

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2015

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-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:186

1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

Applicant Organisation Name:	International Fund for Animal Welfare
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Project Leader name:	Jason Bell
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) IWT022: Disrupting ivory trafficking conduits with coordinated law enforcement in Malawi

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01 April 2016	End date: 31 March 2018	Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 0	£ 161165	£ 136645	£ 297810

Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost:

4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

(max 80 words)

This project creates an operational Wildlife Crime Investigations Unit (WCIU) and Community Enforcement Networks (CENs). These new law enforcement entities will operate under the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) with direction from the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime. The WCIU and CENs will investigate serious wildlife crimes, including elephant poaching and ivory trafficking. WCIU is multi-agency, including DNPW, police and customs. CENs will be established where elephants are most at risk and help incentivize local communities.

5. 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 24 here).

(max 50 words)

Malawi has both specialised multi-agency investigative, and community based law enforcement, capacities with regional connections that drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crimes, which, in turn, increases apprehensions and convictions of perpetrators. As a result, the livelihoods and well-being of local communities are less threatened by criminal activities.

6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1: Malawi	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:
Additional Countries	

7. 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"/>

7b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

<p>London Conference Declaration: XIII, XIV, XVI, XVII & XX</p> <p>Kasane Statement: 13</p>

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1969
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<p>NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (explain)</p>
How is your organisation currently funded?	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>IFAW is funded almost entirely (over 95%) by donations from private individuals or grant-making foundations. A very small part of our revenue comes from</p>

	government grants via Calls for Proposals in our relevant programme areas
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? Note that this is not required from Government Agencies	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

8b. 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	Investigation and Intelligence Field Operator's Training Course in Zambia
Contract Value/ Project budget	██████ GBP
Duration	17th August 2015 - 14th September 2015
Role of organisation in project	IFAW led the development and implementation of key elements of the training, including preparation of training materials, vetting and selection of trainees, training design, delivery, and performance evaluation and partnerships with the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and Game Rangers International (GRI) for operational impact.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the trainees with the necessary knowledge, characteristics and skills to meaningfully contribute to highly capable 'Investigations and Intelligence' Field Units. To establish a number of similarly trained and equipped 'Investigations and Intelligence Units' throughout the region. This facilitated and promoted sound, grounded and effective cross border co-operation between law enforcement agencies that are combating the illegal trade in wildlife. <p>Achievements:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 out of 14 students made the grade and received certificates of competence. • During the practical phase of the training the following results were obtained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A well-organized bush meat syndicate arrested b. 5 Arrests made c. 2 firearms seized d. The remains of 12 fresh carcasses recovered from the syndicate (10 lechwe, 1 warthog, 1 duiker) e. One unregistered motor cycle seized • Due to the success of the training ZAWA and the DNPW have requested IFAW to do follow up, joint training. • The next course is scheduled for early December 2015 and is expected to take place both in Zambia and Malawi under the umbrella of the International Treaty signed by the Presidents of Malawi and Zambia
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Mike Labuschagne ██ ██ ██ ██ ██

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Law Enforcement & Park Management Support Programme: Liwonde National Park, Malawi
Contract Value/ Project budget	██████████ GBP
Duration	1 July 2012 - 30 June 2015
Role of organisation in	IFAW has a memorandum of understanding with the Malawi

<p>project</p>	<p>Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). IFAW led an intervention in Liwonde National Park in partnership with DNPW to address wildlife poaching and human-wildlife conflict issues and the need for community engagement in wildlife protection. IFAW provided training and equipment for park staff to address wildlife poaching in Liwonde National Park.</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance government capacity for law enforcement efforts in Liwonde National Park: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prevent high levels of poaching 2. To improve patrol efficiencies 3. To provide infrastructural and operational support for coordinated law enforcement in Liwonde 4. To Establish a radio network to support a coordinated law enforcement effort in Liwonde 5. To enable and facilitate arrests and prosecutions 6. To involve local communities and other relevant stakeholders in programme implementation <p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investigation into staff corruption and organized, active collusion between staff and poachers was conducted and this resulted in the restructuring of the field force. • A model electrified boundary fence was erected using local villagers living next to the Park. Further, these villagers were trained to maintain this fence and it has comfortably outperformed other section of fencing around Liwonde National Park. It therefore became a model of local capacity building. • 71 poachers arrested • 9, 500 snares and traps removed from the Park • 3 firearms seized • An Operations Complex consisting of 3 offices, 1 storeroom, 1 Kitchen, 2 flushing toilets, 2 bathrooms and a generator shed constructed using only local labor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A VHF Radio Network installed • Uniforms manufactured by a local tailoring workshop issued to rangers • Field Equipment issued to Rangers • All the above completed as planned, on time and within budget <p>The success of IFAW's contribution to enhanced capacity for law enforcement in Liwonde was acknowledged by the Honorable Minister who came to Liwonde National Park to thank the Project and asked that this type of IFAW endeavor be extended to Kasungu National Park</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Mike Labuschagne</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Enhancing African Wildlife Law Enforcement and Networking in Eastern Africa
Contract Value/ Project budget	[REDACTED] GBP
Duration	November 2014 - May 2015
Role of organisation in project	<p>IFAW led the development and implementation of key elements of two eastern Africa regional trainings focused on interdiction, apprehension, and prosecution of wildlife traffickers. IFAW's role included preparation of training materials, vetting and selection of trainees, design of the curriculum, training delivery, performance evaluation, and selecting trainers to deliver workshops and training modules. IFAW conducted pre and post assessments to inform curriculum development and trainee learning objectives and outcomes. IFAW also partnered with host country governments,</p>

