

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.

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Date logged:06/08/2014

Logged by:JG

Application ID:117

1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

Applicant Organisation Name:	The WILD Foundation
██████████	████████████████████
██████████████████	██████████████████
██████████	██████
Project Leader name:	Dr Susan Canney
██████████	██
██████████	██

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) Developing long-term law enforcement capacity to protect the Mali elephants
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01/02/15		End date: 31/03/2018		Duration: 3 yrs 2 mths	
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request	
£ 140000	£ 51750	£ 52810	£ 55440	£ 300000	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % 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)

Mali has in improved capacity to co-ordinate activities in tracking and tracing elephant poaching, bringing poachers to justice and enforcing poaching laws. This will halt the current escalation of poaching by severely impeding the operation of elephant poaching and ivory trafficking networks in Mali, and thereby maintain elephant numbers. The increased government capacity will feed in to support local systems of resource management that improve livelihoods and make space for elephants, while increasing security.

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: Mali	Country 2: Burkina Faso
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input type="checkbox"/>

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

<p>XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXIV (partially)</p>
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7. About the lead organisation:

<p>What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?</p>	<p>1974</p>
<p>What is the legal status of your organisation?</p>	<p>NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (explain)</p>
<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>The WILD Foundation is funded from a variety of sources including private donations, funds from foundations, other NGOs, and by government and quasi-governmental organizations</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 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	Combating elephant poaching, curbing illicit ivory trafficking and strengthening natural resource governance in times of crisis
Contract Value/ Project budget	\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	1 year in the first instance extending to 3
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Increased DNEF presence throughout the elephant range through the construction of additional forester posts, training and equipping of foresters to man the posts
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Subvention under the Howard G. Buffet Foundation (HGBF) and l'Agence nationale des Parcs Nationaux du Gabon (ANPN) Connie Clark, [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Conservation of elephants in the Gourma region of Mali
Contract Value/ Project budget	\$ [REDACTED] annually
Duration	Contract renewed annually since 2010 with commitment of 10 years
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the	Core support to the wider project to enable the mobilisation of additional funds, plus project activities. Initial support was for the implementation of the plan

project.	developed at Lake Banzena and its extension across the elephant range, to protect elephant habitat, the migration route, ecosystem restoration and improved livelihoods.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	International Conservation Fund of Canada, Anne Lambert, [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 3 Title	The Mali Elephant Project - managing human-elephant conflict
Contract Value/ Project budget	Four phases of around \$ [REDACTED] each, three of which were within the last 5 years
Duration	Each phase was 1-2 years
Role of organisation in project	Project Leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Undertaking a socio-economic study of the populations using Lake Banzena, the only late dry season water accessible by elephants, and developing a consensual participatory plan with the local communities. This plan attracted the funding required for its implementation, and when other communities in the elephant range witnessed the results, they requested help to implement similar systems. Subsequent phases contributed to this.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	US Fish and Wildlife Service African Elephant Fund, Michelle Gadd, [REDACTED]

8. Project partners

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

Lead Organisation name:	The WILD Foundation
Website address:	http://www.wild.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The WILD Foundation began the project in 2002 and has been leading it successfully ever since. It is responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination, financial accounting and management.</p> <p>As the heart of the global wilderness community for over 40 years, the WILD Foundation protects wilderness while meeting the needs of human communities, working across cultures and boundaries by collaborating with local peoples, organizationa, the private sector, and governments to create dynamic practical projects and communications initiatives.</p> <p>The WILD Foundation has since 1974:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive experience at board and executive level to provide specific national and international policy formulation and political liaison. - Sourcing and co-ordination of required and relevant technical assistance. - Grant administration. - Communications and public relations.

