

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:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Jorge Rios, Chief of UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) African Wildlife Forensics Network – capacity and coordination for law enforcement
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01.04.2015		End date: 31.03.2017		Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request	
£	£ 94,500	£ 154,000	£	£ 248,500	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 49% of total project cost					

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)

An effective, cooperative network of wildlife forensic capacity is developed to help investigate IWT and support enforcement of CITES regulations for endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, lion and pangolin. A country-by-country evaluation of forensic needs and current resources is used to produce a coordinated plan for regional capacity within. The results provide a forensic framework delivering increased law enforcement success, leading to the disruption of established organised criminal activities in low income countries.

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: Botswana*	Country 2: Gabon*
Country 3: Zambia**	Country 4: Central African Republic**
Country 5: Rep of Congo**	Country 6: Mali**
Country 7: Angola**	Country 8: Zimbabwe**

*Host country

** Partner countries that will benefit from forensic assessments and capacity building

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)

This project supports at least four commitments made in the London Conference Declaration: XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI

Commitment	How it will be achieved
XV: Provide the necessary conditions for, and further support, including through international co-operation to share expertise, the use of the full range of investigative techniques and tools already deployed against other forms of domestic and transnational organised crime. This should include, but is not limited to: criminal intelligence; controlled deliveries; traceability systems; risk profiling detector dogs; ballistic analysis and the use of existing forensic technology, including the further development of such technologies.	<p>This initiative, through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the appropriate coordination and training to utilise forensic tools and technologies, to fight wildlife crime.</p> <p>It is expected that this will result in an improvement in case management and conviction rates, which will serve as a deterrent for future criminals and will help to improve efficiency, effectiveness and morale of law enforcement officers.</p>
XVI: Strengthen cross-border and regional co-operation, through better co-ordination, and through full support for regional wildlife law enforcement networks.	Regional cooperation, coordination and mutual assistance will be fostered, as neighbour countries access wildlife forensic hubs. The new forensic capacity will strengthen regional wildlife law enforcement networks and will be used in the fight against transnational crime networks, which dominate the illegal wildlife trade.
XIV: Establish and maintain national cross-agency mechanisms to develop, resource and implement co-ordinated national and local action plans and strategies, and oversee the implementation of actions against	Establishing national capacity to conduct wildlife forensic analysis will strengthen enforcement systems, assisting authorities in linking wildlife specimens to crime scenes and suspects, facilitating identification,

<p>wildlife crime; to strengthen enforcement systems for a stronger preventive and reactive response to wildlife crime by, inter alia, using the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.</p>	<p>arrest and prosecution. It will assist the gathering of evidence admissible in court and ultimately achieve higher conviction rates (reactive response). This game-changer will make wildlife crime less attractive (preventive response). In addition to this, the project will address some of the needs identified in the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit and facilitate the use of the UNODC "Guidelines for forensic laboratory methods and procedures of ivory sampling and analysis" by states in the region.</p>
<p>XIII: Invest in capacity building to strengthen law enforcement to protect key populations of species threatened by poaching. Effective law enforcement requires an increase in the number of well-equipped and well-trained law enforcement officers at key sites, using appropriate tools and techniques. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Currently, forensic services to Botswana, Gabon and neighbouring countries are either non-existent or cannot be relied upon. Therefore, it is necessary to critically evaluate regional needs and strategically invest in DNA forensic capacity. Investing in local capacity, through equipment and training, is crucial to strengthening law enforcement and increasing conviction rates in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>

7. About the lead organisation:

<p>What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?</p>	<p>1945</p>
<p>What is the legal status of your organisation?</p>	<p>NGO Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (explain) United Nations</p>
<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>Under 14% of UNODC budget comes from the regular UN budget. The remainder is financed from voluntary contributions of member states. A distinction is made between two sorts of contributions: untied contributions used primarily to pay for infrastructure and salary costs, and secondly, tied voluntary contributions</p>

	<p>provided by member states to allow the organisation to implement specific projects.</p> <p>Voluntary contributions are provided by governments, major and emerging and national donors, UN Agencies, Multi-Donor Trust Funds, Inter-Governmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions and private donors, including private sector entities and foundations.</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Note: UN Agencies are not subject to provide the audited reports, in accordance with UN rules and procedures and as confirmed by DEFRA.</p>

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	Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (WLFC) (GLOZ31)
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	01.04.2014-31.03.2018
Role of organisation in project	Leading Role
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The Global Programme (GP) delivers a range of technical assistance activities within several thematic areas towards achieving the key project objective of strengthening capacity to prevent and combat WLFC on a regional, national and local basis. The GP also raises awareness of WLFC among different stakeholders at the global and regional levels, including civil society, aimed to contribute to the reduction of