	<p>INTERPOL, and Lusaka Agreement Task Force to carry out the training. This was a project in partnership with African Wildlife Foundation and Freeland Foundation.</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>The project was a front-line capacity building training program for wildlife law enforcement. The training brought together agencies involved in regulating wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trafficking, such as police, customs and border enforcement, CITES management, and wildlife authorities. A workshop was conducted through a five-day training course designed to equip frontline law enforcement with the skills needed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More effectively detect and seize wildlife contraband; 2. Investigate and prosecute cases of illicit wildlife trafficking; and 3. Conduct examinations and inspections at border crossings. <p>The first Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking Training took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and involved 37 participants from the eastern and horn of Africa. The training was jointly organized by IFAW, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, Lusaka Agreement Task Force, and INTERPOL. The participants were from Customs and CITES Management authorities and developed skills in crime scene investigations, wildlife crime prosecution, and border inspections.</p> <p>The second training was held in Kampala, Uganda. Sixty-seven participants were drawn from a cadre of entry- to mid-level law enforcement officers across key states in the East African Region, Horn of Africa and Central Africa on the Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking. The course trained officers in applying tactical and operational intelligence, methods of concealment, and identifying traffickers. Trainees developed skills through practical scenarios, classroom learning, and simulation exercises.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>James Isiche  </p>

	  
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9. 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:	International Fund for Animal Welfare
Website address:	www.ifaw.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>IFAW has a long history of working with local governments and communities to implement programs in Asia and Africa to protect threatened wildlife by addressing the entire illegal wildlife trade chain. The IFAW wildlife law enforcement program combines training and capacity for frontline, enforcement operations, enhancing the capabilities of customs and border officials to detect, interdict and apprehend wildlife smuggling. IFAW has also provided critical support and leadership to INTERPOL's Project WISDOM and wildlife crime investigations such as, Operations WORTHY, WENDI and WILDCAT and helped pioneer the wildlife enforcement network concept in the Horn of Africa.</p> <p>IFAW has a long standing relationship with Malawi DNPW, which involved the secondment of two IFAW employees to provide mentorship to rangers and communities to reduce conflicts around natural resources in Liwonde National Park. IFAW will now work with DNPW to create an operational Wildlife Crime Investigations Unit (WCIU) and Community Enforcement Networks (CENs). The WCIU and CEN will benefit from IFAW's support to address knowledge gaps and deficiencies in intelligence and investigations, poor communication and collaboration, and poor data sharing and management. IFAW will help raise the profile of the WCIU internationally and facilitate the WCIU's integration with other similar units regionally.</p>