Partner Name:	The Mali Government: Ministry of the Environment - La Direction Nationale des eaux et Forets as the principle contact, plus other Ministries as appropriate
Website address:	http://www.environnement.gov.ml/index.php?page=direction-nationale-de-la-conservation-de-la-nature-dncn
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The DNEG is the government agency responsible for nature conservation, and their authorization is required to allow the project to operate. They have however, since 2007, gone beyond this and engaged closely as a partner by showing strong support, both verbally and in kind whenever possible, for example by easing the way for project activities, and in making key personnel available to support project activities such as drafting legal texts to formalize the operation of the community-forester patrols.</p> <p>The Secretary General and the Minister of the Environment have demonstrated strong engagement by visiting the project to show top-level support, bringing the elephants to the attention of the Cabinet of Ministers and financing repairs to boreholes sabotaged by fleeing jihadis to enable the relocation of the community from Lake Banzena to leave it for elephant use only.</p> <p>Other ministries are also highly engaged. The Chief of Defence ordered a military air and ground mission to work with community brigades to track and arrest 4 poachers responsible for 7 elephant killings, and the Minister of Regional Administration, decentralisation and Land Management is a partner for reconciliation work.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	The US Embassy to Mali
Website address:	http://mali.embassy.gov/

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

The Embassy has provided political, financial and logistical support from the beginning. The partnership began in 2002 and has provided the foundation for:

- The project's first grant of ██████ provided directly from the Assistant Secretary of State with the full endorsement of the US Ambassador Michael Rannenberger

- 2003 - donation of two Toyota Land Cruiser double-cab pick-ups provided directly by the US Ambassador Vicki Huddleston, and housed and maintained by the US Embassy until 2009

- Embassy receptions and personal meetings of project leaders and US Ambassadors with Presidents Konare, and ATT

- 2007 - Opening of multi-Ministry national training workshops (led by MEP leaders) with personal address by Ambassador Terence McCulley

- 2010 - a DOD donation of \$█████ to fund a critically needed borehole that then triggered the Malian government to provide \$█████ for the two additional boreholes required to relocate the population at Lake Banzena and leave it for elephant use only

2014 - repair of a crucial dam/bridge whose rupture has drained a chain of lakes over 100km reducing the pasture and habitat available for use by people and elephants, concentrating them in other areas. This is an initiative co-ordinated by AFRICOM and involving USAID-OTI.

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Susan Canney	Project Leader	25	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Nomba Ganame	Field Manager	25	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Two assistants yet to be recruited, one in Mali and one in UK	Day-to-day oversight	100	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. African elephant - <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	2.
3.	4.

11. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned, and which communities are affected, and how?

(Max 300 words)

The Mali elephants are under severe threat from networks of trans-Sahara traffickers working together with armed groups seeking revenue to fund war and terrorism. During the recent conflict the elephant range was under the control of armed groups and experienced its first incidences of poaching, and post-conflict residual insecurity is presenting an ongoing danger.

Although the project has been able to contain the poaching through the mobilisation of the local community they desperately need armed backup that can be rapidly mobilised, and the over-stretched and under-capacity Malian army cannot be relied on to do this.

It is clear that the poaching threat is rapidly increasing (see graph in Annexe). Securing these vast areas requires forester presence throughout the elephant range with the capacity to act in concert with community brigades and vigilance networks. Unfortunately Mali has very few foresters, training standards are poor, capacity to deal with elephant poaching is non-existent, and they have no training in working with local communities, even though they have technical knowledge that can benefit community resource management systems and has been proved to cement relations. There are few agents covering hundreds of square kilometres, living at home with no means of displacement. This is compounded by low morale and lack of belief in the value of their work, an antagonistic relationship with local communities, and a complete lack of synergy with other agents, fueling the isolation that makes them susceptible to corruption.

Community benefit is key to successful elephant protection. All the communities using the resources of the elephant range are affected, and include those dwelling the elephant range all year round plus the populated areas adjacent to the river Niger who use the elephant range seasonally (96% of the cattle using Lake Banzena in 2009 came from the river communities).

12. Methodology

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

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)

- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

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

(Max 1000 words)

This initiative includes anti-poaching enforcement activities that have grown out of the wider Mali Elephant Project and are mostly already funded. While they form the components of a response, they need tying together into an effective, co-ordinated, and mutually-supportive operative.

IWTC funds would provide this linkage through the provision of communications, transport and personnel (two anti-poaching officers, one for Mali and one for the lead organisation to monitor, report and inform on progress). It has been difficult to raise funds for these items and yet they are the key to ensuring a co-ordinated, effective anti-poaching response that can halt the poaching before it spirals out of control.

The initiative aims to develop effective anti-poaching operations at field level by building on existed tried and (war)-tested approaches to create an integrated DNEF-community anti-poaching operative.

