimately delivered to thousands of individuals. Such training will also help to improve ranger safety in the field. Any other private and community organisations that send their employees to Manyani will also benefit from this project in the same way. This project will monitor the number of individuals who successfully complete each course provided by Manyani.

Training of BigLife rangers in the Chyulu Hills will provide increased capacity and knowledge to the indigenous Maasai people of this area. This project will monitor the number of local persons who receive capacity benefits from this training.

KWS is establishing a new rhino sanctuary at TENP, which is expected to be operational by the end of 2014. In the face of escalating pressures on black rhino populations, this sanctuary will be vital for the protection of this species. It is essential that the highest security measures are put in place. Effective patrolling, intelligence gathering and continual monitoring of the rhinos in the sanctuary is priority, therefore with the implementation of law enforcement monitoring technologies and the deployment of the IW system we will be instating a high level of security. KWS will benefit by having enhanced and effective security measures in place from the inception of the sanctuary. MEC analysis will gauge the success of these new systems.

[329 words]

## 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)

As of 2013, Kenya conserved 79% of the Critically Endangered Eastern black rhino. Due to its size (the TCA comprises 51% of Kenya's protected areas) and suitable habitat, KWS considers the TCA to be the most critical area to secure a large viable population of black rhinos in future, since most of Kenya's enclosed rhino sanctuaries have attained their estimated carrying capacities and therefore constantly require translocation. Success of the TCA as a recipient site for surplus rhinos from overstocked populations would significantly contribute to Kenya's vision of at least 2,000 black rhinos in the wild (from the current c.650). This depends on adequately trained and equipped enforcement personnel.

Increased capacity of Manyani Academy, combined with the use of innovative technologies, will result in better protection for rhinos and elephants in the TCA and



across the country, through more effective law enforcement delivered via trained rangers. This will ultimately (but not necessarily immediately) result in a reduction in poaching. In the TCA, we expect to see the recovery of rhino numbers at over 4% growth per annum. This project will enhance protection of 18% of Kenya's black rhinos, and has additional benefits for elephants that utilise these protected areas.

[199 words]

## 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)

Training of new law enforcement technologies will be integrated into Manyani's training systems, providing an institutional legacy for the project. Working with national agencies ensures ongoing training. Manyani will have the necessary instructor capacity and training aids to ensure new tools are taught to future participants.

Targeted deployment of law enforcement tools will be fully integrated into KWS and BigLife anti-poaching activities within the TCA, including the provision of necessary equipment and sustainable power provisioning, such as solar panels and rechargeable batteries.

The 7TG training for IW delivery will train the trainers. By retraining annually, 7TG can ensure technical and tactical lessons have been assimilated and employed correctly. This will confirm that practices are embedded and that new staff are well trained on the use and implementation of IW.

ZSL will continue to work with KWS to manage the ongoing cost of IW, which include server provision and airtime costs. ZSL is committed to continue to support KWS in finding funding for these costs. Our aim is to secure ongoing funding through the development of a full scale Rhino Impact Bond, a model that is currently being developed with UNDP-GEF through a Medium Size project which will run until 2017.

[200 words]

## 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):

Training in new law enforcement tools will build upon existing knowledge at KWS.

The research and development, and initial deployment of IW was funded through the

Google Impact Award (2013). Expansion of trials into new areas is a new initiative and a natural progression.

The Rhino Impact Bond, which this project will enable, is a new initiative which is currently in the preparation stage (with a UNDP-GEF project preparation grant and Royal Foundation matched funding) and is aiming to commence a Medium Sized GEF project, in Q2 2015.

[88 words]

16. b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes  No

United for Wildlife (of which ZSL is a member) are raising funds to support 200 protected areas globally. While these areas have not been confirmed, the TCA will likely be included, and thus there will likely be additional future funding for training.

WWF are providing KWS with a Forensic laboratory at their Nairobi headquarters: this will include some training on forensic protocols and crime scene analysis.

WWF are applying for an IWT application for supporting rhino conservation in the Maasai Mara National Reserve.

16. c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes  No

ZSL and KWS have applied for £ from the Defra / DfID Darwin Initiative to secure the Chyulu watershed. This project would include some support for law enforcement in Chyulu Hills National Park, and Tsavo West National Park. If successful, this project would commence in April 2015.