	<p>demand for wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>The overall aim of the GP is to provide the specific target countries and regions with the capacity for more effective working at strategic, tactical and operational level. The intervention areas of the GP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening national legal frameworks to address wildlife and forest crime - Strengthening national law enforcement, prosecutorial and judiciary capacity to address wildlife and forest crime - Strengthening international cooperation among law enforcement agencies - Reducing supply and demand through alternative livelihoods - Data gathering, analysis and reporting <p>- Driving factors and preventive strategies, including advocacy, awareness raising and civil society empowerment.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law-enforcement (PATROL) (XAPU59)
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	01.01.2010-30.09.2014
Role of organisation in project	Leading Role
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>UNODC supported countries to strengthen the Border Liaison Office mechanism to interdict and act upon illegal movements of wildlife products across land borders in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam). The BLO mechanism was established in 2001 mainly to fight drug trafficking. In 2010, through the PATROL project, the mandate of the BLO mechanism was expanded to address other transnational crimes, including illegal wildlife trade. Since then frontline officers have become more actively involved in the efforts to interdict protected wildlife trafficking.</p>

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Global Scientific and Forensic Programme Support Project, GLOU54
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	24 Apr 2009- 31 Dec 2015
Role of organisation in project	Leading Role
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The project builds upon past and current UNODC activities in the scientific and laboratory sector with a focus on sustainable, integrated forensic science services in support of criminal justice, the rule of law as well as the health sector. The quality of forensic science services – from the crime scene to the courtroom – and the use of forensic data and information is improved through this project by enhancing the capacity of counterpart authorities and strategically strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms, including through technical and quality assurance support, training and the provision of infrastructure where required. In addition, regional and inter-regional cooperation and information exchange in the forensic field have been improved by strengthening existing cooperation mechanisms, facilitating new ones in regions where they do not exist. Normative aspects such as the development and dissemination of standards and forensic best practices will continue to play a central role.</p>

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	
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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:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Website address:	www.unodc.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Since its inception UNODC has been a global leader in the fight against international crime. UNODC has implemented wildlife related programmes in a number of countries, as well as provided integrated forensic services to support law enforcement and strengthen the rule of law.</p> <p>UNODC is ideally suited to take the lead in this initiative because of its experience, forensic and law enforcement expertise, as well as its network of partners. UNODC will perform a managerial role, linking the project partners and coordinating their activities so as to best achieve the programme's goals.</p> <p>UNODC will provide support and expertise through its staff based at Headquarters in Vienna and through its network of field offices. UNODC will liaise with its ICCWC partners (Interpol, World Customs Organisation, World Bank, CITES) and other relevant organisations regarding project activities, outputs and linkages with other initiatives.</p> <p>UNODC will be responsible for the administrative, financial and reporting activities of the project as well as for communication with Defra.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Botswana Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.mewt.gov.bw/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The mission of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) is to effectively conserve the wildlife of Botswana in consultation with local, regional and international stakeholders for the benefit of present and future generations, and to promote and facilitate sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources through active participation of Botswana’s citizens. MEWT has been a regional pioneer in its committed fight against wildlife crime.</p> <p>As an Upper Middle Income Country Botswana has the institutional capacity and infrastructure to act as a regional host and match-funder for this project, supporting law enforcement in lower income partner countries while advancing its own core wildlife forensic capacity.</p> <p>In this project, Botswana will be responsible for hosting a regional workshop and coordinating capacity building in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola, alongside receiving core forensic laboratory support for the benefit of Botswana and its partners.</p> <p>Botswana will receive additional training in forensics funded by the Government of the Netherlands.</p> <p>Dr Cyril Taolo will be the Botswana focal point for activities related to this project. As Deputy Director of MEWT with 25 years’ experience working in the field of wildlife, he will be a valuable partner, ensuring the success of the project in Botswana and neighbouring countries.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Gabon - Agence Nationale des parcs nationaux (ANPN)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.parcsgabon.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Gabon national parks agency (ANPN) is widely recognized as a regional leader in the fight against poaching and IWT. As an Upper Middle Income Country it has the institutional capacity and infrastructure to act as a regional host and match-funder for this project, supporting law enforcement in lower income partner countries while advancing its own core wildlife forensic capacity.</p> <p>In this project Gabon will be responsible for hosting a regional workshop and coordinating with capacity building in Mali, CAR and ROC, alongside receiving core forensic laboratory support for the benefit of both Gabon and its partners.</p> <p>The Gabon focal point is Kathryn Jeffery, a postdoctoral researcher with a background in forensic genetics and 10 years' experience working in Gabon. Employed by the University of Stirling she has been posted full-time to ANPN in Gabon since 2010 as Scientific Advisor. She has a broad experience managing diverse conservation and research projects, working with government institutions, organizing workshops and training courses and mentoring staff and students. She will be the main point of contact in Gabon for all activities related to this project, ensuring liaison between different partners; monitoring and evaluation of project activities and ensuring deadlines are met.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.tracenet.org/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>TRACE is an international NGO that works to promote the use of forensic science in biodiversity conservation and the investigation of wildlife crime. A recognised specialist in this field, TRACE has a successful track record of working with governments in Southeast Asia (ASEAN-WEN) and has recently begun working in Gabon on the development of wildlife forensic capacity.</p> <p>The role of TRACE in this project is to provide technical forensic expertise throughout, from the design and implementation of the needs analysis in all eight countries and the development of regional plans, to the delivery of training and capacity building activities.</p> <p>TRACE will be responsible for employing a wildlife forensic scientist, based in Africa, to work full time on the project over two years. This post will be supervised by Dr Ross McEwing and Dr Rob Ogden (TRACE directors), who will also be actively involved in the coordination and establishment of the African Wildlife Forensics Network.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.forensicinstitute.nl</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>NFI is a leading international forensic institute that works both within the Netherlands and overseas to advance the use of forensic science. It has a dedicated development team capable of delivering training and resources internationally.</p> <p>NFI is currently working with the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs to address the acute backlog of wildlife forensic casework at the Botswana police (human) forensic laboratories; a short-term activity that is complimentary to the current proposal.</p> <p>As a project partner on this proposal, the NFI will deliver forensic training to Botswanan wildlife rangers and work with MEWT to train wildlife investigators in the use of DNA forensic techniques. This partnership will ensure that Botswana receives comprehensive forensic training from crime scene to courtroom, while also enabling IWT Challenge Funds to be targeted towards the development of forensic capacity in neighbouring ODA low income countries.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.rzss.org.uk</p>
<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>RZSS is a UK conservation charity that operates a dedicated programme focussing on combatting the illegal wildlife trade. Operating in partnership with TRACE, RZSS fully supports the salaries of Dr Ross McEwing and Dr Rob Ogden and therefore will contribute 100% of their salary costs, pro rata, to the proposed project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