One highly successful approach involves community brigades working in tight collaboration with government foresters: the brigades providing intelligence information over this vast area “the eyes and ears of the bush” while the foresters provide enforcement back-up. These brigades have proved enthusiastic and effective, discovering the identities of poachers and finding tusks and arms. While the project needs to expand and train more community brigades in certain areas, they require rapid-response armed back-up.

This project proposes to help remedy this through increasing forester presence, and capacity at all DNEF levels to work together as an integrated unit. This will be supported by raising morale through instilling pride in their special mission to protect these elephants; to ensure systems are in place to deter corruption; and to cement community-forester relations through forester support to community resource management systems.

ADDITIONAL DNEF PRESENCE

Ten additional forester posts will be built, equipped and manned throughout the elephant range. This initiative will provide the posts, equipment and motorbikes; and the DNEF will provide foresters, uniforms, arms and ammunition. The initiative will contribute to fuel and maintenance for the first three years, after which these will be the responsibility of the DNEF.

A minimum of two vehicles will be provided based at opposite ends of the elephant range to enable rapid displacement of groups of men, and a state-of-the-art military radio-communications system (secured against unauthorized use), covering the most vulnerable parts of the elephant range.

DNEF TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Training will be given to the field foresters in elephant anti-poaching field operations

during field visits to Nazinga Game Ranch in Burkina Faso to witness the operation of existing elephant anti-poaching teams. The project and DNEF already have good relationships with the Reserve administration.

Training will be provided for 10 Chefs de Poste (commune level), 4 Chefs de Cantonnements (Cercle), and the Chefs de Service de Reglementation et Controle of the three regions (Mopti, Timbutu and Gao) that are touched by the elephant range and who are responsible for the overall co-ordination of anti-poaching activity. This training will cover theory and practice of data collection, maintenance of records, reporting and procedures, legislative texts, patrols and their organisation, judicial process, the importance and modalities of community engagement and how this benefits conventional forestry practices, and the international dimension including the importance of this elephant population both internationally and nationally. The training will be conducted during a field visit to the National Park of Niokolo-Koba in Senegal as an example of integrated anti-poaching systems, and aims to establish a corps d'esprit between the foresters working at all levels.

Performance will be monitored throughout the year and training repeated each year, adapted to needs. The Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit, and the CITES and EIA guides for enforcement will be trialled to assess how best they might be integrated into ongoing knowledge development between training courses.

CROSS BORDER-SYSTEMS

Additional protection will be deployed in the south of the elephant range along the porous border with Burkina Faso. This is a remote area of remnant insecurity, a major route for poachers, traffickers and ivory to leave the Gourma. The project will train more community brigades in working with the newly deployed foresters and in forestry law. Five individuals will be trained from each of the 11 main communities, who can then lead the others. There are three villages close to the border in Burkina Faso who have village patrols who check for illegal resource extraction, and exchanges are planned so they can find ways to work in synergy with the Malian brigades.

The elephant range in Burkina Faso is contained within reserves whose foresters already co-operate with those of Mali, but this needs formal reinforcement. To this end a meeting will be convened to agree the roles and responsibilities of the brigades, foresters, and how they are to work together across the border. Attendees will be the 55 Malian brigade leaders, representatives of the local village authorities, elected representatives, government technical services, the administration; and their homologues from Burkina Faso.

DNEF-COMMUNITY SYNERGY

In addition to the support in the south of the range, community brigades will be established in the 10% of the elephant range that the project has not managed to cover, and trained in patrolling and resource management.

Field foresters will be trained to work with local communities to (a) provide armed back-up for their patrols and (b) support their resource management efforts. Until now only the Banzena communities have benefitted from the guidance of foresters in, for example, the techniques of construction and maintenance of fire-breaks, and the results are far more effective than those of communities acting on their own. Both of these cement relations and create a synergy rather than the more usual antagonism.

Already brigades that have proved keen and effective are accorded the status of a legal “Association” of adjunct foresters formally recognised by the DNEF. This project will investigate the possibility of creating a career path for the best individuals to become foresters that could help build the capacity of the DNEF and man additional forester posts.

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 LOCAL COMMUNITY benefits from deployment of foresters through an increase in security. Remnant banditry is one of the major factors preventing the return of refugees and the local communities' ability to conduct their day-to-day activities, and improvements can be measured by gendarmerie records of attacks.