Partner Name:	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT)
Website address:	www.lilongwewildlife.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>LWT is a prominent local wildlife conservation NGO established in 2007 which undertakes, amongst other work, several wildlife advocacy and enforcement projects in Malawi. LWT will help IFAW coordinate the project on the ground and act as a focal point for project management and local advocacy and community engagement activities. LWT have an excellent understanding of illegal wildlife trade in Malawi and a proven working relationship with the key law enforcement agencies in Malawi e.g. Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) and Malawi Police Services (MPS). LWT were appointed by DNPW and the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime in Malawi to help produce the “Illegal Wildlife Trade Review of Malawi”: (http://www.lilongwewildlife.org/wp-content/uploads/IWT-REPORT-FINAL.pdf). This work included the Government/IACCWC approved scoping study for how best to establish a WCIU in Malawi. LWT have an existing MoU with the Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) in MPS and support their proactive wildlife crime investigation. LWT will be an important liaison point between CIU and WCIU, assist DNPW in managing the CEN networks and help DNPW coordinate and service WCIU efforts and operations at WCIU headquarters in Lilongwe and/or when the lead IFAW investigator is away undertaking field operations.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes X No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) of Malawi
Website address:	www.malawi.gov.mw
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>DNPW is the Government's executive arm in Malawi mandated to conserve, manage and regulate the sustainable use of wildlife resources both in protected areas and outside protected areas. DNPW's goals, amongst others, include the protection of rare, endemic, and endangered species of wild plants and animals and the provision of wildlife areas for recreation through eco-tourism. Law enforcement is a core function of the Department which aims to combat poaching and illegal trade to prevent the loss of biodiversity and disrupt regional criminal syndicates. Another core function of the Department is to engage local communities as partners and beneficiaries in the ownership and management of wildlife in Malawi through the promotion of collaborative management, including the formation of community law enforcement networks. DNPW will lead the WCIU, under the mentorship of the IFAW Project Lead in Country, and make fully available six salaried DNPW officers, including the lead Senior Parks and Wildlife Officer, and part-time extension officers. DNPW also will house the desk office for the WCIU and provide office space for seconded MPS and MPS officers for the duration of the project. DNPW will also be the lead organisation when we establish and sustain the CEN wildlife officers.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	Malawi Police Services (MPS)
Website address:	www.malawi.gov.mw
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>MPS sits under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security. MPS play a significant role in wildlife law enforcement in Malawi. Indeed, in some cases they are the only agency that investigates and prosecutes wildlife crime, especially outside of protected areas e.g. trafficking cases. DNPW, MRA and MPS all work very closely and are all members of the IACCWC. However, MPS have many more experienced investigation officers, housed within their CID and organised crime units. MPS also house the CIU, which has specialist proactive investigative capacity and particular skill in tackling corruption and wildlife crime cases. MPS has agreed to second highly experienced CID/CIU officers into DNPW for the duration of the project to help build capacity. MPS will also continue to house the CIU which will be permitted to feed intelligence into the WCIU so it can react accordingly. MPS are committed to supporting the WCIU and, through their existing relationships with LWT and DNPW will formally share their considerable expertise and wildlife crime data with the WCIU. MPS also house the INTERPOL NCB in Malawi. The MPS WCIU officer(s) will also act as agency links between WCIU and wider INTERPOL operations.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
Website address:	http://www.mra.mw
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>MRA's Customs Officers have a responsibility for the detection of illicit goods and are mandated to conduct frontline wildlife law enforcement at Malawi's borders. Customs Officers provide an especially important role in Malawi given that DNPW have no representation at the countries' border points. MRA are the focal point for the Eastern and Southern Africa World Customs Organisation's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (WCO-RILO) Programme and also have access to ENVIRONET, meaning MRA already have an invaluable internet-based tool to enable secure sharing of wildlife crime data between Customs organisations and other competent law enforcement agencies e.g. MPS and DNPW. Both WCO-RILO and ENVIRONET are coordinated in MRA by the FAST Enforcement Unit which has mobile law enforcement capabilities and powers of arrest. This unit targets smugglers and can seize assets and place fines and/or even custodial sentences. MRA has agreed to make available the Deputy Manager of the FAST Unit, fully salaried, into DNPW for the duration of the project to help build capacity and enable access to MRA systems. The same officer will act as agency link between WCIU and wider WCO operations and databases and can authorise action from border based Customs Officers to assist WCIU operations.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	Wildlife Crime Prevention Project, Zambia (WCPP)
Website address:	www.gamerangersinternational.org/aboutgri/whats-new/147-gri-support-to-zawa-operations-tackles-illegal-wildlife-crime-in-zambia
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The Wildlife Crime Prevention Project (WCPP) was established in early 2015 through WWF Zambia and Game Rangers International. This projects seeks to support the Wildlife Authority's Investigation and Intelligence Unit (IIU) in Zambia. Over the last year with WCPP support, the IIU managed to arrest 129 suspects, confiscate 596.3kg of ivory, 2,553kg bushmeat and 19 rifles. The WCPP and the ZAWA Investigations and Intelligence Unit have agreed to cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest. The WCPP and IIU have also agreed to attend the regional conference to be hosted in Malawi by the WCIU for the benefit of all wildlife crime prevention units in the area.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	National Administration of Conservation Areas, Mozambique (ANAC)
Website address:	http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=122692&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	ANAC is the relatively new organization that is responsible for managing the country's protected areas. ANAC work closely with the Police for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment (PPNRE) and between the two organisations are responsible for combatting wildlife crimes in Mozambique. The project focal point within ANAC is Carlos Lopes Pereira, Head of Law Enforcement and Anti-poaching for ANAC, while the project focal point within PPNRE is Lt Col José Naftal Machava, Commander of PPNR. ANAC and PPNRE have agreed to cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest and have also agreed to attend the regional conference to be hosted in Malawi, by the WCIU, for the benefit of all wildlife crime prevention units in the area.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Partner Name:	PAMS Foundation, Tanzania
Website address:	www.pamsfoundation.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	PAMS Foundation supports the Tanzanian government to undertake strategic, results based anti-poaching work across large parts of the country. They currently focus the majority of their efforts around the Ruaha, Selous, Katavi and more recently the Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystems. One of the principal goals for PAMS during 2015 to 2020 is to play a leading role in the effective protection of elephants and in addressing illegal wildlife trade. PAMS have agreed to cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest and have also agreed to attend the regional conference to be hosted in Malawi, by the WCIU, for the benefit of all wildlife crime prevention units in the area. PAMS support the National & Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit of the Government of Tanzania and have had much success in securing arrests and convictions for serious wildlife crimes.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

10. 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?
Jason Bell	Project Leader (SA) - IFAW	20%	Yes X
Mike Labuschagne	Project Lead (in country) - IFAW	100%	Yes X
Jonathan Vaughan	Project Co-ordinator - LWT Focal Point	20%	Yes X

Miles Zidana	Lead Investigator - DNPW Focal Point	100%	Yes X
Twambilire Sichali	Customs Investigator - MRA Focal Point	50%	Yes X
Wellington Chindzakazi	Police investigator/Intelligence Officer - MPS Focal Point	50%	Yes X

11. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.2)

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

1. African Savanna Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	2.
3.	4.
Other species	

12. 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. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty

(Max 300 words)

Malawi is positioned centrally to where elephants are most declining. The Centre for Conservation Biology at University of Washington identified two major savanna elephant poaching hotspots – reserves in south-east Tanzania and northern Mozambique, where 96% of large (>500 kg) ivory seizure samples, post 2007, were all assigned. Selous ecosystem lost 66% (25,000) of its elephants between 2009 and 2013, while 1,000 elephants were reported killed in Niassa Game Reserve in 2011. In 2012 a shipment of 262 tusks (931.7kg) was seized in Tianjin and the ivory assigned to Malawi, south-east Tanzania and northern Mozambique. In 2013, 2.6 tonnes of raw ivory, intercepted in Malawi, was assigned to the same areas. Over 50 cases of ivory trafficking were recorded in Malawi between 2011 and 2014, and another 15 in 2015. At the launch of the National Elephant Action Plan for Malawi, the Director of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife stated that, “the ivory trafficking is driving the killing of our elephants”. However, ivory trafficking in Malawi also helps drive the

substantial killing of elephants regionally. Malawi is both a source and transit hotspot.

Malawi ranks 174th out of 187 on the United Nation's Human Development Index and in 2014 its GDP per Capital was the lowest in the world. In spite of such poverty and resource constraints, Malawi has strong governmental will to combat the illicit ivory trade – e.g. placing a moratorium on domestic ivory trade and establishing an Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime. By continuing to strengthen Malawi's law enforcement capability, this will also directly and indirectly help to alleviate poverty by protecting elephants. Eco-tourism is an important sector for driving sustainable economic growth in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, and the Ministry's eco-tourism revenue sharing scheme returns 25% of wildlife tourism back to local communities.