9. Project staff

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Jorge Rios UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime	Project Leader	20%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sinead Brophy UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime	Project support	20%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dr Rob Ogden TRACE Network	Co-Project Leader Forensic expert	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dr Cyril Taolo Botswana government focal point	Host country partner	30%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dr Kathryn Jeffery Gabon wildlife department focal point	Host country partner	80%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dr Ross McEwing Royal Zoological Society of Scotland	Technical forensic expert	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
TBC, Netherlands Forensic Institute	Co-funding partner	10%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TBC, TRACE Network	Forensic officer	100%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TBC, Gabon	Forensic technician	50%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TBC, Gabon	Laboratory expert	50%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.1)

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

1. Elephant	2. Rhinoceros
3. Pangolin	4. Lion
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

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)

There is strong evidence of the involvement of organized crime groups operating in the IWT. This has changed the dynamics of combating IWT, necessitating a common and coordinated international law enforcement response.

This project aims to directly address the disparity between arrests and convictions in the prosecution of IWT-related crimes in the eight African target countries. At present, the scale of poaching and IWT is having a significant effect on the sustainability of elephant, rhino and lion populations, leading to concern over the long-term survival of these species. An observed trend in IWT towards species divergence also now threatens African pangolins. At the same time, the local human populations are suffering from IWT.

Enforcement authorities struggle to identify traded wildlife, severely restricting

prosecution success. Investigations stop at the point of seizure due to lack of evidence. The international community has recognized the severity of IWT, encouraging the increased use of forensic technology (CITES CoP, Bangkok 2013). Forensic analysis can confirm the species, age and origin of samples, however countries have varying levels of forensic capacity, often lacking the necessary expertise. This project, through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the coordination and training to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime. Furthermore, awareness of forensic techniques in wildlife investigations should deter would-be offenders (ICCWC Toolkit).

The scale of IWT means that it not only poses an immediate risk to wildlife but to people and their livelihoods as well. It fuels conflict and corruption, deepens poverty and inequality, and undermines prospects for sustainable development. Organised criminality brings violence and instability, disproportionately affecting the poorest communities, as governments reprioritise policies and funding to fight these crimes. As wildlife populations decrease, so does revenue from tourism. IWT deprives developing economies and low income communities of vital revenue.

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.

Historical and existing initiatives:

The use of forensic science to support wildlife law enforcement and help deter criminal activity has developed over twenty years to become an established investigative tool in high-income nations. However, the transfer of wildlife DNA forensic testing to biodiversity rich countries in Asia and Africa acting as source or transit countries for IWT is in its infancy. Since 2009, the ASEAN Wildlife Forensics Network, has focussed on the coordination and development of forensic science in Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam, funded by the UK government and implemented by TRACE. This programme has delivered new capacity, seen significant increases in the use of forensic evidence in IWT investigations and, through ongoing network development, is helping to bring forensic tools within reach of lower income countries in Southeast Asia¹. Importantly, lessons have been learnt about the process of evaluating, planning, coordinating and delivering wildlife DNA forensic capacity at a regional scale. Within Africa, the only DNA laboratory dedicated to wildlife crime investigation is the RhODIS lab in South Africa, which targets rhinoceros poaching investigations. A laboratory is also planned for Kenya. Neither of these laboratories has the capacity nor remit to operate across Africa. Other initiatives have begun in Gabon and Botswana, where both the national and regional need for forensic evidence in wildlife law enforcement is recognised.