They benefit from their increased capacity to implement and enforce their local resource management systems that improve local livelihoods, prevent resource over-exploitation and degradation, reverse habitat loss, provide opportunities for resource-based revenue, and resolve human-elephant conflict.

Examples include the impact of fire-breaks: the hay from 12 hectares of enclosed pasture just outside Bambara-Maoude yields an annual income of around \$17,000/year when sold in the market, and there are around 1,500,000 hectares of pasture protected by project fire-breaks. Other examples include charging for access to water which aims to control the numbers of "prestige cattle" herds belonging to wealthy individuals from distant urban centres and which degrade water bodies; ostrich rearing and eventual reintroduction (for eggs and highly valued meat) based on a successful enterprise in the south of Mali; replanting of *Acacia senegal* and harvesting of gum arabic; and future income.

Habitat protection and regeneration rebuilds biodiversity, ecosystem services and environmental resilience. The community cohesion required for this resource management builds social resilience, requires reconciliation and promotes peace and benefits for all.

Quotes from local people include "If the elephants disappear it means the environment is no longer good for us" and "If the elephants disappear it means our area will no longer be special".

The benefits of resource management can be measured by area of pasture protected, lengths of fire-breaks constructed, area of forests protected, revenue from the sale of access to water, hay, ostrich eggs and incidences of illegal activities apprehended. Conflict resolution can be measured through the project database that records the response to reported conflicts, their impact, and whether the problem recurs.

THE DNEF benefits through an increase in forester presence, being able to prevent elephant poaching taking hold in the Gourma and mounting an effective response to any incidences. It also benefits from an injection of competence and savoir faire to a demoralised and marginalised government Direction. It increases the self-esteem of government foresters providing a model of how to conduct operations more effectively, and the community-forester model has already been replicated elsewhere in Mali. The experience in the Gourma has generated debate and preliminary moves towards the creation of a body specifically responsible for protected areas. In addition to the indicators mentioned in section 21, evidence of benefit will be the impact on the rest of the Direction through replication of the model elsewhere.

THE COUNTRY OF MALI benefits through being able to assure the security of its

unique herd of elephants, a source of national pride. The country of Mali benefits from increased capacity to protect and regenerate its biodiversity, and the ability to engage in international dialogue. This can be measured by the number and rate of illegal elephant killings, the recovery of tusks, the arrest and bringing to justice of the perpetrators, instigators, informers and traffickers.

Mali also benefits through the increase in security in this strategic part of central Mali, providing a base from which to secure the north of the country. This can be measured by incidences of attack and hijack, confidence of local people to use the area, and the return of refugees.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY benefits from the protection of 12% of the West African elephant population, and an iconic population that instills wonder at its ability to survive. It also benefits from an increase in security within the “arc of instability” across Africa’s Sahel.

This initiative provides a model that has proved to prevent the recruitment of young men to armed groups, thereby preventing their marginalisation from the local communities and their radicalisation. It did this through countering unemployment by providing an occupation in wildlife and environmental protection that had status within the community. Although only paid in food, none of the project recruits joined jihadist groups that were paying \$30-\$50/day. This is a model that is applicable across the Sahel for very little initial cost that can ultimately become self-sustaining if implemented correctly.

This can be measured by number and proportion (of the total) of young men engaging in bush surveillance and resource management.

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 work will prevent the elimination of this elephant population that represents 12% of the West African total. Without this, these elephants will be totally unprotected in an area that forms a part of the Sahelian “arc of insecurity”. Remnant bandits with affiliations to armed groups in the north hide out in remote elephant forests. These joined the armed groups during the conflict and cannot return to their communities for fear of being handed over to the authorities, and are potential agents of traffickers and those seeking revenue to fund war. Numbers have been stable since the 1970s and poaching was unknown before January 2012 when the Tuareg rebellion and coup led to the advance of jihadist forces into the elephant range. The community response has kept poaching to relatively low levels, however poaching incidences are increasing in frequency, and without armed back-up from a concerted forester response, it cannot be contained. These elephants are one of two populations of “desert elephants” and the most northerly in Africa. They survive through the longest annual migration of all elephants that is fascinating in its demonstration of the dynamics of the human-wildlife-environment relationship. They are also likely to carry important genetic diversity.