13. 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 750 words)

Historical analysis & building on work already done:

In May 2015 the Malawi government published a review of the status of the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Malawi for which the consulting organisations, including LWT, had used the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit as the framework for the assessment. That review, which was fully endorsed by the Government and the IACCWC, detailed the urgent need for a specialist, multi-agency wildlife crime investigations unit and for better local community and regional engagement to improve wildlife law enforcement efforts in Malawi. These recommendations form the basis of this proposal.

In addition, the decision to have an approximate gender ratio of 75% female: 25% male in the community law enforcement networks (CENs) was taken in the historical context of the British International Development Act of May 2014.

Furthermore, officers selected for the WCIU deliberately include those who have been direct beneficiaries of training provided under Round 1 of the DEFRA/DFID IWT Challenge Fund (IWTCF) and recent IELA wildlife investigations courses e.g. Miles Zidana, Twambilire Sichali and Wellington Chindzakazi.

How the work will be undertaken:

The process of establishing the WCIU will be driven by an initial 6-week training course similar to that presented to the highly successful Zambian Investigations and Intelligence Unit. The training is characterised by:

Being highly selective – students are subjected to a variety of practical assessments (collectively counting 70% of course mark) as well as to a theory exam (counting 30% of course mark). Only those who pass the course are accepted into the Unit.

Being highly practical – during the course students move from:

Practical exercises in a staged environment while being mentored by the instructors.

Practical exercises in public places while being monitored by instructors.

Actual law enforcement operations where marks are awarded on results obtained.

At the close of the training phase the following will be done to activate the unit:

MOUs will be drafted and signed between Agencies

Successful officers will be formally appointed to WCIU

A desk office for WCIU will be established in DNPW

The two Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) (around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve) will be formed from 15 community members in each CEN in the following manner:

Community surveys will be used to assess poaching hotspots.

Scout selection will be based on the following criteria:

Proximity to poaching hotspots

Number of household dependants

Degree of poverty and marginalization.

Approximately 75% female recruitment.

The plans to upgrade the WCIU will only be activated after 7 months of operations. This will allow time to ensure that the unit is an operational success before further investment is committed

How the work will be managed:

The training and capacity building of the WCIU will be led and managed by the IFAW Project Lead (in country), Mike Labuschagne.

Once the unit has been formed the day to day management of the unit and its operations will be the responsibility of Officer Commanding the unit, Miles Zidana.

Special Case Management by IFAW Project Lead (in country) will occur when needed and may include:

To drive forward core WCIU investigations and prosecutions that are being thwarted by corruption.

To monitor, guide and mentor important trafficking investigations and intelligence gathering operations where the suspects are foreign nationals.

All operational expensed of the unit that are to be drawn from the Defra Grant will be submitted by Miles Zidana to the IFAW Project Lead (in country) for approval.

The IFAW Project Lead (in country) will be responsible for the roll out of the funding grant and the accounting of all expenditure by means of original receipts.

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to 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)

1) Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries total 175 people and Government Departments, including:

- Malawian Government – The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime in Malawi (IACCWC) provided with new reactive wildlife crime, multi-agency, law enforcement capability.

- 8 trained and motivated officers from 3 law enforcement agencies, (of which at least 50% will be women) to form the Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU). This will include the provision of new skills and knowledge which will in turn cascade and transfer to other law enforcement officers working outside of the WCIU.

- 30 trained and empowered community members (of which more than 50% will be women) to form two CEN networks. CEN members will include members from the poorest and most vulnerable households from villages adjacent to poaching hotspots in

two protected areas which support vulnerable elephant populations outside of African Park Network reserves and/or the North Luwanga-Nyika Trans-frontier Conservation Area. Performing CEN members will learn new skills, receive honorary wildlife officer status and receive regular monthly incomes almost twice the Malawian minimum wage. CEN members will ensure that communities have more ownership and engagement in protecting wildlife in Malawi.

- 135 household dependents of the 30 recruited CEN members based on a mean household size in Malawi of ca. 4.5 persons across 30 households, will benefit from secure, regular monthly income which will boost well-being and reduce poverty e.g. more income for food, school and medical fees. This is significant in a country in which only 10% of the population have a regular monthly income.

Indirect Beneficiaries total ca. 16,500 households:

Such households benefit from better protected elephants, as elephants will attract tourists which will, in turn, generate more gate revenue from park entrance fees, of which 25%, under government policy, is then shared with the communities around protected areas. The human population living around Kasungu National Park (KNP) in 2003 was ca. 40,000. Assuming an annual growth rate of ca. 2.5%, the population estimate now is ca. 52,000. The average household in Malawi supports 4.5 people, so tourism revenue generated from KNP can indirectly benefit approximately 11,500 households. The human population around Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve is approximately half of KNP and 5,000 households may indirectly benefit.

2) Sustainable Development

In addition to the direct incomes and fairer gender opportunities for women as CEN members, and the expected increase in tourism revenue, stabilising parks through community-based law enforcement efforts is an excellent initial mechanism to consider broader sustainable development goals for communities living alongside parks and in bridging the gap between conservation and human development goals.

By supporting the most vulnerable households, the project will help reduce the number of community members entering into dangerous and criminal activities, such as elephant poaching. The risk of outside middle men recruiting community members to undertake the killing of elephants on their behalf will be reduced. Less poachers also means less local community and DNPW conflicts and better promotion of the community based wildlife conservation model that the Wildlife Policy of Malawi advocates.

