

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:	WWF South Africa
Address:	[REDACTED]
City and Postcode:	[REDACTED]
Country:	[REDACTED]
Project Leader name:	Dr Joanne Shaw
Email:	[REDACTED]
Phone:	[REDACTED]

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) Protecting wildlife by linking communities and conservation in Mozambique
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01/04/2015		End date: 31/03/2018		Duration: 3 yrs 0 mths	
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request	
£ 0	£ 154,250	£ 96230	£ 104,800	£ 355,280	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 40					

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)

Increased participation in an expanded wildlife-driven economy contributing to sustainable livelihoods and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, with enhanced participation in and attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade.

Increased household security and diversification of sources of income, including from wildlife, in association with improved community governance structures and awareness of new government wildlife legislation, reduces illegal activity relating to rhinos and therefore poaching impacts.

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: Mozambique	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<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)

Our project primarily addresses illegal wildlife trade through contributing to poverty alleviation therefore meeting commitments relating to sustainable livelihoods and economic development under the London Conference Declaration. Specifically these include:

XVII. Recognise the negative impact of illegal wildlife trade on sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

XVIII. Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty. This includes promoting innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities such as community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources such as sustainable agriculture.

XIX. Initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies to enhance support for community led wildlife conservation and to promote retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife, including actions to reduce illegal use of fauna and flora.

XX. Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife.

However, given the complex nature of the challenge necessitating a multi-faceted response, our work also supports commitments relating to awareness about positive new legislation in Mozambique:

XI. Strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions by raising awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime. Dedicated training and increased capacity building are essential tools to achieve this goal.

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7. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1968
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Annual income in FY2013 exceeded GBP ██████████ which was sourced through a number of channels including: Corporate partnerships, memberships, individual supporters, donations and bequests as well as public facing campaigns and fundraising initiatives. The organisation receives funding from the public sector, the WWF Network and also administers five independent trusts.
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	Small Scale Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP)
Contract Value/ Project budget	GBP [REDACTED]
Duration	Current contract is for three years, but the project is longer term.
Role of organisation in project	Project design and co-ordination of its implementation with Multi-stakeholders.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The Small scale Fisheries Improvement Project (SS-FIP) has four key strategic objectives:</p> <p>(1) Improve the understanding of the barriers to sustainability within South Africa's small-scale fishing communities. This would include developing a better understanding of the value of the marine resources targeted by small-scale fisheries as well understanding the current value-chains associated with these resources.</p> <p>(2) Develop a market mechanism, which is both environmentally sustainable and socially equitable, to incentivise the long-term recovery of both small-scale fisheries and the integrity of small-scale fishing communities.</p> <p>(3) Facilitate the successful implementation of the small-scale fisheries policy and the development of effective comanagement structures to ensure the buy-in of small-scale fishing communities to integrated ocean use.</p> <p>(4) Position WWF as a credible organisation within the small-scale sector, both to the small-scale fishing communities and to organisations and government departments working with this sector.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Mkhululi Silandela</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

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Contract/ Project 2 Title	Black Rhino Range Expansion Programme (BRREP)
Contract Value/ Project budget	GBP ██████████
Duration	Total project duration, 2003 to present
Role of organisation in project	Programme management as well as being part of the project team, providing specific expertise and skills
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To help secure existing black rhino source populations in southern Africa •To expand the range of black rhino on southern Africa by bringing in new, secure areas to accommodate them, while trying to increase the number of community stakeholders in black rhino wherever possible; •To introduce new genetic lines of black rhino into the KwaZulu Natal population
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Dr Jacques Flamand</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p>

Contract/ Project 3 Title	South African Renewables Initiative Project
Contract Value/ Project budget	GBP [REDACTED]
Duration	Two years (October 2011 - October 2013)
Role of organisation in project	Project management of this project as well as being part of the core project team providing specific expertise
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The South African Renewables Initiative was a government initiative endorsed by Cabinet through the Industrial Policy Action Plan led by Minister Davies and the Department of Trade and Industry. The objective of SARI was to design and establish the financing arrangements needed to enable a critical mass of renewable initiatives to be developed, without incurring unacceptable incremental cost burdens to South Africa.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Saliem Fakir [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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:	WWF South Africa
Website address:	www.wwf.org.za
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>WWF is a respected independent conservation organisation, with over six million supporters and a global network active in over 120 countries. WWF has recently been designated as a Project Agency of the GEF, which positions it to leverage conservation efforts and support from many quarters. WWF South Africa is a National office within the WWF network. Since 1968, WWF SA has grown to an office of 123 staff with experience in developing and implementing long-term and multi-faceted National projects with a range of Government, private sector and NGO partners and has associated legal, reporting and financial systems in place.</p> <p>As the project lead, WWF SA are responsible for taking the lead on overall project design, development and implementation, as well as ongoing project management. Established technical and support staff and mechanisms are in place to manage and monitor progress. Under the Rhino Programme Manager, WWF SA will provide co-ordination between the partner organisations and all technical and financial reporting on the project as well as financial management of the grant. They will be ultimately responsible for project success and ensuring effective implementation of the monitoring and evaluation, value for money and open access data policy plans.</p>

