

Illegal Wildlife Trade



# Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2014

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

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

## 1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Zoological Society of London
█	█
█	█
█	█
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya
█	█
█	█

## 2. Project title

<b>Title (max 10 words)</b> Tackling illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia through improved law enforcement
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## 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date:</b> 1-04-2015	<b>End date:</b> 01-03-2018	<b>Duration:</b> 3yrs	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	<b>Total request</b>
£202,383	£131,834	£146,366	£480,583
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost:</b>			█

#### 4. What will be the outcome of the project?

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

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

(max 75 words)

An increase in law enforcement capacity results in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. This in turn leads to reduced poaching. Amendments to legislation address gaps and provide new revenue sharing mechanisms to channel funds from anti-wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species from wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.

[68 words]

#### 5. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

**Country 1: Mongolia**

#### 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)

**VIII.** Address the problem of the illegal wildlife trade by adopting or amending legislation, as necessary, to criminalise poaching and wildlife trafficking, and related crimes including by ensuring such criminal offences are “serious crimes” within the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

**X.** Strengthen the legal framework and facilitate law enforcement to combat the illegal wildlife trade and assist prosecution and the imposition of penalties that are an effective deterrent. As part of this, support the use of the full range of existing legislation and law enforcement deployed against other forms of organised crime.

**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.

**XVI.** Strengthen cross-border and regional co-operation, through better co-ordination, and through full support for regional wildlife law enforcement networks.

**7. About the lead organisation:**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<b>1826</b>
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)

<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>The bulk of ZSL's funding comes from income generated by our two zoos (ZSL London Zoo and ZSL Whipsnade Zoo). Other funding comes from sources such as competitive grants and donations. In 2013, our total income was [REDACTED] from the following sources:</p> <p>Zoo admissions £ [REDACTED]  Membership £ [REDACTED]  Zoo visitor donations £ [REDACTED]  Gift Aid £2.8m (5%)  Other operating income £ [REDACTED]  Merchandising £ [REDACTED]  Catering £ [REDACTED]  Other donations £ [REDACTED]  Grants [REDACTED]  Investments £ [REDACTED]</p> <p>[79 words]</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p><b>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></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	Community based anti-poaching units established in the eastern buffer zone of Chitwan National Park –funded by the UK Trust for Nature Conservation in Nepal
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ [REDACTED]
Duration	5 years
Role of organisation in project	ZSL provided management and financial oversight, and provided technical support to DNPWC in anti-poaching work.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the	The aim of this project was to reduce rhino and tiger poaching in Chitwan National Park.

project.	<p>Objective: To build the capacity of the newly established Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) in the eastern buffer zone of Chitwan National Park to engage with local communities, act as a passive deterrent for opportunistic poachers, gather intelligence on wildlife crime incidents.</p> <p>The outcome of the project was a zero poaching year for rhinos in Nepal in 2013 and an increased capacity to respond to tiger poaching incidents.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Dr Gitanjali Bhattacharya</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██</p> <p>████████████████████</p>

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Bangladesh Tiger Programme - funded by a Private Donor
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ ██████████
Duration	4 years
Role of organisation in project	ZSL provided capacity building support to a local NGO in Bangladesh - WildTeam. ZSL was primarily responsible for strategic development, scientific advice, and oversight of deliverables.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The overall aim of this project was to develop a tiger conservation program in the Sundarbans, the last stronghold for tigers in Bangladesh as there were few current ongoing tiger conservation activities.</p> <p>The main objectives were as follows:</p> <p>Objective 1: To build the capacity of a local NGO to develop, manage and evaluate conservation initiatives</p> <p>Objective 2: To undertake baseline research on the Sundarbans tigers to inform conservation action</p> <p>Objective 3: To develop and implement a Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan</p> <p>The outcome of the project was the increased capacity of the local NGO partner (WildTeam) to the point where they grew</p>

	<p>from less than ten mostly volunteer staff to a leading national organization that has received a direct £8M multilateral assistance award for tiger conservation in Bangladesh. The programme has developed a successful model of human-tiger conflict mitigation that has seen a reduction in the number of stray tigers killed each year. Additionally, numerous research studies were successfully completed on topics such as tiger prey poaching and consumption (Mohsanin et al 2013), livestock grazing at the forest edge (Rahman et al 2011), and status of tigers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Chakma, Phd Thesis).</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Karolyn Upham</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p> <p>████████████████████</p>

<p>Contract/ Project 3 Title</p>	<p>Tackling Wildlife Crime and Human Wildlife Conflict in Berbak-Sembilang – funded by Segre Foundation</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	<p>£ ██████████</p>
<p>Duration</p>	<p>2 years</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>ZSL provided management and financial oversight, designed training materials and courses, and provided technical support to the Indonesian government agencies in tiger human conflict mitigation and anti-poaching work.</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>The aim of this project is to conserve tigers in the BerbakSembilang landscape.</p> <p>The main objectives were as follows:</p> <p>Objective 1: To reduce tiger-human conflict in the villages around Berbak National Park and provide support to the communities in the events of a conflict incident</p> <p>Objective 2: To build the capacity of the Indonesian government's Wildlife Conflict and Crime Response Team (WCCRT) to respond to wildlife crime incidents</p> <p>The outcome of the project was a reduction in tiger human</p>