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 initiative aims to equip the local community and the DNEF enforcement personnel with the knowledge and wherewithall to crack down on elephant poaching by embedding enforcement procedures over a period of 3 years. Top levels of DNEF have agreed to reduce the periodic redeployment of agents to ensure that a corpus of those familiar with anti-poaching enforcement procedures is able to accelerate their mainstreaming into DNEF day-to-day operations, and provide a model for the rest of Mali. Ultimately these tasks will become the responsibility of the DNEF. Whether this happens within 3 years will be determined by an evaluation in 2017 and if necessary additional funds raised to support weak areas.

Raising pride in Mali's elephants at top levels of government, and in the country's ability to protect them despite the current elephant holocaust, as well as deonstrating clear benefits to local communities and nationally, will help liberate the required funds from government. Thus has already been demonstrated on two occasions when the government contributed funds to match a partial donation.

16. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

This initiative is a development of existing work and a sub-initiative of the wider project. The project began in 2002 with the first grant of \$ [REDACTED] from the US Secretary of State for Africa, and a donation of two vehicles from the US

Embassy for scientific studies completed in 2006. These were followed by 3 years of community engagement and outreach at local and national levels to understand the social dimensions funded by USFWS. Working with local communities to protect resources and resolve human-elephant conflict began at Lake Banzena in 2009, and subsequently extended across the elephant range at the request of local communities, thanks to the partnership with ICFC and funds from the Darwin Initiative (£ [REDACTED]) US Embassy (\$) [REDACTED] and the Mali government (\$) [REDACTED]

Elephant poaching began in January 2012 and has escalated since then following the occupation of the elephant range by armed groups. The project mobilised the local community to protect the elephants, relying on community brigades for surveillance and resource management. While these have managed to contain the problem, recent escalation demonstrates the urgent need for armed back-up.

Save Our Species, Tusk, and a range of smaller funders can be added to those described in 7b.

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

Yes No

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

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

Yes No

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



Funding and budget

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

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

17. Co-financing

17 a) Secured

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

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed:

\$ [redacted] of Buffet funds channelled through ANPN-Gabon to establish, equip and train forester posts throughout the elephant range; and contribute to brigade training; with further funding potentially available

€ [redacted] EUR from IUCN-CMS for cross-border anti-poaching co-operation with Burkina Faso;

ICFC provides core-funding that will partially provide support services for this initiative (see budget) as well as the wider project

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
Not yet applied for	Possibilities are ICFC, Buffet-ANPN-Gabon funds for 2015-16	\$ [redacted] or part thereof	The balance of the cost of a secured radio-communications system across the elephant range This can be deployed piecemeal starting with the most

			vulnerable parts of the elephant range depending on funding available
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18. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words)

The project has raised money to develop elements of an anti-poaching response that are embedded in the local context and either functioning successfully on their own or with the potential and resources to do so.

However the vast distances involved, and the remoteness of the area mean that these initiatives are not able to prevent the recent escalation of poaching because they are not co-ordinated. A timely anti-poaching response requires the rapid mobilisation of armed back-up plus immediate pursuit. Currently brigade members have to travel long distances on foot or camel to find mobile phone signals to deliver their information, by which time the trail is cold. Government foresters need to communicate to co-ordinate their action, and to be able to travel rapidly, in groups, with equipment, over all terrain. Motorbikes are unusable in the sands of the northern half of the elephant range. Clearly communications and long-distance transport are essential.

Linking together the key elements of an anti-poaching operative with personnel, vehicles and communications would be well-targeted interventions that would shift the system to a whole new level of effective functioning through enabling co-ordination.

It represents a window of opportunity to prevent the escalation of poaching to catastrophic levels, and relatively cheaply secure the future of an internationally important elephant population that represents 12% of the West African population; while improving the security that is the biggest threat to both elephants and people.

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)

The project has always worked with DNEF as partners, supporting committed individuals, including them in project achievements so that over the years they have risen through the ranks to occupy the top leadership positions. This greatly facilitates a close partnership whereby the project enjoys strong support from, and direct access to, the top levels, all the way up to the Minister. The DNEF shares in the achievements and outcomes but also collaborates and contributes whenever possible to help the project achieve its objectives.

The project's approach in engaging with local communities is always to listen first, to understand local problems and preoccupations, and always valuing local knowledge. The project acts as facilitator to help bring together the diverse clans and ethnicities to achieve unity by first discussing their experience and agreeing on the problem, and then find an equitable and transparent solution together.