Partner Name:	Sabie Game Park
Website address:	http://www.sabiegameparkmozambique.co.za/old/home.html

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Sabie Game Park (SGP) is a privately owned nature reserve adjoining the eastern border of the Kruger National Park. The land extends for 40 kilometres along the Lebombo Mountains and the eastern boundary of Kruger Park from the Sabie River in the south to the Massintsontso River in the north.</p> <p>The Park has made good progress with plans for sustainable development of both of the 28,000 hectare Game Park and neighbouring community lands extending to some 453,600 hectares. Significant investments have been made to date into rural infrastructure for the neighbouring Mangalane community, including housing, clinics, schools and water provision.</p> <p>Staff from SGP will liaise with the Mangalane villages as well as manage the relationship with the Mozambique government at provincial, regional and national levels. In addition, they will provide logistical and infrastructure support on the ground. The long-term nature of SGP's private sector investment is vital for the concept's success and the exit strategy for this catalytic phase.</p> <p>SGP currently employs a full-time Reserve Manager who works closely with the Mangalane community and community liaison support. However, there is now a need to upscale and upskill investment into identifying opportunities for economic development and offer sustainable livelihoods.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Southern African Wildlife College</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.wildlifecollege.org.za/</p>

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

The Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) was conceptualized in 1993 and established in 1996 by WWF South Africa in close cooperation with interested and affected parties in southern Africa. The establishment of a Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Unit at SAWC in collaboration with WWF SA and other partners ultimately aims to offer transformational support packages to protected areas which target specific public good outcomes including:

- 1) Improved wildlife and environmental management;**
- 2) Increased income and economic growth;**
- 3) Inclusive governance, including equal and effective participation in key decision making;**
- 4) Equitable benefit sharing.**

In our project, SAWC will be responsible for technical oversight of CBNRM activities around economic development and governance in the area. Since 2013, SAWC CBNRM Unit has been working with Sabie Game Park and the Mangalane villages to develop the reserve and surrounding community as a pilot site to model best practise for the region.

Under the IWT Challenge, governance and economics specialists from SAWC CBNRM Unit would work continue to closely with the existing team and would be joined by external consultants from other disciplines to identify and implement the correct income generation activities for this area.

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Dr Jo Shaw, WWF South Africa	Project Leader	40	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Rodgers Lubilo	Community governance and economic development expertise via the CBNRM Unit at SAWC	10	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Ferdie Terreblanche	Reserve Manager at Sabie Game Park	25	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
To be appointed	Community Liaison at Sabie Game Park	100	

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. White rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum)	2. Black rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis minor)
3.	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)

Our project addresses the impacts of illegal cross-border trade of rhino horn upon white and black rhinoceros in Kruger National Park (KNP) in South Africa. KNP is home to the largest population of white rhino in the world as well one of the largest of black rhinos, but these animals are under serious threat. As of 31st July, 400 rhinos have been killed in KNP in 2014, a loss of nearly two per day. As the largest rhino area in the country with the most numerous rhino population, Kruger is a critical site for ensuring the future of in-situ wild rhinos. According to South African National Parks (SANParks), around 80% of all poaching incursions into KNP come from Mozambique, by people moving across the International boundary on the eastern border. Mozambique is known to act as an important entrepôt for horn sourced from South Africa to move on to markets in Asia.

Resolving these issues requires a multi-faceted approach at a range of different scales. Our work is based with Sabie Game Park (SGP), a private reserve running 40 kilometres along the eastern boundary with KNP and with the five neighbouring villages of the Mangalane community. To some extent, SGP is acting as a buffer between people in Mozambique and the rhinos in KNP. The Mangalane community is recognised as being agriculture-based with very low income, few opportunities for alternative livelihoods and as being disenfranchised with wildlife and conservation. In addition, until the introduction of the new Conservation Areas law in April 2014, there was very little legislation relating to illegal activities with wildlife in Mozambique, making wildlife crimes very difficult to police. We intend to address the threats to rhinos in Kruger by developing alternative wildlife-based sources of income, enhancing community governance structures and increasing awareness of new legislation.