¹ The ASEAN Wildlife Forensic Network – A Darwin Initiative (2012) DI final project report 17-019, Defra, UK

Additionally, limited wildlife forensic analysis is undertaken by African human forensic laboratories or non-African academic research labs; however without the correct evidential controls, scientific expertise and judicial awareness, their impact is minimal. To bring the advantages of forensic science to regional IWT enforcement in Africa, as called for at the CITES CoP16 (Bangkok, 2013), a coordinated international approach is required.

Proposed approach:

The construction and maintenance of fully-equipped wildlife forensic laboratories in every African country suffering wildlife crime is impractical, not cost effective and for the foreseeable future will not deliver the desired outcomes. Instead, this project will support the development of a laboratory network, whereby countries with core DNA forensic laboratories service satellite units in neighbouring countries². Satellite units are capable of receiving evidence from crime scenes, submitting evidence to core laboratories and delivering analytical results to national investigations. Core laboratories house and maintain larger scale infrastructure operated to international wildlife forensic standards. Countries are linked at a regional level through the creation of a forensics network, enacted through intergovernmental law enforcement agreements.

Botswana and Gabon, both ODA upper middle income countries, have the potential and have demonstrated commitment to act as regional wildlife forensic hubs providing analytical services and support to neighbouring lower income countries, in addition to meeting internal enforcement requirements. This IWT project will develop a coordinated network of wildlife forensic capacity, focussing on meeting the needs of lower income target countries (Angola, CAR, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mali) through a combination of local training and capacity building and agreed access to core laboratory services from Botswana and Gabon. This model will not only maximise the impact of forensic capacity at a regional level, but will also enhance transnational enforcement efforts that are increasingly key to tackling IWT.

Methodology: Summary of actions to achieve the stated project outcome and impacts (see log frame for detailed activities):

1. *Stakeholder identification, situation analysis and needs assessment, by country.*
Operating from host country facilities in Botswana and Gabon, the project team will undertake a series of missions to engage with and evaluate the needs of stakeholder agencies (wildlife, police, customs, judiciary) in each target country. The results of this work will be documented as a project resource.
2. *Development of a coordinated capacity building plan.*
Based on the documented evidence gathered during the needs assessment, and developed through an inclusive consultation process, a plan for the delivery of regional wildlife capacity will be produced, identifying the different phases of training and infrastructure required by each country.
3. *Delivery of infrastructure and training.*
Infrastructure required for evidential security, storage and transfer, along with relevant training, will be provided to each partner country. Advanced training for wildlife enforcers, forensic scientists and judiciary on the role of forensics will be delivered through regional training workshops hosted by Gabon and Botswana.

² Ogden (2010) Forensic science, genetics and wildlife biology: getting the right mix for a wildlife DNA forensics lab *Forensic Sci. Med. Pathology*, 6(3): 172-179

4. Creation of an active wildlife forensics network.

Alongside direct practical forensic support, the project will foster inter-agency relationships, within and among partner countries, to encourage peer-to-peer cooperation. This will include encouraging the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements on the shared use of wildlife forensic infrastructure.

Project management:

NB: Individual partner roles and responsibilities are provided in Q8.

Given the geographic scale of the project and the number of countries and partners involved, effective management is essential to project success. This will include detailed advance planning, clear delegation of duties and an adaptive management approach to navigate through inevitable practical and political challenges. An ongoing assessment of progress against timetable (Gantt Chart) and interim impact reviews will be incorporated into the project management plan (see M&E (Q23) for more details).

The project will be managed at an administrative, financial and reporting level by the project lead, the UNODC (Figure 1). In addition to managing communications with Defra, as a member of the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), the UNODC will liaise with other relevant intergovernmental organisations (Interpol, CITES, the World Customs Organisation and the World Bank) regarding project activities, outputs and linkages. At an operational level the UNODC will coordinate the activities of the technical lead technical partner (TRACE), the host country agencies (MEWT and ANPN) and their engagement with neighbouring partner countries. As technical lead, TRACE will be responsible for coordinating with the NFI regarding forensic training activities in Botswana. Importantly for the smooth running of the project, partners have worked together previously.