ZSL and UNDP have secured USm (£) in co-financing from the GEF to develop the Rhino Impact Bond pilot in up to 5 pilot sites, with the TCA proposed by KWS. Co-financing is a pre-condition of the GEF funding, and thus a grant from the IWT Challenge Fund would help leverage large-scale international funding for the Rhino Impact Bond pilot project (2015-2017). The Royal Foundation has provided initial seed funding of \$k (£k) with a commitment to supporting the project, through its convening role, to secure matched funding for the GEF co-funded pilot phase. Co-financing commitments are expected in Q1 2015. ZSL has also applied to the Segre Foundation and Germany's International Climate Initiative for co-financing for the Rhino Impact Bond pilot project, with results expected in Q3 and Q4 2014, respectively.

## 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:

GEF £(depends on securing co-financing, e.g. from IWT Challenge Fund). These funds are not included in the project budget as activities are still being finalised. The overall Rhino Bond project budget will be approximately \$ This project is an integral subset of the wider Rhino Bond.

Royal Foundation £

#### 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
03/07/2014			
15/06/2014			
01/08/2014			
26/06/2014			

28/07/2014			
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## 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)

Training of trainers, such as proposed at Manyani, for rhino monitoring trainers, and for IW deployment, ensures the buy in of new law enforcement tools and technologies, and the integration of these methodologies into government operations across the protected area network of Kenya. In addition, many community and private conservation organisations in Kenya use Manyani to provide training to their rangers. This allows for coordination and standardisation of law enforcement activities across the country, which helps to meet national targets as outlined in the RCMS.

The management effectiveness self-assessment in the TCA, and the evaluation of KWS' rhino monitoring programmes, will identify key gaps in the site-level adaptive management system, including enforcement. The site-based training provided will be targeted to fill these gaps, thereby using the funds where they will have most impact. Overall, securing the TCA with more effective enforcement will create a secure site for rhinos which will help facilitate an increase in the local and National rhino population. This approach using standardised criteria creates a far more strategic and effective approach to solving conservation challenges and encourages a constant push to more effective adaptive management. It highlights quickly and clearly where interventions are necessary.

[197 words]

## 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)

ZSL has a long standing relationship with KWS. ZSL has secured KWS support and engagement to operate within National protected areas.

Identifying training needs will be a collaborative process involving KWS, the Department of Justice, and external expertise.

The project team recognises the value of local knowledge and methods and how these complement new law enforcement tools.

Legal obligations within Kenya for IW development have been met – the required radio frequency licences have been secured from the Communications Commission of Kenya.

The project team have a duty to take care of the health and safety of all their employees. Employee Health and Safety policies will be followed throughout. The project team are committed to a safe working environment and safe work practices to ensure the safety of employees. It is the project's team policy to do all that is reasonably practicable to prevent personal injury and damage to property, and to protect everyone from foreseeable work hazards.

A full health and safety induction is given immediately on commencement of joining the project team. At the start of the project, a safety meeting will be held and a hazard log drawn up. This will then be reviewed during the lifecycle of the project to ensure everything is captured and that any hazards have been closed out, if possible.

[217 words]

## 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)

Whenever possible, outputs from this project will be made freely available to the public via ZSL and project partners' websites, conservation forums, and social media platforms (e.g. Twitter, Facebook). The project will feature on dedicated pages on the ZSL website under the Kenya and Illegal Wildlife Trade sections, which will remain beyond the project duration.

As a major initiative of United for Wildlife (UFW), we also envisage the Rhino Impact Bond, of which this project is integral to, to be a very high profile project and all lessons learned including the financial structure of the Bond and management effectiveness guidelines, will also be fully accessible to the public via the ZSL website, the UFW website and if agreed the UNDP / GEF websites.

Due to the sensitive nature of law enforcement, the rhino poaching crisis and the need for covert operations, details of training materials will not be open-access, though will be fully shared with KWS and Kenyan Government.

Real-time data from IW surveillance systems, which detect both human and rhino presence, are also sensitive. Consequently, these data will not be open access, but again fully accessible to key individuals within the security team at KWS.

All project funding will be acknowledged on each outreach platform and financial audits made available on the ZSL project page. Where possible Defra IWT Challenge Fund will be acknowledged on non-written outreach and media communication. DFID's Open and Enhanced Access Research Policy will be used as a guide for project outputs not mentioned here. [250 words]

## 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)

Rhino numbers increase, and illegal wildlife trade in rhino products in Kenya is restricted through effective enforcement, sustained financing and opportunities for local involvement in wildlife-related employment.