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)

- Situational analysis

Recent surveys of Mangalane community members living around Sabie Game Park found they were disenchanted with wildlife and conservation. Poverty is a very real threat as the agricultural crops grown are not enough to supply food for households throughout the year. Furthermore, cows which are traditionally considered the most important source of wealth, are being sold to ensure the survival of the household during the dry season. Household hunger has been identified as an issue in the several community workshops.

A recent survey funded by WWF into illegal wildlife trade in Mozambique found that although communities should receive significant benefits from conservation areas under government regulations which require the private sector to share 20% of their revenue in practise there were delays. In fact, serious concerns were raised about how these funds are managed and distributed as well as the level of awareness seen in communities about the linkages between conservation areas and these financial benefits. Sabie Game Park can be held as a model that has actively lobbied for distribution of these funds back to the Mangalane community and used the Southern African Wildlife College to put structures in place to enhance community governance.

WWF has a strong history of successful CBNRM Programmes in the Southern African region, primarily in Namibia where the Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE) Programme has developed a very successful model of community conservancies, which give rural people stewardship over wildlife resources. Similar successes were observed through CAMPFIRE programmes in the region, where effective income generation and strong community governance structures were in established.

In April 2014, the Mozambiquan parliament adopted a new law with regard to conservation areas, with the primary purpose of reorganizing the country's management system of these conservation areas. For the first time, this law introduces prison sentences for offences involving protected and endangered species with prison sentences are based on the severity of the offence. When the law comes into effect, prison sentences from eight to twelve years may be applied to offenders who have shot any protected species without a license. Such legislation us viewed as a very positive development, however there are concerns whether there is sufficient awareness to implement the new legislation effectively.

As partners, we believe it is time to catalyse all these engagements to the next level in Mozambique to bring about a shift in attitudes to wildlife and explore the opportunities that the new Law of Conservation Areas introduces with regard to establishing conservation initiatives within the community.

- Methods and materials

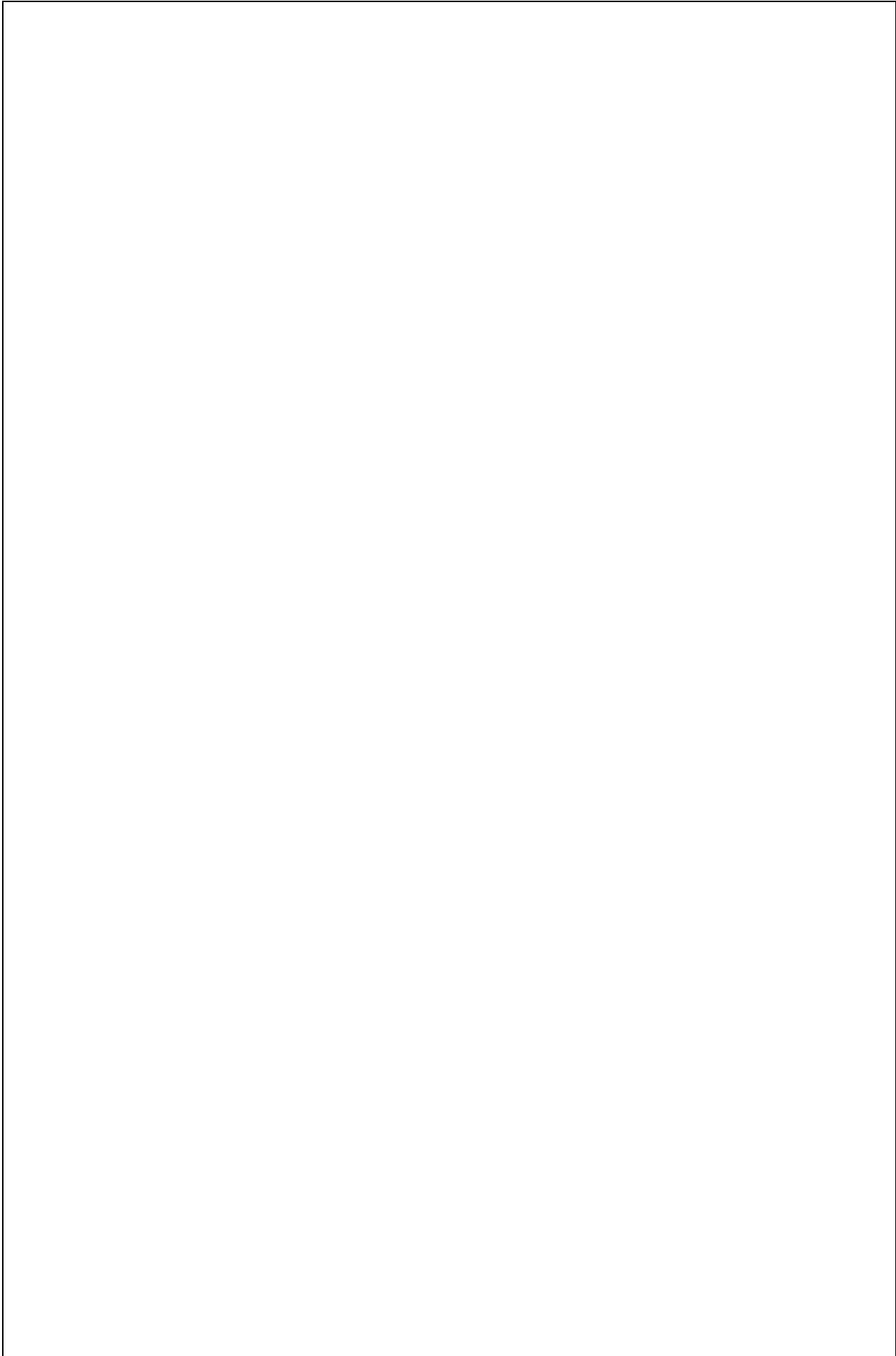
Our theory of change is based on an understanding that people are dependent upon natural resource use in much of Africa. The crux of this project is to use an enabling environment to test new and innovative ideas about effects of multifactorial poverty reduction to impact on species seriously threatened by illegal wildlife trade, with potential to take lessons learned scale later.