	<p>conflict incidents and an increased capacity to respond to tiger poaching incidents.</p> <p>The Wildlife Conflict and Crime Response Team (WCCRT) responded to a total 21 conflict incidents. WCCRT Jambi, together with ZSL field staff, worked closely with the communities adjacent to Berbak National Park and held awareness raising workshops and conflict mitigation training for villagers in 12 of the 32 communities that buffer the park. There are plans for implementation of a similar model in other regions based on the success of this project.</p> <p>WCCRT undertook a detailed investigation of illegal poaching of tigers and their prey within the boundaries of the National Park and an agreed approach has been finalised to undertake further investigations between law enforcement agencies. SMART patrolling and SMART software have been implemented across the landscape. The software was modified with input from the Ministry of Forestry to focus on building and strengthening the inter-departmental relationships between the law enforcement agencies tasked with protecting the area.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Laura D'Arcy</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>██████████████████</p> <p>██████████</p>

## 8. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project.** Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

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

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>ZSL is a science-based conservation charity founded in 1826. With activities and projects in over 50 countries across the globe, ZSL has a wide range of conservation expertise. In wildlife trafficking, ZSL is member of the SMART partnership and one of the leaders of United for Wildlife, a coalition of NGOs dedicated to reducing wildlife trafficking led by the Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry</p> <p>ZSL is currently writing Mongolia's CITES government report under contract with the Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Green Development (MEGD). As a result the project team already has good working relations with many of the key stakeholder agencies of the proposed project and has a wealth of wildlife trade data that would otherwise need to be collected at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>With a decade of work and permanent staff in Mongolia, ZSL has strong partnerships with individual experts, international NGOs and government bodies. We frequently work with the National University and MEGD. ZSL's Steppe Forward Programme recently completed the Convention on Biological Diversity 5<sup>th</sup> National Report for Mongolia.</p> <p>ZSL will manage the project and partners, bringing together the relevant skills to complete the project and will provide expertise in training and assessment, monitoring and project reporting. ZSL is the Project Implementation Unit and will report to DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund.</p>
<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p>National Police Agency, Department of Combating organised crime, Ecologic Crime Division</p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.police.gov.mn/">http://www.police.gov.mn/</a></p>



<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>The NPA are already engaged with ZSL Mongolia's CITES report, providing data on seizures of IWT products in Mongolia.</p> <p>The organisation will continue to provide data on the seizure of goods related to illegal wildlife trade. In addition to this the NPA will play an active role in the training programme, providing attendees to training sessions and developing the training material, along with project staff. Importantly the NPA will highlight areas where they feel their knowledge is lacking when it comes to recognising IWT products and understanding what the law relating to such issues is. The NPA has already approached ZSL staff informally, highlighting where they need more training.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society</p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.wcs.org">www.wcs.org</a></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>WCS is a world leader in addressing hunting and wildlife trade issues. WCS works in more than 60 countries, focusing on science-based, on-the ground, measurable conservation that informs local, national and international environmental policy. WCS is actively engaged across the globe in working to end illegal wildlife trade at four levels: documenting the crisis, stopping the killing, stopping the trafficking, and ending the demand for wildlife products.</p> <p>WCS has worked in Mongolia since 1989 with a fully staffed country program office since 2003. WCS works with communities, local governments, and the extractive industry to scale up successful conservation approaches. A 2006 WCS report “Silent Steppe: the illegal wildlife trade crisis in Mongolia” described that most economically important wildlife species in Mongolia exhibited declines from 50-90% over the past 25 years. Therefore, a major focus has been on combating illegal hunting and trade in wildlife through integrated initiatives. WCS will be providing technical inputs on a) supporting the training of multi-agency enforcement teams that systematically patrols roads, border crossings, markets, trains and other targeted sites, b) extensive trainings for border guards, citizen volunteer rangers, and protected area staff, c) on-going citizen outreach and education including anti-poaching hotlines, and d) household and market surveys.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

## 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?
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Nathan Conaboy	Project Coordinator (ZSL)	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Project Leader (ZSL)	20%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Myga Myagmasuren	Project Administrator (ZSL)	45%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Munkhjargal Myagmar	Technical advisor (ZSL)	45%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Odonchimeg Naymtseren	Wildlife Trade specialist (WCS)	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

## 10. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.1)

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

<p><b>1. Siberian marmot(Endangered, declining).</b> 75% decline in the past 30 years, population continues to decline due to hunting. An important grassland species for the role it plays in soil and nutrient movement and providing burrows for many other grassland species and an important prey species for birds and mammals.</p>	<p><b>2.Saker falcon(Endangered, declining).</b> &gt;60%decline in 20 years in Mongolia which is home to around half the world's population. An important bird of prey suffering from illegal capture to supply the increasing middle eastern markets. Saudi Arabia in particular, with an increasingly wealthy population, is a major destination for captured live birds.</p>
<p><b>3.Snow leopard (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix 1).</b> One of Mongolia's iconic top predator, under a total hunting ban in Mongolia although skins are still sold but poaching numbers are not known.</p>	<p><b>4. Musk deer (Vulnerable, declining, CITES Appendix II).</b> Due to the vulnerability of the species to illegal trade CITES member states adopted resolution 11.7 at CoP 11 to "take immediate action in order to reduce demonstrably the illegal trade in musk". Despite this resolution the population is still declining</p>