[27 words]

#### 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)

Enhanced, effective training of Kenya Wildlife Service law enforcement, and rhino monitoring personnel, combined with deployment of real-time surveillance and monitoring systems, will advance intelligence gathering, law enforcement effectiveness, and monitoring of rhino populations, leading to increased number of prosecutions, reduced poaching, and ultimately increased rhino numbers. Focused implementation of

this training in key black rhino strongholds within the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) will provide necessary enabling conditions for long-term investment through Rhino Impact Bonds.

[75 words]

### 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	All Manyani Instructors have full working knowledge of new law enforcement tools, and are training with these tools by March 2016.
Indicator 2	All rhino monitoring trainers have full working knowledge of rhino monitoring tools, and are training with these tools by March 2016.
Indicator 3	Increased detection of poachers in the TCA by 10% from April 2015 to March 2016, and by a further 30% to March 2017.
Indicator 4	Increased arrest of poachers in the TCA by 10% from April 2015 to March 2016, and by a further 30% to March 2017.
Indicator 5	Increase in successful convictions from TCA arrests by 10% from April 2015 to March 2016, and by a further 30% to March 2017.
Indicator 6	Increase of 5% in rhino population in Tsavo Conservation Area from March 2016 to March 2017.
Indicator 7	Increased sense of security amongst local communities, with an increased level of trust towards local law enforcement agencies and perceptions that corruption has decreased

### 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	Report on “training of trainers” courses held at Manyani, including names of all the Instructors who attended each course.
Indicator 2	Report on “training of trainers” courses for rhino monitoring, including names of all the trainers who attended the course.
Indicator 3	Patrol monitoring reports produced by management via law enforcement monitoring and evaluation tool, data collected by ranger patrols. All image and sensor data from IW will be analysed through the IW system database. All patrols sent out based on intelligence from the IW system will be reported on an incident basis. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be submitted. Management will use reports to inform future adaptive enforcement on a monthly basis.

Indicator 4	Patrol monitoring reports produced by management, data collected by ranger patrols. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be submitted. Management will use reports to inform future adaptive enforcement on a monthly basis.
Indicator 5	Patrol monitoring reports produced by management, data collected by ranger patrols. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be submitted.
Indicator 6	KWS rhino status reports will detail population growth within the TCA for the project period.
Indicator 7	Analysis of community questionnaire surveys at project start and close will detail changes in community perceptions.

### 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	Manyani Academy does not experience a complete overhaul of Instructors post-training on new curriculums.
Assumption 2	The rhino monitoring trainers do not all leave KWS.
Assumption 3	Ranger platoons in the TCA are not transferred out of the area post-training on new law enforcement tools.
Assumption 4	IW systems are correctly deployed at key threat points within the TENP rhino sanctuary. Rangers maintain and manage the IW systems including changing batteries.
Assumption 5	Rhino population in the TCA does not experience any disease outbreaks.

### 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	Management effectiveness gaps assessed to define the training needs for enforcement personnel in the TCA.
Output 2	Evaluations of rhino monitoring programmes and “trainer” knowledge to establish a revised rhino monitoring programme.
Output 3	All Manyani Instructors and rhino monitoring “trainers” have received “train the trainer” courses on new law enforcement technologies and tools, and on rhino monitoring tools, respectively.
Output 4	An assessment plan is in place which ensures Manyani graduates and rhino monitors have the knowledge and skills to deliver new tools at site.
Output 5	All new training tools have been taught and implemented in all platoons



	of the Tsavo Conservation Area, prioritising those four platoons with a rhino specific focus.
Output 6	Seven IW systems functioning effectively in Tsavo East Rhino Sanctuary with high priority data being sent in real time to rangers so they can react accordingly. Rangers properly trained to use and maintain the equipment with access to operational support when required.
Output 7	Benefits to local communities around the TCA rhino areas are monitored to ensure that the impacts of activities are reaching the community, specifically through enhanced security, reduced corruption and a level of trust towards the local law enforcement agencies.

## 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).

<b>Output 1:</b> Management effectiveness gaps assessed to define the training needs for enforcement personnel in the TCA.	
Indicator 1.1	MEC assessments demonstrate management effectiveness gaps after initial assessment by May 2015.
Indicator 1.2	MEC assessments at project interim (March 2016) and project end (March 2017) demonstrate diminishing effectiveness gaps from baseline assessment.

<b>Output 2:</b> Evaluations of rhino monitoring programmes and “trainer” knowledge to establish a revised rhino monitoring programme.	
Indicator 2.1	Collaborative evaluation of current rhino monitoring tools, and rhino monitoring capacity at all KWS rhino sites have been conducted by ZSL and KWS before June 2015, to identify training needs.
Indicator 2.2	Assessments of knowledge of identified rhino monitoring “trainers” have been completed before June 2015, to identify training needs.