Approaches to combatting illegal wildlife trade which are dependent upon purely increasing the costs or potential costs associated with illicit activity, are considered to be less effective and adaptive than those which implicitly consider the benefits which can be obtained. Ultimately, we want to develop a model for wildlife-tourism to benefit communities and therefore reduce illegal activity. Within this over-arching goal is the need to identify a range of opportunities for income generation, both from agriculture development as well as wildlife-based industry. Experienced consultants with proof of successful best practice models implemented in similar situations will be contracted to develop a range of both short-term agricultural and longer-term tourism opportunities. As such, greater involvement by the Mangalane community in natural resource management leading to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods will lay a foundation for reduced criminal activity.

In parallel, community governance needs to be strengthened via the Southern African Wildlife College CBNRM Unit training approach, to ensure active participation and equitable benefits sharing within the Mangalane community, with a particular focus on equitable benefit distribution including the most vulnerable members, including women. Formal committees and regular community meetings will be used to build capacity within the community to monitor and manage income and information. Our project will also increase awareness about the new “Conservation Areas” law in both the community and government structures and develop a mechanism for apprehending and prosecuting illegal wildlife and natural resource activity agreed and implemented between community and private landholders as well as the judiciary and police.

- Project management

Our project builds an exciting new approach upon a group of stakeholders with experience of working in this region. It consists of protected area managers on the ground with strong links to the local community, as well as a renowned training institution. Additional expertise will be brought in from other disciplines on a consulting basis as necessary. As such, the project is managed by a tight group of partners with the specific skills required to meet project outcomes. Our project provides a unique opportunity to capitalise on having the right partners available in an important area at a critical time for rhino conservation whilst also operating as a pilot project to test innovative concepts around community benefits and rural development from wildlife as land use in Mozambique.



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)

- Who are the beneficiaries?

Generally in Southern Africa, communal lands are trapped in a negative cycle of poverty and resource degradation while nearby farmers on private land are able to farm more effectively. This is mostly attributed to private farmers having property rights whereas lack of these rights in communal areas result in potentially rich wildlife opportunities being wasted. It is believed however that should wild resources be made valuable in the communal buffer zone bordering Sabi Game Park through the effective implementation of the proposed transformational training process, local people begin to maximise and retain these benefits and there is a high likelihood that these resources will eventually be better conserved by the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries of this project will be the members of the following five villages of the Mangalane community living in the buffer area adjacent to the Sabi Game Park. According to household data collected during 2013 by SAWC and SGP there are 21 households in Ndindiza village (69 adults), 23 households in Costine village (46 adults), 73 households in Baptine village (201 adults), 75 households in Mavanguana village (264 adults) and 94 households in Mukakaza village (238 adults). Hence, the community involved is well-defined and relatively small.