	and musk can easily be found at markets in Mongolia. Populations in Mongolia indicate a skewed sex ratio of significantly fewer males than females as a result of hunting for musk.
<b>5. Saiga antelope (Critically endangered, declining, CITES Appendix II).</b> Populations have declined by 85% between 1999 and 2004 (Discussion paper –Strategies for Enforcing Wildlife Trade Regulations in Ulaanbaatar, World Bank, 2010)	<b>6. Argali sheep (Near Threatened, declining).</b> Populations of argali sheep have declined by 75% between 1976 and 2001 (World Bank, 2010)

## 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)

Illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia is a serious, yet under-reported problem. A 2006 report, Silent Steppe (Wingard and Zahler, 2006).

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPENVIRONMENT/Resources/silent\\_steppe.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPENVIRONMENT/Resources/silent_steppe.pdf),

revealed that the trade is valued at US\$ 100 million annually and is causing catastrophic declines of important species in Mongolia. The main cause of this decline is hunting for the fur trade.

Mongolia's hunted wildlife is often low in value but high in volume, so the impact on a given species is great and the number of species affected is significant. Due to the broad spectrum of wildlife hunted, the fact that 25% of the human population engages in hunting, and the fact that 75% of the population use wildlife products, most medium and large mammals are affected (Wingard and Zahler, 2006).

Mongolia has taken steps to address this crisis but significant capacity gaps and challenges remain. ZSL and the Ministry of Environment and Green Development (MEGD) identified a number of gaps in the Convention on Biological Diversity 5<sup>th</sup> National Report including the following:

A lack of systematic knowledge in wildlife management, especially trade, is substantial. Studies have shown harvest quotas and licensing totals are dwarfed by the number of wildlife products available at market. Additionally, while several government bodies have enforcement authority and regularly conduct patrols within their jurisdiction, there is no standardised method or protocols for interagency data sharing. Inadequate training and capacity to enforce existing hunting and trade restrictions is also an issue. When engaging with the community, inadequate use of economic incentives and fines

results in lack of community support, restricting information flow and preventing timely intelligence from being received. This project aims to address these key gaps.

[272 words]

## 12. Methodology

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

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

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

This project was designed based on comprehensive reports on Mongolia's wildlife trade crisis and in consultation with project partners.

ZSL will be responsible for overall project management, creation and oversight of project work plans, risk and issue management, and will provide technical support in developing and delivering training, and developing the database for law enforcement agencies.

WCS will be responsible for managing the baseline IWT household and market surveys, data management and analysis and report writing of the baseline survey. WCS will also provide input into legislation recommendations.

### **1.Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.**

The project will operate as a sequel to the most comprehensive IWT study conducted in Mongolia to date, Silent Steppes: the illegal wildlife trade crisis in Mongolia. The current project will utilise survey methods and data collected during the Silent Steppes project allowing us to build on existing dataset. These surveys will act as a baseline for monitoring project success. WCS will compile the surveys into a final report analysing the changes in IWT over time.

#### *Household consumption surveys*

4000 surveys will be directed at households in all 21 provinces of Mongolia to determine the species and numbers of animals hunted, the amounts sold to markets and the products and amount bought at markets. The survey design, data collected and analysis is developed from Wingard and Zahler (2006) and will be used as a comparison at the end of the project period and beyond by ZSL as a component and measure of the project success.

### *Market surveys*

WCS will conduct 1100 observational surveys and, following findings from Wingard and Zahler (2006), interviewers posed as traders will collect data from known wildlife trade markets in Ulaanbaatar and other known trade centres such as souvenir shops at the international railway station.

**2. Border Agencies and Mongolian State Police have the capacity to identify illegal wildlife products, prevent the transport of goods from Mongolia into China, and produce concise, informative records.**

### *Training and capacity building*

A training needs assessment will be conducted by ZSL training team focusing on the Border Agency and Mongolian State Policy. Training will be determined after the assessment and consultation with the relevant agencies, but based on existing reports and requests to ZSL and partners, topics are likely to include recognition techniques of IWT products, data management and trans-border cooperation. The use of sniffer dog units may also be included to help identify wildlife products as it has been requested by the State Police already. Course will take place in Ulaanbaatar and at the main trade border crossing with China at ZamynUud and training courses will be designed and implemented by ZSL, with input from the State Police Department.

### *Create/update IWT database*

ZSL's current work on Mongolia's CITES report has revealed that current databases maintained by the customs office are complex, unclear and inaccurate. Developing a more user friendly database will help significantly in providing a clearer picture of trans-boundary trade and assist in identifying key hotspots to improve law enforcement efforts. The database design will be led by ZSL project staff and training provided by ZSL training team.

### **Multi-agency Task Force**

2 multi-agency task forces (Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit Team comprising of a Legal Task Force and Patrol/Inspection Teams) will be created in 2 regions to complement the existing task forces in the Eastern Steppes made up of the Protected Area administration which have proven to be very effective in law enforcement.

