

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:150

## 1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Tusk Trust
██████████	████████████████████
████████████████████	██
██████████	████████████████████
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	Dan Bucknell
██████████	████████████████████
██████████	████████████████████

## 2. Project title

<b>Title (max 10 words)</b> IWT024: Counter-Poaching Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa
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## 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date: 01/04/2016</b>		<b>End date: 31/03/2018</b>		<b>Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths</b>	
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>Total request</b>		
<b>£</b>	<b>£ 388380</b>	<b>£ 32895</b>	<b>£ 421275</b>		
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost:</b> ██████████					

## 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)

The project aims to reduce poaching of rhino and elephant within specific protected areas in sub-Saharan Africa, by significantly improving parks' law enforcement capacity. Training will be provided to rangers in proven interception tracking tactics, to reduce the number of poaching incidents and arrest poachers. Additional training in information gathering and analysis - and the establishment of an information network between protected areas - will improve coordination of national and international efforts to disrupt illegal wildlife trade.

## 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)

Training provided to protected area staff to track and intercept rangers more effectively, and to disrupt their networks through information sharing across 16 separate protected areas in sub-Saharan Africa. This results in enhanced law enforcement to prevent illegal wildlife trade, leading to improved security and a direct reduction in poaching.

## 6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

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

<b>Country 1: Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Country 2: South Africa</b>
<b>Country 3: DR Congo</b>	<b>Country 4: Central African Republic</b>
<b>Additional Countries Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Chad, Republic of Congo, Malawi, Rwanda</b>	

## 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><b>London Declaration: XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XX</b></p> <p><b>Kasane Statement: 7, 12</b></p>
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## 8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<b>1990</b>
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO                      Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Government            Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> University                Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)  Tusk generates its income through fundraising activities, attracting significant donations from the corporate sector and high net-worth individuals. Tusk secures

	grants from charitable trusts and foundations, and is working towards securing more institutional funding. Income is also generated through high-profile events (including auctions) and challenge fundraising (including the London Marathon and hosting the “Safaricom Marathon” across the plains of Kenya). Annual income has been steadily growing and in 2014 was [REDACTED]
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p><b>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**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	<b>Trial Project in Countering Poaching in Sub-Saharan Africa</b>
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ [REDACTED]
Duration	<b>Three months (May - July 2015, with subsequent extension)</b>
Role of organisation in project	<b>Lead organisation: Grant Management</b>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p><b>In preparation for this proposal, a trial project has been conducted with the aim – on a much smaller scale - of improving law enforcement and reducing the levels of poaching within specific protected areas. This was part-funded by a grant from The Prince of Wales’s Charitable Foundation.</b></p> <p><b>The trial project (and by extension the proposed project) was in turn based on the recommendations of a fact-</b></p>

finding mission to assess how information gathering is supporting anti-poaching operations across seven well-known protected areas in four countries (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania). This was commissioned by the Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation and led by Corporal Luke Townsend of the British Army, who will lead the Counter-Poaching Coordination Team (CPCT). A key finding was that small, highly trained and motivated interception tracking units were proven to significantly reduce the number of animals poached and that the gathering and sharing of information has a similar impact. This impact was demonstrated during the trial project when the intelligence network in the Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe, raised an alarm and rangers were able to intercept poachers tracking a rhino. This was despite there only being 30 rangers across 2,300 square kilometres to protect a population of 155 black rhino. The trial project also incorporated developmental lessons from Tusk's experience of anti-poaching projects.

The trial project's three objectives were:

1. To train African park and game reserve rangers in proven interception tracking tactics.
2. To train information officers in basic information gathering and analysis.
3. To conduct a feasibility study for replicating the training in interception tracking throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

The subsequent outcomes were:

1. 31 rangers were trained in interception tracking in two separate sessions in the Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe. The tactics and skills taught on the course are now being successfully utilised, while at Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Meletse in South Africa, graduates are already providing training courses to their colleagues.
2. Training in information gathering and analysis is planned for November 2015.
3. The trial project confirmed both the scalability and the Parks' desire for such training. The lessons learned from the training have been incorporated directly into this proposal.