3) Benefit Monitoring Methods

Comprehensive livelihood and demography surveys, pre and post CEN establishment, will be conducted to: (1) establish a sustainable development baseline in affected communities, (2) assess how CEN's have an impact on key measures of sustainability, and (3) provide recommendations for sustainable development goals in affected communities. The community surveys and consultations will also help ensure that

benefits are maximised by reaching the poorest / most vulnerable households in the project areas. The surveys will be conducted in the project areas (affected communities) to establish baseline indicators for:

- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
- Average household income
- Proportion of population without proper sanitation
- Proportion of population without access to drinking water
- Share of households without access to alternative energy sources
- Number of individuals involved in (or have been) in wildlife crime
- Net enrolment rate in primary and secondary education
- Community attitudes to wildlife, conservation, conservation agencies
- Natural resource dependency

At a micro level, the project will aim to identify strategies to address at least three of the Millennium Development Goals, namely:

- Eradicate extreme poverty (Goal 1)
- Promote gender equality and empower women (Goal 3)
- Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7)

DNPW will provide data on tourism receipts obtained from KNP and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve pre and post project to help calculate the amount of money shared (25% of total gate receipts) to local communities.

15. Gender

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether their project is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

The Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) will include at least one female officer in a lead position e.g. the MRA Customs focal point for the WCIU. In addition, at least 50% of the wider WCIU and CEN members will be women. When undertaking our surveys and consultation surveys for project establishment, monitoring and evaluation we shall ensure that the data is collected in a way that is gender disaggregated i.e. we shall ask

“who” questions when interviewing community members – who earns the income, who receives the income, who makes the household decisions, who controls the house hold budget, who goes to school, who goes to work etc. We shall also ensure that we ask questions about individuals within each household as otherwise we could miss important data on women living in male-headed households. We shall manage and analyse wildlife crime data with gender in mind i.e. identify sex in the records and store separately. The purpose of collecting sex-disaggregated data is to provide a more complete understanding of who engages in wildlife crimes and the rural livelihoods driving it in order to improve program activities as the project progresses. Further, the survey work, which will look at various sustainable development indicators (as detailed previously), will also provide a reliable baseline in the affected communities to inform future intervention strategies to address, e.g. poverty, literacy, conflict, etc. for both men and women.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

Elephant poaching in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve will decline significantly by the end of project term and populations will stabilise. Ivory trafficking incidents in Malawi will increase initially by the end of the project term, due to enhanced detection capabilities and reporting of such crimes, but, over the longer term, the number of such crimes reported will stabilize and decline. Due to regional cooperation, involving key stakeholders from Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, ivory trafficking networks between Malawi and these countries will be significantly disrupted by the end of the project term and the number of cross-border operations and cooperative arrests and prosecutions will increase.

The long term (10 years) impact on elephants, is to see an increase in elephant numbers in Malawi, and a stable, viable population where poaching has little impact. This is to be achieved by the end of the National Elephant Action Plan for Malawi implementation period in 2025.

17. 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)

DNPW have agreed to include the cost of the WCIU within their annual operating budget after the project term. Some additional funds may be needed from donors to cover capital items that need replacing but this would be less than 10% of the annual costs and are more likely to be fundable.

All members of the WCIU will be beneficiaries of the highly practical nature of the 3 training inputs over the course of 2016 and 2017. This highly pragmatic and egalitarian approach to capacity building lessens the danger of the loss of any single individual since capacity is spread throughout the unit.

In terms of the CEN members it is expected that increased revenue from gate receipts will be used to incentivise them after the project ceases.

In addition, the longevity of IFAW support to the DNPW (which stretches back to 1998) makes the likelihood overwhelming that IFAW support to the DNPW will continue after 2018. Should further support or capacity building initiatives become clearly necessary in the period after 31 March 2018 it is highly likely that IFAW will plan to address these needs as part of their ongoing support to the DNPW.

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

The WCIU and CENs are both new initiatives, though they add value to the initiatives funded in Malawi by Round 1 of the DEFRA/DFID IWT Challenge Fund. IFAW has also previously partnered with Malawi Department of Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) on past projects combatting wildlife crime in Liwonde National Park. IFAW has had a long standing relationship with DNPW, which has involved the secondment of two IFAW employees to provide mentorship to park staff to improve their in house capability to secure elephants and other high value species within Liwonde National Park. This has relied heavily on engaging rangers to patrol the park, supporting of law enforcement activities, and working with communities to reduce conflicts around natural resource exploitation. The regional wildlife crime investigation workshops will be the first time that members of specialist wildlife crime investigation units from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia have all been hosted together in Malawi.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

X 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:

Not in Malawi, but in other countries e.g. in Zimbabwe and Zambia submission for investigation projects are likely to be submitted by Elephant Action League. The WCIU in Malawi will be multi-agency and include proactive investigative capability which will distinguish it from other similar ventures in other countries. IFAW is submitting for another project to the DEFRA/DFID IWT Challenge Fund, in Zambia, but it is not a law enforcement proposal.

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

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.

A submission has been made to the GIZ Polifund by Lilongwe Wildlife Trust for a sum of GBP 27,500 to cover the costs of some capital equipment for the WCIU, including: vehicles, office equipment and furniture, and investigations equipment. A decision is expected in November 2015.

Funding and budget

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

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.

19. Co-financing

19a) 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:

Total confirmed Secured Co-Financing is: GBP [REDACTED] This includes:

- IFAW - GBP [REDACTED] towards the project, including towards staff costs, overheads and WCIU training
- LWT - GBP [REDACTED] towards staff costs of the project
- DNPW - GBP [REDACTED] towards staff costs of the project
- MPS - GBP [REDACTED] towards staff costs of the project
- MRA - GBP [REDACTED] towards staff costs of the project

19b) 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
August 2015	GIZ Polifund	[REDACTED]	For purchase of capital items such as vehicles and field equipment

19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

N/A

20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The capital items costing in excess of £ [REDACTED] are two motorbikes worth £ [REDACTED] each and a second hand car worth a total of £ [REDACTED]

The operational management and administration of these capital items will be the responsibility of IFAW and LWT for the duration of the project. At project end these items will be:

Either handed over to the WCIU if they guarantee funding to cover their operational and administrative costs,

Or continue to be made available to the WCIU by IFAW and/or LWT if these organizations have secured funding for continued operational and administrative costs.