At the same time the local communities have to demonstrate their engagement and contribution if project activities are to go ahead. An example is the contribution of donkeys or camels to help build fire-breaks..

A particular pre-occupation is the safety of our brigade members. For this reason we do not want to arm them. We also do not post on the internet, or in our reports, pictures or videos of interviews (despite requests) or anything that might lead to their identities as informants becoming known.

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)

All project outputs are posted on the website.

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 elephant poaching, an increase in security, and poverty alleviation in the Gourma region of Mali.

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)

Mali has in improved capacity to co-ordinate activities in tracking and tracing elephant poaching, bringing poachers to justice and enforcing poaching laws. This will halt the

current escalation of poaching by severely impeding the operation of elephant poaching and ivory trafficking networks in Mali, and thereby maintain elephant numbers. The increased government capacity will feed in to support local systems of resource management that improve livelihoods and make space for elephants, while increasing security.

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	Number of elephant illegally killed and rate of increase/decrease in killings compared to existing rate, aiming for no further increase within the project period (baseline = 12 in six months)
Indicator 2	Number of illegal killings for which the perpetrators are arrested, and brought to justice, the instigator identified and arrested, the trafficker identified, and the tusks recovered, in order to map out the existing trafficking network within the project period (baseline = 4 arrests and prosecutions in six months of individuals thought to be responsible for several killings; instigator, informant and suspected trafficker identified)
Indicator 3	Extension of forester field presence – the creation and equipment of 10 additional forester posts throughout the elephant range
Indicator 4	Development of a cross-border capacity for co-operation in anti-poaching operations
Indicator 5	Increased support to local communities in resource management (baseline = 1 per annum)
Indicator 6	A reduction in number of hijackings and robberies

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	DNEF database containing information about all known poaching incidences, and project reports
Indicator 2	DNEF database, and government records of prosecutions containing information about all known poaching incidences, and project reports
Indicator 3	Existence of forester posts – photographs – and government reports
Indicator 4	DNEF and project reports evaluating response to particular incidences
Indicator 6	Protocole d'accord and the number of joint operations as enumerated

	in DNEF database and reports of the DNEF and project
Indicator 7	Project reports
Indicator 8	Records held by the gendarmerie and project

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Increased enforcement capacity leads to reduced poaching incidences.
Assumption 2	Mali remains committed to supporting the enforcement of its laws on poaching
Assumption 3	Trafficking networks can be deterred from targeting ivory

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	DNEF field foresters able to work with local community brigades to mount anti-poaching patrols, respond to poaching incidences, collect and report required evidence.
Output 2	DNEF at commune, cercle and regional levels able to support ground operations, deliver effective anti-poaching and trafficking operations, collect and keep required data.
Output 3	Effective forester presence throughout the elephant range working in concert with homologues in Burkina Faso
Output 4	All field foresters working with local communities throughout the elephant range in such activities as fire-break construction and patrol back-up.

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: DNEF field foresters able to work with local community brigades to mount anti-poaching patrols, respond to poaching incidences, collect and report required evidence.	
Indicator 1.1	Number of manned forester posts in the elephant range (baseline = 4; end point = 14)
Indicator 1.2	Number of foresters deployed throughout the elephant range (baseline = 4; endpoint = 30)
Indicator 1.3	Number of weeks training in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 1.4	Number of incidences of poaching detected (baseline = 12 in six months), DNEF response mounted (baseline = 7 in six months), arrests follow (baseline = 7 in six months), information about instigator/trafficker obtained (baseline=7 in six months)

Output 2: DNEF at commune, cercle and regional levels able to support ground operations, deliver effective anti-poaching and trafficking operations, collect and keep required data.	
Indicator 2.1	Number of weeks training in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 2.2	Number and percentage of poaching incidences that result in arrest in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (baseline = 4, 33% in six months)
Indicator 2.3	Number and percentage of poaching incidences that result in prosecution in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (baseline=zero)

Output 3: Effective forester presence throughout the elephant range working in concert with homologues in Burkina Faso	
Indicator 3.1	Number of weeks training in 2015, 2016 and 2017 provided to community brigades and foresters from the south of the elephant range and Burkina Faso (baseline=zero)
Indicator 3.2	Number of incidences of coordinated action (baseline=zero)