According to livelihood surveys conducted in 2013 most households in Mangalane rely on agriculture to provide food for the household but yield is typically low. Crops grown are not enough to supply food for the household throughout the year. The large majority of the beneficiaries are farmers and livestock herders and agricultural products are exclusively for home consumption. Cows are considered the most important source of wealth and individuals are reluctant to sell these valuable assets, but when all other income-generating options have been exhausted, cows are sold to ensure the survival of the household. With few other opportunities, many households are forced to sell livestock annually during the dry season when food is scarce. At other times livestock is sold to pay hospital bills, or school fees.

Mozambique is defined as a Low Income country and the beneficiaries of this project are people currently living in poverty. Hunger has been identified as an issue and 20 of the 50 households surveyed reported they experienced hunger. Households that report no annual income and no hunger are generally benefitting from illegal and unreported activities.

- How will benefits be monitored?

Effective governance and monitoring systems are vital for equitable distribution of benefits. The transformational training programme piloted by Southern African Wildlife on site at Sabi Game Park included the following aspects:

(1) Values of wildlife in region (included actual monetary values); (2) Roles, responsibilities and duties of community body and committees; (3) Procedures that should be followed for making decisions, resolving problems; (4) Rules and institutions to abide to in order to receive benefits from protected area resources; (5) Democratically elected committees and village accounts; (6) Participatory budgeting and revenue distribution; (7) Equitable benefit sharing; (8) Spending money accountably and effectively (9) Governance conformance and performance monitoring.

Based on results from 2013 surveys, the members of the Mangalane villages are disenchanted with wildlife and conservation. The community dashboard survey, together with livelihood surveys and micro-financial tracing, are monitoring instruments Southern African Wildlife College will apply during the training process to understand critical issues in micro-governance and livelihoods. Situational Analysis reports collected information from ordinary members of the community on current and future vision which will be incorporated into the transformational process to ensure is taken forward practically.

- How to ensure support reaches most vulnerable community members?

Dashboard data show that the community membership understand elections, but have little knowledge of wildlife and wildlife income, or their rights to money from wildlife. Results demonstrate that there is a clear need to promote participatory decision making and equitable sharing of wildlife benefits from the Sabie Game Park. The transformational training will align with the eight UNESCAP measures of good governance (unescap.org) which include participation, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, responsiveness and effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. The training will specifically focus on the devolution of governance to the general membership and building performance and accountability of Mangalana members beyond leaders and Traditional authorities. Building capacity of government and Sabi Game Park officials to monitor conformance and ensure flow of benefits upward through the community will also be a focal component of the training. Training therefore will gradually build solid village based governance systems and constitutions that allow benefits to be shared by the most vulnerable members, and essentially preventing elite capture.

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)

Rhino poaching throughout South Africa has increased dramatically every year since 2006. On the border of Kruger National Park, Sabie Game Park and the associated Mangalane community are close to the largest white rhino populations in the world which is also experiencing very high rates of rhino poaching. Our project will work in a key buffer area to reduce the involvement of Mozambiquans in illegal activity involving rhinos and rhino horn through increasing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, including those which are wildlife-based, effective and equitable distribution of funds through good governance and awareness of the new Conservation Areas law.

A resultant reduction in poaching pressure from Mozambique on white and black rhinos in KNP will allow population numbers to increase and both species to recover. Up to the 1970's, there were vast numbers of black and white rhino found throughout Mozambique; today they have all gone extinct with the exception of a few that occasionally cross the International border into SGP. The ultimate goal of this project will be to stabilise this area to potentially allow future re-introduction and recovery of rhinos in Mozambique.

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)

It is vital that the activities identified in our project reach a stable and sustainable end point to ensure their longevity. In fact, we acknowledge that when working with rural community development it can be detrimental to initiate a project that does not have a clear plan for future sustainability by creating unrealistic expectations and then damaging trust. To guard against this, our project design has ensured that activities and their outcomes be embedded within government, private sector and community structures from the start for long-term viability.

Economic development will be sustained primarily by the communities themselves, in collaboration with Sabie Game Park, as opportunities for agricultural and wildlife based income generation will be assessed for sustainability and ability to be mainstreamed. Similarly, enhanced community governance outcomes will be sustained by internal structures for monitoring and managing finances and resources within members meetings founded on equitable benefit distribution. Wildlife legislation outcomes catalysed by the project will be sustained within communities and government agencies.

Increased capacity and awareness around the three project areas will also play a role in mainstreaming our approach within all stakeholder agencies, both in Mozambique and potentially more broadly in the region, to combat illegal wildlife trade.

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):

Our project is designed as a catalytic new initiative building upon a number of smaller existing activities relating to community development and governance as well as wildlife protection in this area. To date, Sabie Game Park has provided funding for preliminary work by the Southern African Wildlife College to improve governance within the Mangalane community has been funded by. Sabie Game Park have also made significant investments into rural infrastructure, including housing, clinics, schools and water provision. During 2014, WWF South Africa has provided funding for technical expertise in the CBNRM Unit at the Southern

African Wildlife College and there are plans to continue and amplify this approach throughout the region.