**3. Legislative changes provide a legal framework facilitate an increase in IWT convictions and increase income to local communities.**

### *Legislation review and judicial review*

ZSL and WCS will conduct a desk-based review of Mongolia's existing wildlife-related laws and draft a list of needed amendments. ZSL will work with the relevant government agencies to discuss, revise and ultimately get accepted this list of amendments. ZSL's existing strong relationship with the MEGD puts us in good stead

to make quick and effective progress in this area.

*Ensure protocols in place to facilitate revenue flow to local community conservation and Protected Areas*

In line with the Nagoya Protocol, mechanisms based on ensuring local communities benefit from wildlife take will be developed. Funds from hunting permits and fines fall under this category. Currently this money is dissolved into central government spending although the government has proposed a change in this situation. ZSL and local consultants will develop a protocol to recommend to MEGD regarding how to direct income at community groups, protected areas and local NGOs.

**4. A wildlife crime hotline provides increased information flow between the local community and law enforcement agencies and financial incentives to community members.**

*Increase severity of fines for wildlife crime offenses*

Fines for wildlife crime offences are very low and do not serve as a strong deterrent. The current provision in the Hunting Law does not protect the reporter's anonymity and does not provide enough incentive. It pays cash rewards that are 15 percent of the fine. In many instances, the fines are so low that a percentage would be meaningless (usually less than £1 would be received for passing on useful information at the current rates).

ZSL will work with the Ministry of justice and MEGD to establish fines that offset market incentives and can be changed to reflect changes in market prices and demand. Recently established species ecological values by MEGD will be used to determine baseline starting point for fines.

*Create a wildlife hotline*

Through ZSL's strong British embassy support, links to the director of a leading mobile phone company will enable the establishment of a free hotline to make reporting wildlife poaching and trade quick, simple and at no cost to the caller. Under current Mongolian law the caller will be entitled to a cash reward if a fine or prosecution results. With the help of the British embassy ZSL will formalize the agreement with Mobicom and develop an information management protocol with the ministry of Justice and MEGD.

*Conduct information campaign to publicise the hotline and IWT*

ZSL will manage and lead a communication campaign to inform the public about the new hotline and raise awareness about wildlife crime. A text message campaign through MobiCom phone users (who comprise 47% of the population), a media approach through newspapers, TV and radio can all be achieved by paying for airtime or space in papers. Public information is commonly disseminated this way as even the most rural communities often have a simple power source for radio and TV.

### 13. Beneficiaries

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

(Max 750 words)

The project will advance knowledge of the impacts of IWT in Mongolia and improve on the current capacity of the legal system to meet the requirements to cope with current crashing wildlife populations. Policy changes brought about through judicial reviews will improve the use of knowledge regarding IWT and sustainable use and re-focus any financial gains from legal wildlife use back to the relevant communities, a concept introduced by central government which the project will facilitate through legal recommendations and training with ZSL partner organisations.

#### **Law enforcement**

Border confiscation rates will be monitored throughout the year with newly developed databases intended to be an improvement on currently over complex databases to enable the Ministry of Environment and Green Development to keep track of arrests and prosecutions. Multiple agency personnel will be trained, and coordination will be achieved (through multi-agency team creation) that will enhance efficacy of enforcement and improve relations and communication.

#### **Community**

Recent changes between 2011 and 2013 in hunting laws have acknowledged the need to re-assess legal hunting permit fees and illegal hunting and trade fines, the project will outline a strategy for this money to ensure it benefits the local communities in the relevant provinces by supporting local wildlife initiatives, newly established Local Protected Areas, State Protected Areas and local NGOs. Through a review process set up by the project and run by a committee of law enforcers, NGOs and government staff.

Hunting permit fees and increased fines, set at prices relative to the established ecological value of the relevant species, will be channelled back into community pots specifically for wildlife protection and conservation initiatives established by a beneficiary committee and reviewed annually. This in turn will work in synergy with the government's current drive to increase Special Interest/Wildlife Tourism by increasing opportunities for wildlife watching through increased wildlife populations. The knock on effect of this would be improved revenue through increased tourism.

#### **Local conservation initiatives**

Direct financial benefits will be monitored by quantifying money going to local conservation initiatives. The beneficiary committee can directly quantify the output from this element of the work through published accounts of the administrative unit tasked



with distributing funds from IWT and legal trade. The focus would be, although not exclusively, on funding networks of newly established Local Protected Areas which have been set up with recent funding from MEGD, UNDP and KfW in line with the government target to increase the coverage of Protected Areas in Mongolia. LPAs are often community run, employing people locally with a small NGO at the centre. They are expected to generate funding themselves although it is understood many are struggling to do so, therefore funding directed at these organised conservation units would benefit those employed by the LPA and help in achieving their conservation goals.

### **Herders**

Herder groups also stand to benefit. Local herder livelihoods will be improved as livestock is their “bank”, and if they have to continually “withdraw funds” to support family protein requirements it can lead to an increase in poverty. Thriving wildlife populations allow for sustainable offtake that improves livelihoods. Both of these effects will help to reduce poverty by improving revenue, and both of these situations are key focal points being pushed by the Mongolian government. This is a potential long-term benefit of the project and so monitoring, with accuracy, of this will be unlikely in the project timeframe. However herder perceptions will be assessed through participatory assessments at the end of each project year enabling the project to monitor the perceived status of the habitats by those who work in them.