Client/Project Manager

Rebecca Lloyd, The Prince of Wales's Charitable

contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<b>Foundation,</b> [REDACTED]
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Contract/ Project 2 Title	<b>Northern Rangelands Trust Ranger Support</b>
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ [REDACTED]
Duration	<b>3 years (2013-2015)</b>
Role of organisation in project	<b>Grant Management, project monitoring and reporting</b>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p><b>Tusk was one of the first investors in the Northern Rangelands Trust and has been a long-term partner of a number of the conservancies to which it provides an umbrella organisation.</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NRT's aim is to improve the livelihoods of communities within the Trust area through the conservation of biodiversity on their land and the management and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>- Under one particular three-year grant from ICAP, Tusk supported 80 community rangers from five conservancies with their employment, training and operations. These scouts have provided security for people, wildlife and livestock across five of the conservancies, covering 23,700 people and 383,195 acres.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rangers have established simple and effective monitoring of key wildlife species, improved conservation awareness, and engaged community leaders by demonstrating the benefits of conservancy development. In doing so the project has helped provide a mechanism and foundation for development of sustainable and equitable partnerships between the community and private sector tourism.</li> <li>- The communities have benefited from steady employment, improved security, tourism and community support, including livestock protection and marketing.</li> <li>- NRT has meanwhile become a highly successful model for community conservation that is attracting others keen to join and/or replicate the work. The community-led</li> </ul>



	<p>films as well as access to the information and issues highlighted in each film.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project was launched with £ [REDACTED] grant from the Vodafone Foundation, which covered the first 18 months, followed by a further £ [REDACTED] in continuation funding</li> <li>- With a recent specific grant of £ [REDACTED] from ICAP, the teaching resources have been translated and developed into French, and then distributed to Francophone countries together with capacity-building in these countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through over 450 local organisations, PACE has so far reached more than 500,000 schoolchildren in 33 different African countries. It has received incredible accolades and endorsements from those using it, with reports that its rigorously researched contents are second-to-none and on a different level to anything produced before.</li> <li>- The production and distribution of 5,000 PACE packs in French has enabled the project to almost double its reach.</li> </ul>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p><b>Dr Sasha Norris, Director, Siren Conservation Education,</b>  [REDACTED]  [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  [REDACTED]</p>

## 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.

<b>Lead Organisation name:</b>	Tusk Trust
<b>Website address:</b>	www.tusk.org



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

**Tusk Trust has 25 years' experience initiating and funding conservation, community development and education programmes across Africa. It has invested over £25 million in over 100 projects through trusted and reputable partner organisations across 23 countries. As well as funding, Tusk provides invaluable support in the form of advice, access to expertise, logistical support, publicity, and partnerships with private sector donors.**

**Tusk was the lead organisation in the trial project in Countering Poaching in Sub-Saharan Africa, the experience from which has led to the development of this proposal.**

**Tusk is responsible for the overall technical direction of the project and has been centrally involved at every stage in its design. The project has been developed with Luke Townsend, who will be recruited again to from the CPCT and implement the project's activities.**

**Tusk will manage any grant, with responsibility for the monitoring and reporting of the project's progress.**

**In 2014, Tusk hired a new Executive Director to increase its capacity for managing such grants, which are also overseen by the Kenya-based Director of Programmes. In 2015, a new Assistant to the Director of Programmes has also been hired to further enhance the organisation's grant management capacity.**