However, the growing pressure of illegal killing on rhinos in neighbouring Kruger National Park highlights the urgent need to implement a multi-faceted approach to addressing the challenges at the local level. As such, this project provides a unique opportunity to capitalise on having the right partners available in an important area at a critical time for rhino conservation whilst also operating as a pilot project to test innovative concepts around community benefits and rural development from wildlife as land use in Mozambique.

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

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

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

Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

17. Co-financing

17 a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed: £ [REDACTED]

Total co-financing from WWF SA for salary for Rhino Programme Manager and from SAWC for CBNRM Unit Technical Lead

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
October 2014	WWF Nedbank Green Trust	£ [REDACTED]	We are approaching WWF Nedbank Green Trust for funding for SAWC CBNRM Economist.

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.

Our project represents a good value for money investment by the UK IWT Challenge for a number of reasons. Firstly, WWF is committed to using the resources we have to support the best possible results for people and nature, thus running all operations in a cost effective manner and applying donors' funds according to the highest standards of accountability. Within WWF, value for money is analysed around the 4E framework (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity) to maximise results. In addition, under the WWF South Africa's Procurement policy guidelines, monetary thresholds exist for prudent shopping versus multiple quotations. In line with South African policy, preference is given to suppliers with minimum BBEE (Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment) contribution of level 4 or better.

Secondly, we have considered value for money within project design by building on work that has been proven to deliver in the past with a combination of solid partners already based in the region, making this a cost-effective solution to an urgent challenge. Via Sabie Game Park (SGP), infrastructure is in place to sustain investment on the ground and we have a committed, long-term private sector partner with whom to collaborate in rural community development. As Sabie Game Park is already well-established on the ground there is a good basis from which to make a catalytic move to the next phase of innovation with regards piloting wildlife-based economy solutions to illegal wildlife trade threats. Great potential exists to take successful activities to scale elsewhere in the province, nation and throughout the region. Hence, our project intends maximising efficiency and effectiveness of the funding received, in order to achieve impacts at scale in an important cross-border area for wildlife trade. The adaptive nature of the project design, using best technical expertise with reflexivity from all stakeholders including the community themselves will allow for continual review and revision of actions and activities, thereby increasing effectiveness and value for money outcomes.

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)

Ethical principles adhered to by the IWT Challenge funds align strongly with the guiding principles of WWF South Africa. The organisation strives to be globally relevant, multi-cultural and non-party political. Our project meets all legal and ethical obligations of Mozambique, the UK and South Africa.

Local communities have been and will be involved in the planning and execution of this project, respecting their cultural as well as economic needs. The inclusion of traditional knowledge will complement the best available scientific information, both of which will be used in decision making as well as project monitoring and evaluation. Provision will be made for the protection of rights, privacy and safety of targeted communities and respected in all events and data collection, including household surveys and focus groups. Our project partners

always use Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principles when working with communities.

Legal rigour is applied by WWF SA to the selection and contracting of project consultants, required to complete and abide by the Anti-Fraud and Corruption policy. WWF SA has a policy on Procurement and strives to achieve a fully representative work force, through the setting of transformational targets as well as BBEE (Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment) accreditation requirements for all suppliers. Under South African law, WWF SA is obliged to assume responsibility for the health and safety of WWF staff working on the project. Finally, internal governance processes are stringent in testing strategic alignment of projects within the organisation's broader strategic goals, as well as providing for risk mitigation.

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)

Our project will generate a range of tangible products outputs, intended to further the impact of this work but also of value to stimulate broader uptake of successful project activities by other agencies, stakeholders and academics. The project proposal aligns to DFID's open access policy, aimed at removing price barriers of research outputs in order to improve their availability and visibility to the public. WWF South Africa is committed to applying donors' funds according to the highest standards of accountability and using the best available scientific information to address issues and critically evaluate all its endeavours. As such, we are supportive of open source information and would make good use of all data produced as a result of the project, with due acknowledgement given.

The outputs of the project will be made available to the immediate beneficiaries, specially the Mangalane community around SGP, under the open access policy allowing for possible replication, reduced duplication of effort and increased impacts. Products and tools developed by SAWC for both community governance and economic development will also be available.