(598 words)

## **14. Impact on species in focus**

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

(Max 200 words)

Mongolia’s native species face immense pressure. The Siberian marmot has seen a 75% decline in the past 30 years and the population continues to decline due to hunting for its fur. The Saker falcon has declined by over 60% in 20 years, largely as a result of live capture for the pet trade.

The snow leopard is one of Mongolia’s iconic top predators. Although there is a total hunting ban in Mongolia, skins are found for sale but poaching numbers are not known. Due to the vulnerability of musk deer to illegal trade CITES member states adopted resolution 11.7 at CoP 11 to “take immediate action in order to reduce demonstrably the illegal trade in musk”. Despite this resolution the population is still declining and musk can easily be found at markets in Mongolia.

Mongolia is an arid land with less 1% appropriate for agriculture and human population density is very low. Thus unlike other countries in the region, infrastructure development is limited to a few urban areas and wildlife areas remain largely intact.

Pressure on these species is nearly solely from wildlife trade. Once this pressure is removed, these species will be able to recover.

[196words]

## 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)

This project intends to reach a stable and sustainable end point. Legal frameworks will be enacted by the Government of Mongolia so that the impact will last long beyond the project implementation period. Border Agency and State Police training programmes will be institutionalised, rather than delivered to selected individuals in order that the skills and capacity can be mainstreamed into work and training programmes. The legacy of the project will be government systems and protocols that ensure recent legal changes pertaining to IWT in Mongolia are expressed as institutional changes.

ZSL has made a long-term commitment to Mongolia, establishing a permanent presence as part of ZSL’s international hub country strategy. We will therefore be in a position to continue to provide ongoing technical backstopping to the Mongolian government and other partners. If needed, we will secure additional financial support to ensure the long-term impact of the project and its benefits for local communities and threatened species. For example, ZSL, upon successful completion of this project, envisions developing this work further to include establishing community-led wildlife tourism programmes once the legal frameworks proposed in this project are in place.

[188 words]

## 16. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

The project builds on a review of Mongolia’s efforts towards CITES commitments which ZSL is currently conducting with funding directly from the Ministry of Environment and Green Development. This national report will be comprised of relevant wildlife policy information, species reports, activities undertaken under the banner of the convention and an update on the illegal trade of wildlife products in Mongolia. The output will

involve a report to the Ministry of Environment and Green development in both English and Mongolian, a summary report for public awareness and enforcement bodies, and a public outreach brochure highlighting major messages from the report.

ZSL current CITES work in Mongolia thus provides an excellent foundation for the IWT Challenge Fund. ZSL is in a strong position politically, which has resulted in access to significant data and reports that would otherwise be part of the early stages of the IWT Challenge Fund project. In addition, ZSL has open communications with relevant ministries, law enforcement and border agencies in Mongolia.

[162 words]

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:

WCS Mongolia has been conducting training and capacity building workshops and activities since 2005. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, State Border Defense Agency, and the General Agency for Specialized Inspection, WCS conducted three training sessions at Nomrog Special Protected Area, and one at Mongol Daguur Protected Area. WCS has developed modules, guidelines, and patrol forms based on their existing work in these areas.

In 2009, WCS established the very first multi-agency inspection team in Mongolia. This national level team was established in Ulaanbaatar under funding from the Netherlands Government (NEMO). WCS then established a regional-level multi-agency inspection team in the Eastern Steppe under the SCAPES program. Due to the amount of increased effort on law enforcement, the number of detected environmental violations declined, and increased efficiency, and thus a reduction in the amount of time spent on prosecutions. WCS will be supporting and collaborating to continue greater communication between relevant agencies in fighting wildlife crime, especially in trans-boundary areas. This work will be extended to the Gobi this year.

The IWT Challenge Fund will be critical in allowing ZSL and WCS to expand the scope of the existing work covering critical ecosystems such as the Southern Gobi and Eastern Steppes.

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

Date Applied	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
	KfW	£ [REDACTED]	Applied through the province administration for specific activities carried out in areas of high poaching for awareness raising campaign.
	World Bank	£ [REDACTED]	Funding for initial survey based on the work conducted by WCS in 2004. This previous work was also funded by the World Bank.
	MobiCom	£ [REDACTED] (in kind telecom services)	Local mobile phone company providing pro bono services of a wildlife crime reporting hotline.

## 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] granted by the Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Green Development to complete a preliminary report on the status of Mongolia's commitments to CITES.

#### 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
	KfW	£ [REDACTED]	Applied through the province administration for specific activities carried out in areas of high poaching for awareness raising campaign.
	World Bank	£ [REDACTED]	Funding for initial survey based on the work conducted by WCS in 2004. This

			previous work was also funded by the World Bank.
	<b>MobiCom</b>	<b>£ [REDACTED] (in kind telecom services)</b>	Local mobile phone company providing pro bono services of a wildlife crime reporting hotline.