<b>Partner Name:</b>	<b>African Parks</b>
<b>Website address:</b>	<b>www.africanparks.eu</b>
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b>	<p>African Parks is a non-profit organisation that takes direct responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities. The main governing body, African Parks Network (APN), is a South African registered not-for-profit organisation. African Parks currently has management mandates for ten parks in seven different countries, the following 8 of which will be covered by the project: Akagera National Park, Rwanda; Bangweulu Wetlands, Zambia; Chinko, CAR; Garamba National Park, DRC; Liuwa Plain National Park, Zambia; Majete Wildlife Reserve, Malawi; Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Republic of Congo; and Zakouma National Park, Chad.</p> <p>Tusk has worked in partnership with African Parks for several years.</p> <p>Under this project, some of the interception tracker training will take place at Garamba National Park (DR Congo) within APN, and will include trainees from throughout the APN.</p> <p>Training in information gathering and analysis will be provided to Garamba National Park, Chinko National Park (CAR) and the APN headquarters in Johannesburg.</p> <p>APN will host the CPCT for this training, and will assume responsibility for coordinating the information network on completion of the project.</p> <p>APN will absorb the costs of its involvement in the project within its normal operating costs.</p>
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	Yes X 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?
Dan Bucknell	Project Leader	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Luke Townsend	Counter-Poaching Coordination Team (CPCT) Leader - training & coordination of training	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Touko Sandström	CPCT member - training & coordination of training	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Kurt Steiner	Local Coordination & Liaison for African Parks	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

## 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.

<b>1.Black Rhinoceros</b>	<b>2.White Rhinoceros</b>
<b>3.African Bush Elephant</b>	<b>4.African Forest Elephant</b>
<b>Other species</b>	

## 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)

**The scale of the problem with the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is well-documented: approximately 30,000 African elephants are killed each year for their tusks, whilst in South Africa, home to 80% of the world's remaining population of rhino, 1,215 rhino were killed in 2007, an increase from 13 in 2014.**

**In 2014 the fact-finding mission to assess how information gathering and analysis is functioning within anti-poaching operations concluded that: 1) while rangers in many protected areas are highly skilled at monitoring animals, the majority do not have the capacity to track and successfully intercept poachers; and 2) too much information on poaching activity is trapped at reserve level, yet information sharing between protected areas is critical.**

**Although there are anti-poaching human intelligence networks stretching from South Africa to the Congo, these are not co-ordinated with reserve level staff who hold significant amounts of data including names, phone numbers and routines of key individuals suspected of being involved in IWT. Protected area staff are keen to share information with colleagues elsewhere, but are seldom aware of how best to do so.**

**Poaching meanwhile has a negative impact on sustainable livelihoods and economic development in the areas affected. The prevention of poaching and the disruption of criminal networks involved in illegal wildlife trade can thus establish some of the pre-conditions necessary for livelihood enhancement.**

### **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)

#### **Analysis of historical and existing initiatives**

This project is based on the fact-finding mission and the subsequent Trial Project in Countering Poaching in Sub-Saharan Africa (see sections 8b & 12).

The project will benefit from Tusk's experience of anti-poaching across ten African countries, which show the importance of working with local communities. Communities

engaged in wildlife protection and benefitting from it can provide invaluable information for preventing poaching. The incentives for poaching are also reduced.

Tusk has strong partnerships with the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and Northern Rangelands Trust in Kenya. The project incorporates developmental lessons from their successful use of advanced ranger training and effective information gathering and sharing within Kenya. It will replicate the most successful and relevant aspects in other countries, and combine them with the innovative interception tracking tactics.

The project will take direct and specific action on poachers and the criminal networks that they supply. The approach could complement other tools - particularly SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) - and be incorporated into extremely effective protected area management strategies.

### **How the Work will be Undertaken**

Tusk will again recruit Luke Townsend and his colleague Touko Sandström to form the Counter-Poaching Coordination Team (CPCT) to coordinate and implement the project.

#### Training in Interception Tracking

- Elite rangers will be selected for training from: the African Parks network (8 parks listed above); Zambia's Lower Zambezi and Kafue National Parks; Kruger National Park, KwaZulu-Natal protected areas, Game Reserves United and the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve in South Africa; Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania; and Niassa park in Mozambique.