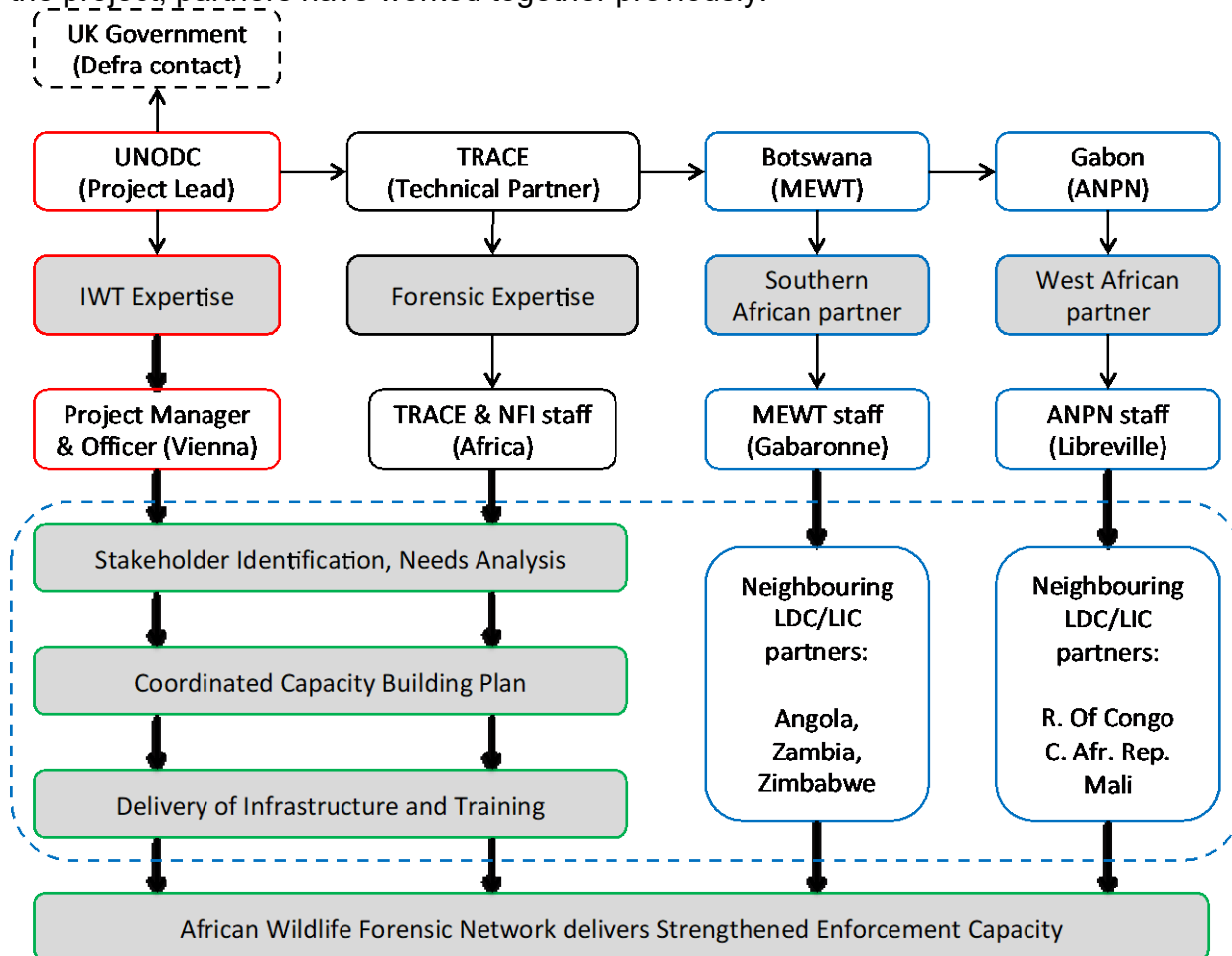


Figure 1: Organisational chart showing primary project partner relationships and responsibilities, alongside activities and outputs.

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)

Rural beneficiaries / vulnerable communities

The wider beneficiaries of this project are the entire populations of the eight countries indicated, however the initiative will have a special focus on enhancing law enforcement structures in rural communities where poaching is most prevalent. If wildlife crime is not investigated or not successfully prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, criminals will continue to engage in poaching and wildlife trafficking. This affects local communities through increasing crime and creating social instability, while decreasing opportunities for sustainable use of wildlife (e.g. tourism) and disrupting natural ecosystem services. Through this project, communities will gain socio-economically from strengthened wildlife forensic capacity, which will ultimately increase criminal conviction rates and decrease poaching and trafficking of wildlife. By reducing rural wildlife crime, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. Strengthening the criminal justice system in areas affected by IWT will have far-reaching positive impacts, including for the poorest communities of the six lower income countries covered by this programme. The need to promote gender equality is recognised as a pressing issue in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although the project does not focus on supporting women, it will undertake to set a clear example by promoting gender equality throughout its activities and take into account gender mainstreaming aspects wherever applicable. This includes ensuring, to the maximum extent possible, proportional gender representation among participants and resource persons in the course of the project implementation.

Enforcement beneficiaries

Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, institutions and personnel across eight countries will benefit from this initiative. Currently, wildlife forensic services in Botswana and Gabon are only beginning to be developed and remain non-existent in the other target countries. Evaluating regional needs and strategically investing in DNA forensic capacity, through equipment and training, will benefit enforcement actors along the entire criminal chain; from the crime scene to the court room – from park rangers to the judiciary. Crime scene investigators, prosecutors and lab analysts will have the opportunity to participate in training and regional workshops, benefitting their national law enforcement institutions, as well as developing personal skills and boosting the morale of law enforcement officers. Through the activities of this project, these agencies will be more prepared to conduct higher level investigations on illegal wildlife trade.

Transnational cooperation benefits

It is expected that relationships between relevant enforcement actors will also improve between countries through the building of the forensic network. Given the transnational nature of IWT, this is considered to be a key area for enhancing enforcement capacity.