## 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)

ZSL has a decade of experience working with established institutions such as the British Embassy, National University of Mongolia, the Mongolian Academy of Science, the Ministry of Environment and Green Development and the Ministry of Tourism all of which improves our access to information, tools, permits and local expertise; thus enabling high quality outputs. The project utilises methods from a previous study conducted by WCS streamlining the planning and survey design stages and has the added value of a wealth of comparable data from the previous study, assimilating all the previous data at no extra cost.

This project also offers very strong public private partnership opportunities. Support from the British High Commission in Ulaanbaatar has enabled ZSL to build a relationship with the Director of MobiCom, who has in turn offered significant in kind resources for this project [REDACTED] and access to services for a free wildlife hotline that would otherwise be a significant expense, yet is a crucial component of the reporting mechanism for wildlife crimes. This partnership will also enable mobile phone text message advertising (a common practice in Mongolia) for the hotline itself, allowing the project to have even greater reach and impact.

[191 words]

## 19. Ethics

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

(See Guidance Note 3.11)

(Max 250 words)

All project activities are subject to review by ZSL's Ethics Committee, an external body

of experts, to ensure that they meet the ZSL's ethical standards which cover the key principles required by the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge. ZSL has a full set of Health and Safety procedures, including requirements for risk assessments prior to initiating any activities, which will be followed by all project personnel. Appropriate Health and Safety training is provided to all staff as standard practice of ZSL's international projects. Social surveys and other community activities will use Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principles with engaging with local Mongolian communities.

This project has been designed in consultation with local partners to ensure that all legal and ethical obligations of both the UK and Mongolia are met. ZSL has also had a presence in Mongolia since 2003 and our multicultural team is familiar with local customs and laws.

## 20. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

(See Guidance Note 3.12)

(Max 250 words)

Whenever possible, outputs from this project will be made freely available to the public via ZSL and project partners' websites, conservation forums, and social media platforms (e.g. Twitter, Facebook). The project will feature dedicated pages on the ZSL website under the Mongolia projects section, which will remain beyond the project duration. Data sheets, survey design, raw data and methods will be available in English and Mongolian as will annual reports.

The household and market survey will be made available to the national statistics office which will, if accepted, make public the survey data and results on its own website. Any published work will be made available as open access by using journals such as PLOS ONE. Open access software will be used, such as the QGIS mapping tool and statistical packages.

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

[185 words]

## 21. Project monitoring and evaluation

### Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

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

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

#### Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

(Max 30 words)

The severe decline of many of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade is reversed and poverty reduced.

[22 words]

#### Outcome

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

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

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

(Max 75 words)

Law enforcement agencies will develop increased capacity to implement wildlife crime laws resulting in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. Legislation will be amended to address gaps as well as provide revenue sharing mechanisms that will channel funds from anti wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.



[74 words]

### Measuring outcomes - indicators

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

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

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

Indicator 1	By January 2018, levels of household consumption, and market availability of wildlife products decreased from 2015 baseline levels.
Indicator 2	By March 2016, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.
Indicator 3	By <b>December</b> 2015, the maximum penalty fine for possession of IWT products increased by at least 100%.
Indicator 4	By <b>August</b> 2015, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 30% of the fine.
Indicator 5	By January 2018, the level of public support for conservation in Mongolia increased by 10%.
Indicator 6	By January 2017, the proportion of revenue from hunting permits and fines that goes back into the relevant local environmental authority in each of the 21 provinces increased to 60%.
Indicator 7	Between May 2016 and September 2016, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.
Indicator 8	By December 2015, two multi-agency wildlife crime task forces are operating in different regions of the country.
Indicator 9	By January 2018, the number of wildlife crime perpetrators arrested and successfully prosecuted increased by 50%.
Indicator 10	By March 2016, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5% from baseline Year 1 levels.
Indicator 11	By December 2015, two multi-agency task forces operating in different regions of the country to improve law enforcement and increased prosecution rates.

### 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 and market survey reports made public on the ZSL website and provided in the interim and final year reports to Defra.
Indicator 2	Signed declaration by the 4 relevant agencies of uptake of new protocol.
Indicator 3	Amendments to maximum fines are published by MEGD online.
Indicator 4	Amendments in the law indicated on Mongolia's published Law available on the Ministry of Environment and Green Development (MEGD) website.
Indicator 5	Results of social surveys conducted at the Project start and end, published online and provided in the final report to Defra.
Indicator 6	Financial reports of the relevant legal bodies transferring and receiving income.
Indicator 7	Signatures of attendance of all those attending training and training materials.
Indicator 8	Media records; Minutes of meetings recorded by the task forces.
Indicator 9	Records held with and shared by Mongolia's National Police Agency.
Indicator 10	Reports published from existing independent surveys such as Saint Maral Foundation's Politbarometer survey, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and the World Bank's Rule of Law Index.
Indicator 11	Signatures of attendance of all those attending training and training materials.

### 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	Current Mongolian government remains in power.
Assumption 2	The changes in fines and prosecutions are enough to stop hunters given the relatively low financial return for the most hunted products such as marmot furs.
Assumption 3	The Mongolian government remains resolute about its priorities in changing legislation to curb IWT in Mongolia.