- Training will be delivered in three separate courses – at basic, intermediate and advanced level – by “Anti-poaching Tracking Specialist” consultants, each at different times of year to introduce seasonal challenges.

- Three basic level courses, three intermediate level courses, and one advanced level course will take place in the Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe, where interception tracking has already proven effective.

- Some rangers could not travel to Zimbabwe for the trial project, because they could not get passports or visas. To overcome this and ensure that the training achieves maximum coverage, one course at each level will take place in Garamba National Park, DR Congo, and a basic and intermediate level course at the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve in South Africa.

- The first 1½ weeks of training will cover identification of tracks and signs left by poachers and targeted animals.

- Interception tracking will be covered in the second 1½ weeks, including: patrol formation; arrest procedures for when contact is made with poachers; and interception tracking tactics. Up to 14 hours per day will be spent on practice patrols or “time on spoor”, so each trainee can master this aspect and have time to lead patrols.

- Basic tracker competency is sufficient to begin leading tracking units, which will be reinforced at intermediate level. Advanced level training will go into further detail and cover instructional techniques, operations planning, and more advanced tactics.

- Few materials are required for the training, as rangers will come equipped. Provision will be made for basic camping equipment and clothing for any trainees that are not fully prepared.

### Training in Information Gathering and Analysis

- Training will be tailored to each protected area, which the CPCT will travel between.

- The schedule in each will be:

Week 1: Familiarisation / reconnaissance

Week 2: Intensive training in information collection and analysis: how to engage local communities and create local information networks; analysis and effective delivery of information.

Week 3: Mentoring and implementation

- Materials required include *Geosuite* software, which African Parks is investing in independently of this project. Other equipment (e.g. computers) was procured during the trial project.

### Information Coordination

- The CPCT will coordinate contacts between many protected areas (all those listed above, not just those covered by the training), to share information on common poachers and middle-men, and disrupt their activities. This co-ordination will be transferred to the African Parks headquarters when the project concludes.

### **How the Work will be Managed**

The project will be managed by Tusk's Executive Director Dan Bucknell (with support available if required from the Director of Programme's Sarah Watson, and her assistant).

The CPCT (Luke Townsend & Touko Sandström) will deliver the information training and establish the information network, while coordinating the local specialists for the interception tracker training. They will be supported by Kurt Steiner of African Parks.

A Gantt Chart will be used as the main management tool to ensure that implementation sticks to schedule.

## 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)

**According to the International Ranger Federation, more than 1,000 rangers have lost their lives in the line of duty over the past ten years. Other than the wildlife that they will be trained to protect, the primary beneficiaries of the project will be the 3,056 rangers within the target protected areas, and not just those directly involved in the training. Once part of a well-led patrol unit that knows how to intercept and apprehend poachers safely, they will be less vulnerable. This therefore also protects their families (therefore 3,056 households) from the economic hardship that would ensue when a ranger is killed.**

**While the project's primary objective is to reduce the poaching of wildlife, indirectly, the project will benefit the rural community members living on the periphery of these targeted protected areas - more than 1,500,000 in total (see below) - by establishing the pre-conditions for livelihood enhancement. There are currently high levels of poverty within these communities, as a result of living within a subsistence economy in predominantly rural areas that are suffering from instability. Disrupting and reducing the criminal networks involved in the illegal wildlife trade will enhance security in and around the protected areas targeted.**

**As has been demonstrated elsewhere (e.g. with the Northern Rangelands Trust in Kenya) enhanced security has a direct causal link to improved livelihoods in targeted areas – through reduced theft, reduced exploitation by criminal elements, safer access to markets etc. – which one would also expect to see in the targeted areas under the proposed project. Enhanced security provides direct economic benefits from tourism and tourism-related industries, and more widely it is also enables all manner of poverty alleviation projects to go ahead.**