In the unlikely case where neither WCIU, IFAW or LWT have secured funding to cover continued operational and administrative costs of these two motorcycles and one second hand vehicle then these items will be signed over to the DNPW to be included in their 'Government Plant & Vehicle Inventory'.

21. 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 build on and adds value to previous British investment made to improve wildlife law enforcement in Malawi by using IWTCF trained officers, central database, handbooks etc.

The project will also include co-financing from Government and other donors.

The project will adhere to DSA financial guidelines, for all relevant activities in Malawi and will ensure that competitive quotes, at least three, are obtained for all payments and purchases over GBP [REDACTED]

The project includes an experienced local NGO, as well as a manager with a 23 year proven track-record of implementing similar projects, excellent local knowledge of costing, suppliers etc.

The unique, practically orientated, selective training approach has proven valuable and cost effective in this region over the past 19 years. This training approach has been used by IFAW in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia over the past three years, most recently in building capacity within the Zambia Wildlife Authority's Intelligence and Investigation Units.

Perhaps, most importantly of all – this Project creates a multi-agency tool that may break new ground in the fight against organized wildlife crime. While there have been a number of large seizures of ivory and other wildlife related contraband in this region these seizures have not resulted in the successful prosecution of criminals at different levels of the illegal trafficking chain. The inter agency WCIU is something new and unique to Malawi's enforcement efforts and this provides a tool to break into criminal syndicates that have hitherto remained out of the reach of the law.

22. Ethics

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

(See Guidance Note 5.4)

(Max 250 words)

We have strong participation from the Malawian Government and some local community engagement and empowerment which shows that the project is in the interest of Malawi. We will also ensure that all project staff and practice adhere to all laws of Malawi and all relevant international laws and conventions during the lifespan of this project. This includes meeting all health and safety requirements and undertaking risk assessments for project activities and ensuring that CEN members have legal status to undertake their enforcement work. We shall also use Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principals and forms before formally recruiting any officer to the WCIU or a community member to a CEN. And shall make a commitment to always:

- meet all legal and ethical obligations of both the UK and the countries involved in the project, including relevant access and benefit sharing legislation pertaining to the utilization of genetic resources where relevant;
- recognize the potential value and relevance of traditional knowledge and utilize it where appropriate, alongside international scientific approaches and methods;
- respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of research and other project activities or other intended beneficiaries, whether direct or indirect;
- uphold the credibility of any research and other findings; and,
- protect the health and safety of all staff working full and part time on their project.

23. 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 fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(Max 250 words)

IFAW is committed to rigorous data collection and analysis through the engagement of project lead experts as well as additional peer-review. IFAW is also committed to providing open access to project output after any sensitive information has been removed, in which project research, journal articles and technical reports will be made available for free download on the IFAW website and other official repositories, adhering to the accepted open access policies, by which material can be freely reused

providing attribution to the authors is given.

Due to the sensitive nature of the information being generated (i.e. number of arrests, prosecutions, incarcerations, etc) as a result of this law enforcement intervention, the information will initially be shared between IFAW, DNPW, and enforcement agencies in Malawi. IFAW will work with partners to ensure all data is properly and securely stored and handled. IFAW and project partners will ensure that all information to be publicly disseminated will be properly vetted prior to release and will be released under the jurisdiction under the appropriate government agency. There will be no additional charge to the project to fund this.

24. 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)

Elephant poaching in Malawi and regional trafficking of ivory in southern Africa is reduced, and livelihoods improve for the community in our specific project site. (This is a long-term goal.)

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 12, 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 5 here).

(Max 50 words)

Malawi has both, specialised multi-agency investigative and community based, law enforcement capacities with regional connections that drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crimes, which, in turn, increases apprehensions and convictions of perpetrators. As a result, the livelihoods and well-being of local communities are less threatened by criminal activities.

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 just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	Male and female arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory rise from 14 (50% of cases reported end in prosecution) as recorded in 2014 to at least 21 (75% of cases reported end in prosecution) by end 2016 and to at least 25 (90% of cases reported end in prosecution) by end 2017.
Indicator 2	100% of all reported cases of elephant related crimes committed by men and women are recorded in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Database (from baseline of 53% in 2014) by end 2017.
Indicator 3	100% of all reported cases of elephant related crimes committed by men and women are recorded in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Database sent to CITES ETIS database (from baseline of 66% in 2014) by end 2017.
Indicator 4	Number of MRA Customs-led and reported ivory interceptions and confiscations at border crossing points rise from zero in 2015 to at least 20% of all reported ivory trafficking cases in by end 2017
Indicator 5	Number of Department of National Parks and Wildlife officers dedicated to investigations increases from one in 2015 to 8 by end 2016 and remains stable at 8 until close of project in March 2018.