Output 4: Forester support to local communities throughout the elephant range in resource management for improvement of livelihoods and social and environmental resilience.	
Indicator 4.1	Number of communities benefitting from forester support and training in habitat protection activities (baseline = 1 per annum)

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	Timetable, reports, presentations (if appropriate), and photographs of training courses
Indicator 2	Records/reports/databases/photographs of activities held by DNEF and the project
Indicator 3	Database of poaching records and judicial progress held by DNEF and

the project

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	That civil war does not reoccur and government remains in the elephant range
Assumption 2	That all levels of the DNEF remain committed to elephant protection
Assumption 3	Greater capacity to respond prevents an increase poaching incidents
Assumption 4	That DNEF contains staff turnover to ensure a corpus of personnel develop an elephant protection ethic that is strong enough to be transmitted to subsequent officers.

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: DNEF field foresters able to work with local community brigades to mount anti-poaching patrols, respond to poaching incidences, collect and report required evidence.	
Activity 1.1	Construction, equipment and establishment of 10 additional forester posts
Activity 1.2	Deployment of 2 vehicles plus protocols of use and responsibility, under the control of the project's field manager working in conjunction with the chefs de service
Activity 1.3	Installation of a military state-of-the-art secured radio-communications system in the most vulnerable parts of the elephant range
Activity 1.4	Training course and field visit to Nazinga Game Ranch in Burkina Faso for field foresters in anti-poaching procedures
Activity 1.5	Training of field foresters in working with local communities as part of community activities and ongoing monitoring of performance
Activity 1.6	Subsequent training courses in 2016 and 2017 based on needs assessed through ongoing monitoring of performance

Output 2: DNEF at commune, cercle and regional levels able to support ground operations, deliver effective anti-poaching and trafficking operations, collect and keep required data.	
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Activity 2.1	Training course and field visit to Niokolo-Koba National Park in Senegal
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	for DNEF at commune, cercle and regional levels in supporting the field operations
Activity 2.2	Ongoing monitoring of performance to assess take-up and identify further training needs
Activity 2.3	Subsequent training courses in 2016 and 2017 based on needs assessed through ongoing monitoring of performance
Activity 2.4	Trialling the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit, and the CITES and EIA guides for enforcement officers to determine the best way for enforcement officers to make use of these tools

Output 3: Effective forester presence throughout the elephant range working in concert with homologues in Burkina Faso

Activity 3.1	Meeting, training course and exchange to establish community-forester anti-poaching systems with cross-border co-operation and integration of poaching response
Activity 3.2	Follow-up meetings to assess progress, learn lessons

Output 4: Forester support to local communities throughout the elephant range in resource management for improvement of livelihoods and social and environmental resilience.

Activity 4.1	Local foresters included in community meetings to establish systems of sustainable resource management to give advice and help in organising implementation
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22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1														
1.1	4	x	x											
1.2	3	x	x											
1.3	4	x	x											
1.4	0.5	x												
1.5	ongoing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.6	1						x				x			
Output 2														
2.1	0.5		x											
2.2	ongoing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.3	1						x				x			
2.4	ongoing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 3														
3.1	0.5	x												
3.2	1									x				
Output 4														
4.1	ongoing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	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 project continually monitors its progress and the effectiveness of interventions as a part of its day to day activities, however the recruitment of assistants in both Mali and the UK will ensure a continuous focus on the progress of this initiative. Tasks will include such things as ensuring that the lessons of the training courses are implemented on an ongoing basis. They will ensure that the requisite information is being recorded, organised and reported and made available to all parts of the anti-poaching operative: DNEF, communities and project personnel. Key information will be distilled and presented in periodic reports and summaries so that it can be used to adjust activities where necessary, direct future activities and determine fund-raising needs.

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** **X**

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of The WILD Foundation

I apply for a grant of £299,999 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 can be found at: <http://www.wild.org/main/support/finances-effectiveness/>

Name (block capitals)	VANCE MARTIN
Position in the organisation	President

Signed

A rectangular box containing a solid black rectangle, indicating that the signature has been redacted.

Date:

6th August 2014

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	√
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	√
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	√
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?	√
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)	√
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 9, including the Project Leader?	√
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 8?	√
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.	√
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	√

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.