**The most vulnerable within society – typically female-headed households– suffer the most and would therefore derive the most benefit from the increased security.**

**Breakdown of Beneficiaries by Protected Area:**

Protected Area	Rangers	Surrounding Population
Chinko National Park	70	1,000
Zakouma National Park	70	40,000
Odzala-Kokoua National Park	70	40,000
Garamba National Park	140	100,000
Majete Wildlife Reserve	45	30,000
Akagera National Park	70	120,000
Bangweulu Wetlands	50	200,000
Liuwa Plain National Park	55	70,000
Niassa Reserve	55	80,000
Game Reserves United	480	150,000
Kruger National Park	650	220,000
KwaZulu-Natal Protected Areas	700	200,000
Waterberg Biosphere Reserve	150	80,000
Ngorongoro Crater	215	80,000
Kafue National Park	120	70,000
Lower Zambezi National Park	116	20,000
	<b>3,056</b>	<b>1,501,000</b>

## 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)

**Rangers in sub-Saharan are predominantly men, and whilst the project is not responsible for recruiting them, the project will make every effort to encourage female rangers and information staff to be nominated for the training courses.**

**Gender equality will be stressed throughout the training and the advanced level interception tracker training – where trainees will become instructors in their protected areas – includes a module on the promotion of gender equality.**

**Reports will document clearly the gender split in all the training that takes place.**

**Since women are among the most vulnerable in rural, sub-Saharan African communities, they will especially benefit from the enhanced security developed by the project, as outlined in section 14.**

## 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)

**The project will reduce poaching of rhino and elephant within specific protected areas, allowing populations to stabilise and even recover in important strongholds.**

**The project specifically targets poachers and those involved in illegal wildlife trade. By creating interception tracking units, the number of poaching incidents interrupted and poachers arrested will increase, following more “contacts” between poachers and rangers.**

**Training in information gathering and analysis and creation of an information network will target middle-men and local kingpins involved in illegal wildlife trade. Interruption of a small number of poaching incidents can significantly disrupt poachers and their trade networks. Around many protected areas there are usually just 2-3 groups involved in poaching, in some cases only one, such as at the Savé Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe. While most poaching groups are large, disrupting a few key players can stop their activities altogether. Meanwhile, in some areas, e.g. Tanzania’s Ngorongoro Conservation Area, it is believed that only 3-4 poachers have the skills to selectively poach elephant. The project will therefore have an immediate, game-changing impact.**

**Tackling the supply end of the illegal wildlife trade through disruption of poachers and poaching activity is essential whilst demand – through awareness programmes etc. – is tackled in the longer-term.**

## **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)

**Once trained in interception tracking – even to basic level – a ranger will practice new skills as part of their routine activities, and by doing so habitually, the skill is unlikely to ever leave them. While extension training is not a core activity under this project, as a co-benefit the advanced level training will train rangers as trainers of others, any future implementation of which will sustain the project’s long-term impact and scalability.**

**Rangers are predominantly recruited locally, and are unlikely to move elsewhere once trained. Nevertheless, at least two rangers from each protected area will be trained to advanced level to ensure sufficient coverage and long-term impact.**

**Tusk and the CPCT will remain in contact with focal points in each protected area – mostly advanced level trainees – to monitor the long-term impact and provide further support where necessary.**

**Information staff will likewise incorporate their training into their daily activities, and two will be trained from each park targeted. Once established, the information network will maintain its own momentum once the benefits of information sharing are realised. African Parks has also committed to provide an umbrella body for the information network, coordinating the sharing of information, and sustaining long-term impact.**

## **18. Funding**

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

(Max 200 words):

**This is a new, innovative initiative that is developed directly from the “Trial Project in Countering Poaching in Sub-Saharan Africa” and the initial fact-finding mission on “Intelligence Support to Counter-Poaching Operations in Sub-Saharan Africa”, both detailed above. It will be an additional activity for Tusk, African Parks and the protected areas covered.**

18b) 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:

**N/A**

18c) 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.