By bringing together peer groups from front-line enforcement, forensic and judicial professions from multiple neighbouring countries, relationships and communications will be strengthened across borders, facilitating international wildlife law enforcement activities.

Upper Middle Income vs Lower Income beneficiaries

Under the model proposed in Q12 (above), this project will utilise the relatively high level of law enforcement and laboratory infrastructure available in the Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC) of Botswana and Gabon, to support access to forensic analysis in the Least Developed Countries (LDC) of Angola, Central African Republic, Zambia and the Low / Low-Middle Income Countries (LMIC) of Zimbabwe and Republic of Congo, respectively. Botswana and Gabon have been identified as host country partners, from which essential infrastructure for collection and secure storage of forensic evidence will be provided to LDC/LMIC partners, and to which these partners will be able to send enforcement officials for workshops and training. Benefits received directly by Botswana and Gabon for internal capacity building are limited to the development of core laboratory facilities and staff which, under agreements within the project, will be available to service partner country forensic requirements. As explained above, the alternative of developing core forensic capacity in every LDC/LMIC partner is not a viable option.

Pan-African beneficiaries

While it is beyond the scope of the current project to effect change across every region of Africa suffering from IWT, in the longer-term it is hoped that the African Wildlife Forensics Network established under this funding will pave the way for an integrated approach to wildlife forensics and transnational enforcement cooperation across the continent. The Network will be available to current and future laboratories in South Africa and Kenya and, in time, extend to additional countries, in a similar way to the Southeast Asian model.

Monitoring benefits

Monitoring of benefits generated by the project will form a key component of the Indicators (see Log Frame) and Monitoring and Evaluation activities described in Q23. Specifically in relation to the long-term benefits described above, the following indicators will be relevant: The number of field officers, scientists and judiciary trained from LDC/LMIC countries; the number of investigations and prosecutions enacted that utilise forensic evidence; the number of convictions obtained for as a results of law enforcement action. This information will be collected during the project and will be monitored beyond the lifetime of the funding by UNODC.

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)

The species of focus identified in Q10 have been selected according to the level of IWT activity affecting them and the opportunity for wildlife forensics to significantly enhance law enforcement relating to those species in the focal countries.

The primary threat to each species is illegal international trade, rather than local bush meat hunting, and key evidence required to assist in combating this activity includes the definitive identification of animals parts to species level (tusks, bones, horn, scales, skins, blood) and demonstrating linkages between poaching scenes, traded products and suspects; both of which are delivered through the application of DNA forensics. Enhanced law enforcement benefits species in two ways: first, by removing established poachers/traders and disrupting IWT syndicates, and second, by elevating the risk of prosecution and thereby deterring the involvement of would-be criminals throughout the supply chain.

While certain tests, such as individualisation of rhinoceros, or origin analysis of ivory relate to specific species, it should be noted that the vast majority of wildlife DNA forensic infrastructure and capacity is not species-specific, therefore forensic applications can respond and adapt to enforcement needs and species targets as they change over time.

15. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

The project creates national and regional capacity that integrates directly into current law enforcement and prosecutorial efforts, as well as national policies and priorities.

Designed for specific needs, forensic assessments aim to build national understanding and capacity to respond to wildlife crime. The assessment process is partnered with the government and relevant agencies that will have ownership of the process and its outputs.

Forensic science relies on highly controlled, documented processes. The creation and dissemination of protocols and procedures describing implementation of forensic science in each country will act as an independent repository of project resources, buffering staff changes and maintaining continuity. Additionally, ongoing external support is available through established international bodies such as TRACE and the Society for Wildlife Forensic Sciences, to which local staff will be linked.

The output provides a ‘road map’ for the countries to improve and increase their use of forensics in response to wildlife crime. Project partners will support national governments to identify funding opportunities, and/or offer their own expertise to support capacity-building activities. In this manner, the project will lead to a sustainable and stable end point through implementation of the resulting work plan by the national governments and relevant agencies.

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):

The creation of an African Wildlife Forensics Network, consisting of central laboratory hubs servicing partner countries is an entirely new initiative. However it does build on previous and existing projects that have focussed on developing forensic capacity in Botswana and Gabon (see 16b below), as well as many years of experience and discussions in Africa and Southeast Asia regarding how best to deliver wildlife forensic capacity for law enforcement in some of the world's least developed countries that often have the greatest need of support.

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:

As described in the proposal, Botswana is currently working with the Dutch government to address its backlog of wildlife casework held at the police human forensic laboratory. This activity is complementary to the current proposal which is working to develop alternative more appropriate wildlife capacity for MEWT. The Dutch Ministry, UNODC, TRACE and NFI have agreed to collaborate closely over how to support Botswana and its role as a regional wildlife forensics provider. To enable this, the NFI are partnering on the current proposal and bring Dutch government match funding to support field and laboratory officer training of MEWT staff in Botswana, enabling IWT funding to be prioritised towards Lower Income countries. As an example of this collaboration, TRACE, NFI and UNODC are conducting a field visit to Botswana in September on a joint preliminary fact-finding mission.