WWF South Africa website (www.wwf.org.za), along with other social media platforms such as facebook and twitter, will be used to share awareness of the project, as well as feeding into the WWF International website. Communications stories from the project will be shared online as well as form part of the respective years annual reports (hard and soft copy). All technical reports and other outputs will be shared with DEFRA and the UK government for use in other illegal wildlife trade projects and will also be made available to other stakeholders upon request in line with DFID policy (2013).

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.

Reduced illegal trade of rhino horn by communities on the Mozambique / South Africa border, through development of wildlife as a land use contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

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).

Increased participation in an expanded wildlife-driven economy contributing to sustainable livelihoods and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, with enhanced participation in and attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade.

Increased household security and diversification of sources of income, including from wildlife, in association with improved community governance structures and awareness of new government wildlife legislation, reduces illegal activity relating to rhinos and therefore poaching impacts.

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 households in Mangalane community participate in and get direct benefits from wildlife annually, starting with their 20% share of fees from SGP and increasing by 10% annually
Indicator 2	Attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community improve from 70% negative in 2014 to 70% positive or very positive by 2018
Indicator 3	The combination of wildlife income and investment in alternative livelihoods attracted by the wildlife sector improves livelihoods by at least 20% in at least half of the households by 2018
Indicator 4	By 2018, two thirds of the community understand the value and prices of wildlife compared to a baseline of close to zero in 2014
Indicator 5	Social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community is reduced from high levels in 2014 to less than 10% of adults by 2018

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	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income
Indicator 2	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income
Indicator 3	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income
Indicator 4	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income
Indicator 5	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income

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	Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Assumption 2	Community members remain motivated by and committed to

	governance process
Assumption 3	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously
Assumption 4	Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area
Assumption 5	Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime

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	Local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development
Output 2	Improved community governance increases full participation, equitable benefit sharing and awareness of the value and management of wildlife at household level. As such, effective governance ensures full participation, information flow and equitable benefit distribution within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources
Output 3	Capacities developed at multiple levels to understand and implement new Conservation Law (e.g. local communities, police, judiciary, media, and private sector) with increased understanding by policing and judicial system to combat wildlife crime and communities empowered to protect their resources.

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: Economic development and Livelihoods	
Indicator 1	Private sector income increases by at least 10% annually, and jobs increase from 35 to over 70 by 2018
Indicator 2	At least one new tourism business initiated by 2017 and providing at least 20 jobs
Indicator 3	Direct income of 20% from SGP continues to be returned to communities in a timely manner, and increases by at least 10%

	annually and 20% of tourism fees being returned to communities transparently each year
Indicator 4	By 2018, new wildlife enterprise is introduced to Mangalana community
Indicator 5	By 2018, Agricultural output doubled from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used

Output 2: Community governance	
Indicator 1	Each village is constituted as a micro-democracy, with at least 60% of members meeting at least four times annually to discuss income, expenditure and natural resource management
Indicator 2	At least 80% of community members fully understand community income, expenditure and wildlife prices/values by 2019
Indicator 3	At least 80% of income from wildlife is shared in the form of household cash or community projects, with 100% of communities getting benefits
Indicator 4	Conformance monitoring and auditing confirms that expenditure follows community budgets and is approved by community quorum at quarterly meetings (with participation of 60% of members); that elections are held annually; that membership lists updated annually; and that full information is shared with 60% of the community
Indicator 5	MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System) system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources

Output 3: Increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness	
Indicator 1	By 2016, at least 50% of Mangalana community aware of new Conservation Areas law and increasing by 10% annually. Number of local people aware of new Law.
Indicator 2	System for apprehending and prosecuting illegal wildlife and natural resource activity agreed and implemented between landholders (community and private), police and judiciary by 2017
Indicator 3	10% annual increase in proportion of arrests for illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in Mozambique proportion to number of poaching deaths recorded.

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.

Output 1	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS
Output 2	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS
Output 3	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS. TRAFFIC / IUCN Rhino report to CITES.

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	Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Assumption 2	Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Assumption 3	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously
Assumption 4	Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area
Assumption 5	Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime

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: Economic Development and Livelihoods	
Activity 1.1	Outsource a consultancy/s to provide a realistic assessment of the potential for improving community agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture or climate smart agriculture) and for community-private agriculture ventures including fisheries Sustainable agriculture consultancy
Activity 1.1b	(If recommended) develop at least two community-private agriculture/ fisheries joint ventures providing at least 50 jobs
Activity 1.2	Outsource a consultancy to develop a sustainable wildlife tourism vision and implementation plan for SGP and Mangalana community including options for restocking (from Kruger National Park)
Activity 1.3	Develop village and community land use plans based on a long term vision of economic development that includes wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management