Indicator 6	Number of recruited, trained and established Community Enforcement Network officers in Malawi increases from 0 in 2015 to 30 by end 2016 and remains stable at 30 until close of project in March 2018.
Indicator 7	The percentage of recruited CEN officers who are women is at least 50% of overall number of CEN officers recruited to the project by end 2016 and retained through to project close in 2018.
Indicator 8	Number of custodial sentences for elephant related crimes in Malawi increases from 2 (4% of total sentences passed) in 2014 to 13 (25% of total sentences passed) by end 2016 and 25 (50% of total sentences passed) by end 2017
Indicator 9	Number of sentences whereby maximum fines were levied rises from 1 (2% of cases reported) in 2014 to 25 (50% of cases reported) by end 2016 and to 50 (100% of cases reported) by end 2017
Indicator 10	Percentage of local women and men around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who perceive the protected area and elephants as “part of Malawi’s heritage and to be protected at all costs” is more than 90% by end 2017.
Indicator 11	Percentage of local women and men living around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who perceive that the “wildlife resources in their areas are good as they bring the community income and other benefits” is at least 90% by end 2017
Indicator 12	Percentage of local women and men living around protected areas who perceive the need for government to “improve law enforcement” to stop elephant poaching, to decrease from 80% in 2014 to 50% by end 2016 and 25% by end 2017.
Indicator 13	Percentage of male and female community members around protected areas who perceive the need for government to “provide harsher penalties for poachers” to stop elephant poaching, to decrease from 85% in 2014 to 50% or lower by end 2016 and to 25% or lower by end 2017.
Indicator 14	Number of elephants in Kasungu National Park stabilizes at 60 in 2016 and increases by 5-8 % during 2017 to reach a population of ca. 65 by project close in March 2018.
Indicator 15	The implementation of the first regional workshop for male and female wildlife crime investigators working in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania

	and Zamia.
Indicator 16	Average male and female household income for households supporting a CEN officer increases by £35 (Malawian Kwacha 28,000) per month for the duration of the project as compared to an average rural household cash wage in Malawi of £13 (MK 10,000) as per latest World Bank GNI for Malawi in 2014.
Indicator 17	60 households have at least one member who will receive regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. Baseline is 0
Indicator 18	The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts rises to exceed MK25,000,000 (baseline figure from 2009) by end 2016 and grows an additional 10% per year by project end (March 2018).

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

Indicator 1	Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database, newspaper articles
Indicator 2	DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, national park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset
Indicator 3	CITES ETIS database, DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database
Indicator 4	MRA Customs database, DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, national park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset
Indicator 5	Survey and project / budget reports
Indicator 6	Survey and project / budget reports
Indicator 7	Survey and project / budget reports

Indicator 8	Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database and DNPW national wildlife crime database, newspaper articles
Indicator 9	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 10	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 11	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 12	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 13	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 14	CITES MIKE/PIKE database for KNP, national park annual reports, game census survey reports and survey of case officers
Indicator 15	Survey, project / budget reports and testimonials from participants
Indicator 16	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 17	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018
Indicator 18	DNPW finance reports and accounts summary

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	Country remains committed to preventing serious wildlife crimes e.g. Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime in Malawi remains active and commitments to stiffen penalty provisions in the National Parks and Wildlife Act in 2016 are realised.
Assumption 2	Increase in elephant poaching / ivory trafficking criminal convictions is related to a decrease in elephant poaching / ivory trafficking in Malawi
Assumption 3	Reduction in elephant poaching in Malawi will lead to an increase in the elephant population.

Assumption 4	Increase in community engagement in wildlife law enforcement will reduce the numbers of elephants that are poached in Malawi
Assumption 5	Recruitment to the CEN will generate direct incomes to vulnerable households in rural Malawi which will help alleviate poverty e.g. help ensure more children in households at school, have adequate food, do not die in infancy etc.
Assumption 6	Increase in elephants in Malawi will lead to more tourism revenue within Malawi's protected areas
Assumption 7	An inter-regional workshop for wildlife crime investigators will promote cooperation between law enforcement efforts in the region and lead to more dialogue, data sharing and joint cross border investigation cases

Outputs

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

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

Output 1	A dedicated, trained and resourced multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) will enable the Malawian government to undertake coordinated and specialised wildlife crime investigations to then effectively report, track, trace, arrest and prosecute elephant poachers and ivory traffickers. This will disrupt and dismantle organised wildlife crime syndicates operating in Malawi and across border in South-East Tanzania, Northern Mozambique and Eastern Zambia.
Output 2	Empowered, trained and resourced Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) around two protected areas/elephant populations, will directly engage local communities in DNPW wildlife law enforcement effort and make communities more able to deter and report serious wildlife crimes in Malawi.
Output 3	Two regional wildlife crime investigation unit workshops, hosted in Malawi by the WCIU, with attendees from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, will enable the respective wildlife crime investigation officers to cooperate on cross-border investigations and information sharing more effectively.

Output 4	At least 135 impoverished local men and women within 30 households to receive a regular, increased, monthly income that will directly improve livelihoods and help alleviate local poverty, with another estimated 16,500 households to indirectly benefit and have improved well-being from increased eco-tourism revenue injected into local communities.
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Measuring outputs

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

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

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

Output 1	
Indicator 1	New multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) established and operational within DNPW in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 8 dedicated officers from DNPW (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); 1 dedicated officer from MRA (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); and, 1 dedicated officer from MPS (baseline 2015 = 0 officers).
Indicator 2	Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited WCIU officers. 6 weeks of training provided to WCIU officers in 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0) and two weeks of training to WCIU officers in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).
Indicator 3	National multi-agency wildlife crime investigation operations undertaken in Malawi between 2016 and 2018. 60 wildlife crime investigations/operations in 2016 and 60 investigations/operations in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 investigations/operations).
Indicator 4	WCIU arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 42 arrests and 31 convictions in 2016 and 50 arrests and 45 convictions in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 arrests and 14 convictions)
Indicator 5	WCIU regional, cross border investigations leading to arrests and convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 2 cross-border regional cases for Malawi-Tanzania and

	Malawi-Zambia in 2016 and 4 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 1); 1 cross-border regional case for Malawi-Mozambique in 2016 and 2 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).
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Output 2	
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Indicator 1	Two new Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 30 dedicated local men and women with honorary wildlife officer status. (Baseline 2015 = 0).
Indicator 2	Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited CEN members. 2 weeks of training provided to CEN officers in 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0)
Indicator 3	Monthly wildlife crime data and reports submitted by CEN members to DNPW/LWT for use by WCIU. A total of 360 reports submitted in 2016 and 360 reports submitted in 2017 (Baseline 2015 = 0)
Indicator 4	Number of elephants illegally killed in protected areas with adjacent CENs. A total of no more than 3 elephants illegally killed in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016 and 0 elephants illegally killed in these protected areas by end 2017. (Baseline 2015 = 3).