In Gabon, the ANPN is already working with TRACE under EC funding to develop and apply forensic techniques for ivory identification. While this work is clearly distinct from the aims and objectives of the current proposal, it further demonstrates the relationships in place and the existing capacity for Gabon to act as a host partner within the region. The current proposal will build on the ivory work to broaden the role and capacity of Gabon in this field.

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:

17 b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

18. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

(Max 250 words)

This application is based on Value for Money principles to ensure provision of services that are of the right quality, level and cost that reflect the needs and priority of the beneficiary countries.

Providing wildlife forensics capabilities to the countries listed is an effective and efficient way to combat wildlife trafficking. Whereas in the past the technology to do so was in its infancy and prohibitively expensive, today it has become a cost effective way of fighting wildlife crime.

The assessment of forensic capacities and the development of a forensic network will allow for a more efficient allocation of present and future resources, and avoid duplication of effort. The focus on the development of a laboratory network, rather than multiple fully-equipped labs, will also maximise efficiencies in the delivery of regional capacity.

The funds dedicated towards this goal are commensurate with the expected results, namely a higher conviction rate for poachers and reduction in illegal wildlife trade. No parallel structures are created, and this new won capability will be integrated into the existing law enforcement and prosecutorial framework.

The level of matching funding (including a large proportion of cash funding), demonstrates the ability of the Challenge Fund to leverage significant external investment, generating real value for money in terms of UK Aid impact on IWT.

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)

The United Nations and its staff are bound to strict ethical standards which impose independence, impartiality and high professional behaviour in all endeavours undertaken in the field.

IWT's key principles of good and ethical development project implementation practice will be followed while delivering training and capacity-building activities. Legal and ethical obligations will be observed and project leaders will be responsible for the health and safety of all staff working on the project.

Governments of countries listed will be included and directly involved wherever possible when planning capacity building activities including trainings and regional workshops.

In the course of forensic assessments, the rights, privacy and safety of all participants will be protected. An explanation of the purpose of the research will be explained to all

participants and prior informed consent principles will be adhered to. Every effort will be made to ensure that robust and validated research methods are utilised to ensure the credibility of findings.

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)

The project is designed to collect and collate a large amount of data relating to individual country law enforcement capabilities and capacity for forensic science. This information will, for obvious reasons, not all be released to the public, however it will be used as the basis for a shared, open access needs assessment document; one of the project outputs.

The project will also generate a full report available online detailing how the Forensic Network has been constructed and how it functions. This will have the dual function of raising awareness of the Network to enhance its development, but also to meet the mandatory requirements of the UK Government's Open Access policy as described by Defra.

Other more technical project outputs, such as forensic protocols and training resources, will be made available through UNODC and TRACE project websites.

The project outputs are not planned to include peer-reviewed research articles requiring open-access charges and therefore these are not being sought from the project budget. However the project partners agree to follow the DFID Research Open and Enhanced Access Policy wherever appropriate.

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)

A reduction in international wildlife trafficking in source and transit countries, and the disruption of organised wildlife crime affecting low income communities, throughout Africa.

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)

An effective, cooperative network of wildlife forensic capacity is developed to help investigate IWT and support enforcement of CITES regulations for endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, lion and pangolin. A country-by-country evaluation of forensic needs and current resources is used to produce a coordinated plan for regional capacity within. The results provide a forensic framework delivering increased law enforcement success, leading to the disruption of established organised criminal activities in low income countries.

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	IWT investigations utilise DNA forensic services provided by regional network partners (baseline = zero cases, target = 10 by 2017)
Indicator 2	Wildlife forensic needs assessment reports completed and presented to each target country by 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 8 by 2016)
Indicator 3	By 2016, a roadmap is developed, agreed and initiated outlining regional and country-by-country plans for the application of DNA forensics to IWT enforcement.
Indicator 4	Number of prosecutions and convictions for IWT offences increases in low income target countries by 2018 (baseline and target derived from project)
Indicator 5	

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	Investigation reports
Indicator 2	Assessment reports
Indicator 3	Roadmap document and evidence of activity
Indicator 4	Post project monitoring by UNODC
Indicator 5	

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	High level political commitment to work with UNODC
Assumption 2	Provision of high quality and timely technical advice
Assumption 3	Effective donor coordination and sufficient resources

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	A detailed forensic needs assessment for each of the eight target countries
Output 2	A coordinated evidence-based forensic capacity building plan at regional and national levels
Output 3	Novel capacity for the inclusion of wildlife forensic evidence in IWT law enforcement, from field to courtroom
Output 4	A regional network of wildlife forensic expertise for comprising field officers, forensic scientists, prosecutors and judiciary.