<b>Output 3:</b> All Manyani Instructors and rhino monitoring “trainers” have received “train the trainer” courses on new law enforcement technologies and tools, and on rhino monitoring tools, respectively.	
Indicator 3.1	KWS and ZSL have conducted a training needs assessment to identify the new law enforcement technologies that will be provided to Manyani Instructors by June 2015.
Indicator 3.2	4-6 weeks training provided to all Manyani instructors, to include all female instructors where applicable, on the new technologies by October 2015
Indicator 3.3	4 weeks training provided to all rhino monitoring trainers, to include all female trainers where applicable, on the existing and new rhino monitoring tools by October 2015.

<b>Output 4:</b> An assessment plan is in place which ensures Manyani graduates and rhino monitors have the knowledge and skills to deliver new tools at site.	
Indicator 4.1	100% of graduates (including a 75:25 male:female ratio) meet the required level of knowledge, skills and values to deliver these tools.
Indicator 4.2	

<b>Output 5:</b> All new training tools have been taught and implemented in all platoons of the Tsavo Conservation Area, prioritising those four platoons with a rhino specific focus.	
Indicator 5.1	4 weeks training provided to all TCA platoons on the new law enforcement tools by March 2016 (baseline= zero), including female rangers if available.
Indicator 5.2	New law enforcement tools are being implemented by platoons in the field by March 2016.
Indicator 5.3	Monthly reports are being produced on law enforcement effort and results by June 2016.

<b>Output 6:</b> Seven IW systems functioning effectively in Tsavo East Rhino Sanctuary with high priority data being sent in real time to rangers so they can react accordingly. Rangers properly trained to use and maintain the equipment with access to operational support when required.	
Indicator 6.1	Two weeks of training provided to Tsavo East Rhino Sanctuary rangers, to include all female rangers responsible for protection of the rhino sanctuary, in the setup and use of IW by August 2015 (baseline = zero).
Indicator 6.2	100% of images taken of humans are sent as high priority to the responsible party (baseline = zero).
Indicator 6.3	All IW systems are operational and deployed at Project End.

<b>Output 7:</b> Benefits to local communities around the TCA rhino areas are monitored to ensure that the impacts of activities are reaching the community, specifically through enhanced security, reduced corruption and a level of trust towards the local law enforcement agencies.	
Indicator 7.1	Social surveys at project close demonstrate a positive change in attitude to security, corruption and trust (baseline = first 6 months of project).

## 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	MEC analysis reports
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Indicator 2	Rhino monitoring analysis reports
Indicator 3	KWS and ZSL deployment and training reports
Indicator 4	Analysis report of graduate evaluation forms.
Indicator 5	KWS and ZSL deployment and training reports, Monitoring and Evaluation quarterly reports
Indicator 6	ZSL and 7TG deployment and training reports
Indicator 7	Questionnaire survey reports

## 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	Manyani Academy does not experience a complete overhaul of Instructors post-training on new curriculums.
Assumption 2	Ranger platoons in Tsavo Conservation Area are not transferred out of the TCA post-training on new law enforcement tools.
Assumption 3	IW systems are correctly deployed at key threat points within the Tsavo East Sanctuary. Rangers maintain and manage the IW systems including changing batteries.

## 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.

<b>Output 1:</b> Management effectiveness gaps assessed to define the training needs for enforcement personnel in the TCA.	
Activity 1.1	Management effectiveness criteria socialised with site managers
Activity 1.2	Site managers carry out self-assessment workshop facilitated by project team and with external expert support. Workshops will be conducted at project start, project interim and project end.

<b>Output 2:</b> Evaluations of rhino monitoring programmes and “trainer” knowledge to establish a revised rhino monitoring programme.	
Activity 2.1	Site by site evaluation of standards of rhino monitoring capacity conducted by KWS and ZSL.
Activity 2.2	Current rhino monitoring protocols are assessed by KWS and ZSL to identify gaps and new tools to introduce.
Activity 2.3	Assessments of the identified rhino monitoring “trainers” against knowledge of current rhino monitoring protocols.