Output 2: Community governance	
Activity 2.1	Establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College
Activity 2.2	Quarterly meetings held between SGP and communities to report on all issues and discuss issues of mutual concern
Activity 2.3	Constitute all villages using best practice constitutions by 2016, and build capacity of communities to make collective decisions, account for and report finances collectively, implement projects, hold elections, and monitor and protect wildlife and natural resources

Activity 2.4	CBNRM support team monitors conformance of all 5 villages to CBNRM principles on a quarterly and annual basis and reports to community, SGP and government.
Activity 2.5	Provide quality reporting on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management to build the confidence of agencies in community capacity
Activity 2.6	Obtain title deed/s for community for a wildlife enterprise covering at least 20,000 ha of community land by 2018 / or obtain non-transferable title deeds for all five villages

Output 3: Increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness

Activity 3.1	Outsource a consultant to provide a review of Conservation Area law with specific relevance to illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park
Activity 3.2	Publicise Conservation Area law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community
Activity 3.3	Train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle
Activity 3.4	Introduce performance-based law enforcement systems in SGP with databases that include ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigations, and prosecutions (SMART system)
Activity 3.5	Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits
Activity 3.6	Work with Media partners to promote successful enactment of Conservation Areas law at a local, regional and National level.

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 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Economic Development and Livelihoods	36												
Consultancy/s of the potential for improving community agriculture and for community-private agriculture ventures including fisheries	9												
(If recommended) develop at least two community-private joint agriculture ventures	30												
Outsource a consultancy to develop a sustainable wildlife tourism vision and implementation plan	12												
(If recommended) develop community-private joint tourism venture	24												
Develop village and community land use plans based on a long term vision of economic development	18												
Output 2: Community governance	36												
Establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit, SAWC	12												
Quarterly meetings held between SGP and communities to report on all issues and discuss issues of mutual concern	36												
Constitute all villages and build capacity of communities to protect wildlife and natural resources	12												
CBNRM support team monitors and reports on conformance to CBNRM principles on a quarterly and annual basis	36												
Provide quality reporting on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management	6												
Obtain title deed/s for community for a wildlife enterprise of community land by 2018 / or non-transferable title deeds for all five villages	18												
Output 3: Increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness	36												
Review of Conservation Area law with specific relevance to illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants	3												

Publicise Conservation Area law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community	12												
Train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle	10												
Introduce performance-based law enforcement systems in SGP with databases (SMART system)	15												
Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits	15												
Work with Media partners to promote successful enactment of Conservation Areas law at a local, regional and National level.	36												

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.

Monitoring and evaluation of our project will be based on the IWT Challenge logical framework and form as an integral part of project activities. Project progress will be monitored by measuring the indicators identified for each output and then assessing progress towards indicators for the outcome.

Indicators relating to economic development of sustainable livelihoods are primarily related to measures of income generation from agriculture, tourism and other wildlife enterprises. Progress can be monitored using information on household income from surveys by SAWC and community financial reports. Such data will be routinely gathered during quarterly activities and shared with the project team. Indicators relating to effective community governance and benefit distribution and legislation awareness can also be monitored during community and committee meetings and household surveys.

Project success, as measured by logistical framework indicators, will be routinely evaluated against expectations for the project. An adaptive management approach will be used for project design and implementation. Should our assumptions be flawed and / or project outcomes not be achieved, the effectiveness of each output in contributing to outcomes and impact will be re-evaluated.

Project activities will be monitored on a quarterly (three-monthly) basis. Intermediate planned results for each output indicator will be established on a yearly basis with a planned final result by the end of the project. Outcome indicators will be measured on a yearly basis with established intermediate planned results and planned final results by the end of the project completion.

Overall responsibility for M&E oversight will lie with the Project Leader at WWF SA, although all project partners, particularly the Project Co-ordinator at SGP, will be involved in gathering data for monitoring purposes and take part in evaluation of positive and negative impacts.

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/company* of **WWF South Africa**
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of **£355,280** 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.)

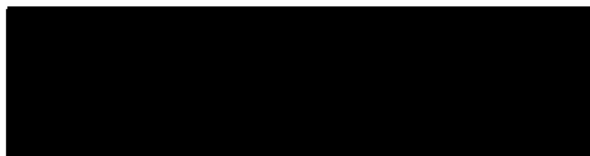
- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

http://awsassets.wwf.org.za/downloads/wwf_ar_2012_spreads.pdf

http://awsassets.wwf.org.za/downloads/wwf_annual_review_2013_web.pdf

Name (block capitals)	Ian Goodwin
Position in the organisation	Finance Director

Signed



Date:

6/8/2014

Checklist for submission

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

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.