Measuring outputs

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

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

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

Output 1	
Indicator 1.1	One standardised situation analysis document developed in 2015
Indicator 1.2	Number of countries undertaking needs assessments in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8)
Indicator 1.3	Number of assessment reports presented to countries in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8)

Output 2	
Indicator 2.1	One regional planning workshop held between 2015 and 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 1)
Indicator 2.2	One roadmap developed outlining regional and country-by-country plans developed by Q1 2016

Output 3	
Indicator 3.1	
Indicator 3.2	
Indicator 3.3	Number of countries receiving equipment/forensic infrastructure in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8)
Indicator 3.4	

*Given the huge bias towards the employment of men in armed anti-poaching law enforcement activities, it is considered unrealistic to achieve a greater level of female representation for this indicator.

Output 4	
Indicator 4.1	Number of regional (inter-agency cross-border) network meetings held in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 2)

Indicator 4.2	New regional enforcement procedures (forensic protocols and agreements) produced
Indicator 4.3	Number of IWT investigations utilising DNA forensic evidence generated by partners (baseline = zero, target = 20 by 2017)

Verifying outputs

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

Indicator 1.1	Forensic assessment reports
Indicator 1.2	Forensic assessment reports
Indicator 1.3	Forensic assessment reports
Indicator 2.1	Workshop report
Indicator 2.2	Forensic capacity building plan
Indicator 3.1	Trainee register
Indicator 3.2	Trainee register
Indicator 3.3	Installation reports
Indicator 3.4	Trainee register
Indicator 4.1	Meeting report
Indicator 4.2	Documented protocols
Indicator 4.3	Survey of project partner activities

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	Forensic analysts and law enforcement officers are willing to cooperate and communicate with counterparts in other countries
Assumption 2	Trainees are willing to put into practice the techniques taught
Assumption 3	Sufficient high level support exists to investigate and prosecute IWT offenders

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Creation of a standardised, country by country situation analysis template.
Activity 1.2	Research conducted in each country into which specific wildlife law enforcement issues require forensic evidence, the current capacity and resources for producing forensic evidence and the ability for that evidence to be accepted within the legal system.
Activity 1.3	Needs assessment reports prepared, issued and discussed with each country

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Inter-agency and international workshops held in Botswana and Gabon to develop a coordinated plan for delivering wildlife forensic support to project partner countries.
Activity 2.2	Development of an agreed roadmap for developing required wildlife forensic capacity in focal regions (incorporating on needs assessments)

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Provision of specialist training in collection and transfer of evidence to identified target countries
Activity 3.2	Provision of specialist training in wildlife DNA forensic methods to Botswana and Gabon
Activity 3.3	Provision of equipment and protocols for appropriate storage of forensic evidence to identified target countries
Activity 3.4	Training workshop to educate the judiciary in wildlife forensic issues

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Regional workshops held to increase cooperation and establish networks among wildlife law enforcers, forensic scientists and judiciary
Activity 4.2	Development of regional (bilateral & multilateral) agreements on shared access to wildlife forensic capacity
Activity 4.3	The creation of shared documents, communication links and common information resources to facilitate collaboration of wildlife forensic stakeholders

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.

Legend for project timetable: M = milestone – Completion of Output
M1: Delivery of Forensic needs analysis document for each country
M2: Completion and agreement of roadmap for developing regional forensic network
M3: Completion of primary training and capacity building activities
M4: Operational wildlife forensics network and delivery of final report

Activity	No of Months	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1					M1					
1.1	1		X							
1.2	5			X	X					
1.3	1				X					
Output 2						M2				
2.1	1+1		X			X				
2.2	6			X	X	X				
2.3										
Output 3									M3	
3.1	1+1		X			X				
3.2	2+2+2			X		X		X		
3.3	3						X			
3.4	5						X	X	X	
Output 4										M4
4.1	1+1+1		X			X			X	
4.2	12			X	X	X	X			
4.3	6						X	X	X	

23. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 250 words)

The UN reporting system will be used for monitoring activities throughout the life cycle of the programme, implemented by the lead partner, UNODC, who are responsible for project M&E. Technical and financial monitoring will be a continuous process and the standard internal monitoring system will be employed, with regular progress reports including progress towards target values for key indicators included in the logical framework. Information required for the indicators will be collected with an interval appropriate to each indicator, taking into account the time required for the outputs and outcomes to have effect. Results from calculated indicators that are available will be used to ensure that activities, outputs and outcomes are in line with set targets.

As information gathering and indicator monitoring will form a day-to-day integral part of activities, the programme will have the capacity to produce monitoring reports in accordance with internal UNODC annual and semi-annual reporting requirements, as well as specific donor reporting requirements. Progress reports will aim to offer stakeholders timely and relevant information for results-oriented project management and decision making. At the end of the programme, UNODC will conduct an evaluation of the programme by assessing its effectiveness, efficiency and impact.

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

Note: UNODC receives country by country security advice via the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The attached documents describe the current status for each of the eight target countries.

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of UNODC

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 253,500 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: N/A

Name (block capitals)	JORGE RIOS
Position in the organisation	CHIEF OF GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR COMBATING WILDLIFE AND FOREST CRIME

Checklist for submission

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

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 6 August 2014 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

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