<b>Output 3:</b> All Manyani Instructors and rhino monitoring “trainers” have received “train the trainer” courses on new law enforcement technologies and tools, and on rhino	
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	monitoring tools, respectively.
Activity 3.1	Training needs assessment of new law enforcement technologies on offer. Training will complement course curriculums.
Activity 3.2	All Manyani Instructors attend a “Training of Trainers” on the new law enforcement technologies and tools.
Activity 3.3	All identified rhino monitoring “trainers” attend a “Training of Trainers” on existing rhino protocols, and on new rhino monitoring tools.
Activity 3.4	Rhino monitoring “trainers” run training courses to ensure this knowledge is passed to rhino monitors at all KWS rhino sites.

<b>Output 4:</b> An assessment plan is in place which ensures Manyani graduates have the knowledge, skills and values as described in the intended outcomes of the curriculum.	
Activity 4.1	Assessment questionnaires have been designed.
Activity 4.2	Questionnaires are completed by all course graduates. Course graduates include all female rangers that are attending the basic ranger training at the law enforcement academy.
Activity 4.3	Questionnaires are analysed quarterly to analyse effectiveness of teaching.

<b>Output 5:</b> All new training tools have been taught and implemented in all platoons of the Tsavo Conservation Area, prioritising those four platoons with a rhino specific focus.	
Activity 5.1	Equipment for implementation in each platoon has been delivered.
Activity 5.2	Identified officers / rangers within the TCA have attended a training course run by Manyani Instructors on the use of all the new course materials. Gender equality policies will be strictly adhered to, to ensure that a minimum number of women in these platoons have received this training.
Activity 5.3	ZSL provides continued support in all areas of the TCA.

<b>Output 6:</b> Seven IW systems functioning effectively in Tsavo East Rhino Sanctuary with high priority data being sent in real time to rangers so they can react accordingly. Rangers properly trained to use and maintain the equipment with access to operational support when required.	
Activity 6.1	Deployment of seven IW systems and five unmanned ground sensor systems (UGS) in Tsavo East National Park Rhino Sanctuary.
Activity 6.2	An in-depth analysis of threat hotspots and key sites for IW deployments are identified.
Activity 6.3	Identified staff at the rhino sanctuary attend a ‘Training of Trainers’ on the use and deployment of IW systems. Training is given jointly by ZSL and 7TG. The project team will ensure that a minimum number of female staff are selected for training on the IW systems.
Activity 6.4	Maintenance checks of the systems takes place on a bi-monthly basis, carried out by KWS and ZSL when necessary, to ensure the long-term functionality of the system.
Activity 6.5	Quarterly review on effectiveness of IW systems to provide real-time alerts to rangers.

**Output 7:** Benefits to local communities around the TCA rhino areas are monitored to

	ensure that the impacts of activities are reaching the community, specifically through enhanced security, reduced corruption and a level of trust towards the local law enforcement agencies.
Activity 7.1	Questionnaire survey has been designed to test community perception of security, corruption and trust of local law enforcement agencies.
Activity 7.2	Questionnaires are delivered to the three major communities surrounding rhino areas at the start and close of project. Questionnaires are delivered to an average subset of the community demography, ensuring that gender equality is acknowledged.
Activity 7.3	Questionnaire surveys are compared to analyse the effectiveness of the intervention in supporting local people.

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			■											
1.2			■											
Output 2														
2.1			■	■										
2.2			■	■										
2.3			■	■										
Output 3														
3.1			■	■										
3.2				■	■									
3.3				■	■									
3.4							■	■	■	■	■			
Output 4														
4.1				■	■									
4.2					■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
4.3					■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Output 5														
5.1					■	■								
5.2					■	■								
5.3						■	■	■	■	■	■			
Output 6														
6.1			■	■										
6.2			■	■										

6.3			■	■										
6.4				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
6.5				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Output 7														
7.1			■											
7.2				■					■					
7.3										■				

### 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)

MEC Analysis within the TCA will provide evaluation of whether gaps in effectiveness are being met over the course of the project.

Manyani graduation records will inform the number of participants to graduate from each course, and which area and organisation this individual works in. Questionnaires will gauge understanding of course materials following graduation.

Quarterly law enforcement monitoring tool reports will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts within the TCA.

Regular analysis of IW alerts, and ranger responses, will evaluate the effectiveness of poacher detection in the rhino sanctuary. This data will be compared against poachers encountered, arrests made, and rhinos poached.

[105 words]

### 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**



# Certification

On behalf of the trustees of The Zoological Society of London  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £499,924 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: <http://www.zsl.org/about-us/zsl-annual-reports>

Name (block capitals)	CHRISTOPHER GORDON
Position in the organisation	Kenya Country Manager

Signed

Date:

6<sup>th</sup> August 2014

## Checklist for submission

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

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.