Output 3	
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Indicator 1	A regional wildlife crime investigation workshop hosted in Malawi by the WCIU in 2016 and 2017 with 2 officers from Mozambique, 2 officers from Tanzania and 2 officers from Zambia in 2016 and in 2017. (Baseline 2015 = 0).
Indicator 2	WCIU regional, cross border investigations leading to arrests and convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 2 cross-border regional cases for Malawi-Tanzania and Malawi-Zambia in 2016 and 4 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 1); 1 cross-border regional case for Malawi-Mozambique in 2016 and 2 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).

Output 4	
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Indicator 1	60 households have at least one member who will receive a regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. Baseline is 0
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Indicator 2	The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts. At least MK 27,500,000 in 2016 and MK 30,250,000 in 2017. (Baseline in 2009 = MK 25,000,000).
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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.

Indicators for Output 1	Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database, newspaper articles. DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, national park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset. CITES ETIS database. Survey and project reports
Indicators for Output 2	Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018. National park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset.
Indicators for Output 3	Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database, newspaper articles. DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset. CITES ETIS database, DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database. MRA Customs database. Survey and project reports
Indicators for Output 4	Survey and project reports. Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018. DNPW finance reports and accounts summary.

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	WCIU officer staff turnover remains manageable
Assumption 2	CEN member turnover remains manageable
Assumption 3	Ministry grants honorary wildlife officer status to all 30 CEN members

Assumption 4	Greater capacity to undertake wildlife investigations will lead to greater number of arrests and convictions
Assumption 5	Government remains committed to combatting wildlife crime in Malawi
Assumption 7	Investigation units in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia remain active and cooperative
Assumption 8	Households receiving a regular income will use the income to alleviate poverty
Assumption 9	DNPW will continue to allocate 25% of tourism gate revenue at protected areas for local communities

Activities

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

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Selective recruitment of officers and establishment of WCIU
Activity 1.2	6 week specialist training of WCIU by IFAW
Activity 1.3	Housing and resourcing (inc equipping) of WCIU
Activity 1.4	Undertaking WCIU operations - investigations, arrests and convictions
Activity 1.5	On the job mentoring of WCIU by IFAW in country team
Activity 1.6	Annual refresher training for WCIU by IFAW
Activity 1.7	Monitoring and evaluation of WCIU performance

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT

Activity 2.2	Selection and establishment of two CENs
Activity 2.3	2 week training of CEN members by DNPW and IFAW
Activity 2.5	Resourcing (inc equipping) of CENS
Activity 2.6	Undertaking CEN operations
Activity 2.7	Monthly reporting to WCIU by CENS
Activity 2.8	Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance
Activity 2.9	Post project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	International travel of project partners to Malawi in 2016 and 2017
Activity 3.2	Hosting of regional 3 full day workshops in 2016 and 2017 by WCIU
Activity 3.3	Allocation of cross-border cases to WCIU and partners in 2016 and 2017
Activity 3.4	Monitoring and evaluation of success of regional workshops
Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT
Activity 4.2	Monthly payments to CEN members based on performance
Activity 4.3	Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance
Activity 4.4	Post project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT

Activity 4.5	Provision of tourism gate revenue for Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve by DNPW in 2016 and 2017.
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25. 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		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1	1		X							
1.2	2		X							
1.3	1		X							
1.4	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.6	1						X			
1.7	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1	2		X							
2.2	1		X							

2.3	1		X								
2.4	1		X								
2.5	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.6	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	2								X		
Output 3	21			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1	2			X				X			
3.2	2			X				X			
3.3	2			X				X			
3.4	20			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1	2		X								
4.2	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.3	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	2								X	
4.5	N/A					X				X

26. 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)

In order to have a significant impact in preventing the extinction of elephants by curtailing poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in Malawi, and increasing community involvement and regional collaboration in wildlife crime enforcement, the program is designed following a theory of change that would address key distortions and weaknesses across the illegal wildlife trade value chain. Work plans and systems will be set up from the outset in partnership with institutions comprised of the WCIU and CEN with clear targets and guidelines established for achieving impact. The layout of the program will ensure that success and failure are easy to gauge and measured based on an adaptive management approach where the M&E activities (described below) will inform ongoing project deliverables.

Monitoring and evaluation is built into the project design as follows:

Monthly stakeholder meetings for CEN's facilitated by LWT

Pre-CEN establishment community survey to establish baseline against indicators - LWT

Evaluation survey at project end date to assess CEN effectiveness as measured against indicators

CEN training workshops to assess baseline training needs

Monthly project implementation meetings in Lilongwe – IFAW and LWT

Training workshop for WCIU – initial assessment of WCIU Officer capabilities – IFAW

WCIU Officer refresher training – training and performance assessment

Annual WCIU stakeholder evaluation meeting – facilitated by IFAW

Annual evaluation report against monthly monitoring of WCIU performance – against indicators – IFAW

WCIU quarterly appraisals and reports – IFAW

Performance and staff appraisals

FCO notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £297,810 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.

Name (block capitals)	ANDY WILSON
Position in the organisation	Vice President of Philanthropy

Signed

PDF

Date:

12th October, 2015

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 12th October 2015 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.