### 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	Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as
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	accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.
Output 2	Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.
Output 3	Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.
Output 4	Community conservation efforts significantly funded.

### 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 Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.	
Indicator 1.1	By the end of the first half project year nationwide statistics on wildlife hunting, trade, and product use are established based on 4000 household and 1100 market surveys. Baseline = 0 completed surveys
Indicator 1.2	By November 2015 comparative analysis of 2006 survey data indicating trends in IWT conducted for 100% of species outlined in 2006 report. Baseline = no trend established.

Output 2 Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.	
Indicator 2.1	The number of training days provided to Mongolian border agency staff during the project period. Baseline = 0
Indicator 2.2	The number of training days provided to police during the project period. Baseline = 0
Indicator 2.3	5 training workshops conducted for regional level multi-agency inspection teams
Indicator 2.4	Newly developed database to record and disseminate cases of attempted IWT to relevant government departments.
Indicator 2.5	Number of recorded cases on the database. Baseline = 0

Output 3 Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.	
Indicator 3.1	The total number of legislative changes and amendments to wildlife trade laws as a result of project activities. Baseline = 0
Indicator 3.2	Number of wildlife trade convictions in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018. Baseline = 5 year average from 2011 (the year of the first recent

	changes to wildlife laws).
Indicator 3.3	Amount of money received from fines relating to IWT in years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018. Baseline = 5 year average from 2011

Output 4 Community conservation efforts provided with significant funding.	
Indicator 4.1	% of money from legal and IWT that does not remain in central government but gets distributed for local conservation initiatives. Baseline = 0.
Indicator 4.2	Total amount of money provided to local conservation initiatives in each year of the project as a result of legal and illegal hunting collections. Baseline = 0
Indicator 4.3	Number of provinces receiving money as a result of the project in each year of the project period. Baseline = 0

### 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, 1.2	Survey report document produced and available on ZSL project web page and supplied in the end of year report to Defra.
Indicator 2.1, 2.2	Training schedule and attendance lists.
Indicator 2.3	Training schedule, training material and attendance lists for 10 regional-level multi-agency inspection teams
Indicator 2.4	Database template available on the ZSL project website and provided in annual report to Defra.
Indicator 2.5	Copies of database entries taken at the end of each project year.
Indicator 3.1	Newly published wildlife trade laws presented in summary on the ZSL project website and on the MEGD website.
Indicator 3.2	Mongolia's national criminal records database.
Indicator 3.3	Accounts of the relevant government agency, records of convictions and court fine rulings. On-the-spot fine tickets.
Indicator 4.1	Financial records of receiving bodies calculated against the legal records of fines issued. Available in project annual reports.
Indicator 4.2	Financial statements from bodies receiving funding.
Indicator 4.3	Records of the provincial address of registered bodies receiving the money outlined in Indicator 3.2.

### 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	Trained staff are willing to stop IWT products leaving the country.
Assumption 2	Legal framework is changeable during the project timeframe.
Assumption 3	Income from hunting permits and fines is enough to make a difference on the ground at local level conservation initiatives.

## 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 Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.	
Activity 1.1	<b>Household surveys;</b> replicate 2006 nationwide survey to determine wildlife take, use and trade in each of Mongolia's 21 provinces, with a total of 4000 household surveys.
Activity 1.2	<b>Market Survey;</b> replicate 2006 market surveys at know wildlife trade centres and shops throughout UB, 1100 surveys to be conducted.
Activity 1.3	<b>Wildlife trade report</b> produced indicating current status of wildlife trade in Mongolia and a comparative analysis with Wingard and Zahler (2006). This will be conducted in the first and final years of the project.

Output 2 Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.	
Activity 2.1	<b>Collate information;</b> all existing training materials for law enforcement agencies highlight gaps or areas which need improving. ZSL already has many of these materials for work on the CITES report but needs to develop a better understanding of what exists already.
Activity 2.2	<b>Workshop</b> held with police and border agencies to determine specifically the training needs regarding identify illegal products. Many are not obvious as they can be transported over the border fresh or dried. The Police Department has already expressed to ZSL staff the need for such training
Activity 2.3	<b>Training material.</b> Produce training materials, sample products and data collection and storage methods working with the police, border agency and MEGD.
Activity 2.4	<b>Deliver Training.</b> Deliver five training workshops with law enforcers in Ulaanbaatar and at the road and rail border town of ZamynUud in Year 2 and five training workshops scheduled in year 3 in key landscapes based on results of the household based surveys. The training will be focussed on detection and data management.
Activity 2.5	<b>Training assessments</b> conducted before and after training to

	assess participant uptake; training will be adapted and repeated if uptake is not >90% for each participant.
Activity 2.6	<b>Multi-agency Task Force;</b> 2 multi-agency task forces created in 2 regions to complement the existing task forces in the Eastern Steppes which have proven to be very effective in law enforcement.

Output 3	
Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.	
Activity 3.1	<b>Review</b> all Mongolian legislation relating to wildlife trade and hunting and recent changes since updates in 2011.
Activity 3.2	<b>Log frame;</b> develop a model to fully demonstrate how the legal framework relates to convictions and a reduction in crime. Highlight gaps in the framework in order to provide target areas for legislative amendments. A number of gaps have already been highlighted in the Convention on Biological Diversity 5 <sup>th</sup> National Report developed by ZSL in 2013-14 and MEGD
Activity 3.3	<b>Legislation;</b> Work with MEGD to effect amendments to; the Law On Fauna; the Law On The Control And Prohibition of Animal And Plant Derived Products; the Law On Payment Of Natural Resource Use; the Law On Environment; Law On Regulating International Trade Of Endangered Wildlife And Plants And Derivatives.
Activity 3.4	<b>Wildlife hotline:</b> Improve crime reporting mechanisms, finalise a formal agreement with MobiCom to introduce a free reporting hotline to police headquarters in Ulaanbaatar from where local authorities can be contacted to mobilise existing local response teams.
Activity 3.5	<b>Fines;</b> work with the ministry of justice and MEGD to establish fines that offset market incentives and can be changed easily to reflect changes in market prices and demand. Use recently established species ecological values to determine baseline starting point for fines.
Activity 3.6	<b>Reporting crime incentives increased.</b> Work with MEGD to introduce guidelines to reporting wildlife crime that includes reporter anonymity and increased financial incentives. These changes will be involved in the legislation amendments and promoted through the MobiCom campaign and TV appearances.
Activity 3.7	<b>Information campaign;</b> a four tier approach. Establish a text message campaign through MobiCom phone users, a media approach through newspapers, TV and radio can all be achieved by paying for airtime or space in papers. Public information is commonly disseminated this way as even the most rural communities often have a simple power source for radio and TV, MobiCom is the only provider with signal coverage in every town and village throughout Mongolia.
Activity 3.8	<b>Payment for resource use;</b> through local administrative offices establish payment mechanisms to Local Protected Areas. LPA are being established throughout Mongolia in a drive to reach a target of area under protection. LPAs are managed by community groups or NGOs overseen by the local government administrative unit but are expected to fund themselves at present. Many are struggling to do this.

Output 4	
Community conservation efforts provided with significant funding.	
Activity 4.1	Establish a beneficiary committee of local administration, law enforcement and ministry staff to highlight potential areas of funding and monitor such funding.

Activity 4.2	Establish a protocol for monitoring the funding going to local conservation efforts through the passing on of financial records at regular agreed intervals.
Activity 4.3	Establish a review panel of existing and potential beneficiaries to the wildlife trade funds.
Activity 4.4	Establish a reporting mechanism of impact of distributed funds to be submitted to the beneficiary committee.
Activity 4.5	Establish working protocol, practices and strategic plan for the committee.

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	FY1				FY 2				FY3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined													
1.1 Household Surveys	6			3								3	
1.2 Market Surveys	6			3								3	
1.3 Wildlife trade report produced	4				2								2
Output 2 Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.													
2.1 Collate	3		3										



information													
2.2 Workshop	2			2									
2.3 Training material produced	3		3										
2.4 Deliver training	3			3									
2.5 Training assessment	2		1	1									
2.6 Establish 2 multi-agency task forces	6			3						3			
Output 3 Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.													
3.1 <b>Review</b> all Mongolian legislation	5		3	2									
3.2	2		2										

Construct logframe													
3.3 Legislation amendments	6		3	3									
3.4 Set up wildlife crime hotline	6		3	3									
3.5 Establish fines that offset market incentives	6		3	3							3		
3.6 Reporting crime incentives increased	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3.7 Information campaign	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3.8 Payment for resource use	3			3									
Output 4 Community conservation efforts provided													

with significant funding.													
4.1 Establish a beneficiary committee	3		3										
4.2 Establish funding protocol to local conservation initiatives	3		3										
4.3 Establish review panel	3		3										
4.4 Establish reporting mechanism			3										
4.5 Build strategic plan	3			3									

### 23. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

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

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

(Max 250 words)

ZSL, specifically the Project Leaders, will be responsible for M&E using robust M&E guidelines. ZSL staff in Mongolia will be monitoring the project progress through monthly reporting and evaluation against the indicators mentioned in the log-frame. In addition to this, there will be mid-term and terminal monitoring and evaluation events for this project.

Where baselines have not changed as a result of the work or indicated targets have not been achieved the core project staff will make relative amendments and suggestions to activities. An internal review process based on the verifiable indicators will be conducted quarterly. The review process will be explicit in acknowledging that amendments to the project work are acceptable if indicators are not met.

In some cases, such as low attendance to training sessions, work can be repeated if it is decided this could be helpful in reaching outputs, however in cases when an alternative approach is needed discussion will be opened at the review meetings to change approaches. This will be formalised this in an amended document, where amendments will impact the project outputs and/or timeframe the amendments will be offered for approval by the IWT Challenge Fund.

### 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 IWTFund 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 Zoological Society of London

(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £480,583 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

*(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at: <http://www.zsl.org/about-us/zsl-annual-reports>

Name (block capitals)	Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya
Position in the organisation	Programme Manager – South and Central Asia

Signed



Date:

6<sup>th</sup> August 2014

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the <b>Guidance Notes</b> ?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Project Staff</b> identified at Question 9, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 8?	X
Have you included a signed <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you <b>checked the IWT website on GOV.UK</b> 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.