**Tusk will apply for extra funding from The Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation - which funded the fact-finding mission and trial project - and expects to hear by the end of 2015.**

**Tusk will also apply to other charitable funds that have funded its anti-poaching projects in the past, and which will also be making decisions on grants by the end of 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:**

**N/A**

### 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
October 2015	Prince of Wales' Charitable Foundation	£ [REDACTED]	PWCF funded the fact-finding mission and trial project, and have indicated they would consider a further grant
November 2015	Other Charitable Foundations (TBC)	£ [REDACTED]	A small number of foundations will be approached that have funded Tusk's anti-poaching work before

### 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.

(max 150 words)

**N/A - the project requires little in the way of capital equipment, all of which was already procured during the trial project**

## 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)

**This project will be an additional activity for Tusk, African Parks and the protected areas targeted, with potentially immediate, game-changing impact.**

**Both interception tracking and information collection and analysis are reliant on just a few key personnel in each protected area who will be trained through this project. The number of successfully trained rangers will be sufficient to provide adequate coverage of their protected areas. Interception tracking requires a unit of at least four rangers, but only needs one trained in interception tracking to lead. Furthermore, training 36 trackers to advanced level (at least 18 to qualify) so that they have the potential to replicate the training in the future in their respective protected areas with no need for further external support ensures the project's scalability and reach far beyond the inputs requested.**

**The project will therefore provide an extremely cost-effective approach for bringing about a significant reduction in wildlife poaching in the 16 protected areas that will supply rangers for training and that will be connected by the information network.**

**To minimise costs and therefore secure best value for money, trainees of the interception tracker training will have their costs of attending the training (including travel to the training location, ongoing salary payments and other costs) covered by their employees, reflecting the extent to which the protected areas covered by the project are committed to it. The information training will meanwhile be conducted in situ by the CPCT, with further support from the protected areas to host them.**

## 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)

**Tusk is both a UK registered charity and a charitable company that fulfils its legal obligations to the Charity Commission for England and Wales and HM Revenue and Customs respectively. Tusk undertakes a process of due diligence before partnering or collaborating in any other way with other parties, including a**

**thorough scrutiny of their financial controls (exempting government and multilateral agencies).**

**In each training location, the CPCT will be hosted by the relevant protected area authorities at their invitation, and they will ensure that the appropriate local permissions are secured for the training to proceed.**

**Other than for the recruitment of the CPCT - where their international expertise is required - all participants in the project are directly from the targeted protected areas within developing countries. The training will be highly participative, will benefit from the sharing of experience between the different areas, and will significantly develop local capacity. It will also directly encourage greater leadership from the trainees.**

**As former soldiers, the CPCT understands that health and safety is paramount and will deploy their extensive training therein through the project.**

**All relevant stakeholders have been fully consulted on the development of the project and engaged in all decision-making processes using Prior Informed Consent principles.**

## 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)

**The main publications will be technical project reports produced by the CPCT and Tusk, which will be uploaded to the Tusk website and publicised through "e-newsletters" and over social media. Printed copies of these reports will be made available for the protected areas covered by the project, for distribution to areas where internet is not available. Summaries from the reports will also be added to the news section of the Tusk website, and in its annual magazine "Tusk Talk". Similar reports will also be posted on the African Parks website and in their publications.**

**Reports of poaching incidents interrupted and poachers arrested as a result of the project will also be publicised on the Tusk website, assuming there are no sensitivities involved therein, and especially where the incident attracts media coverage, which will also be referenced in the other reports.**

**During the production of the reports and the release of information, Tusk and the CPCT will observe the highest ethical standards possible. Information will not be included without the full permission of the contributing protected area and their staff, whose confidentiality and anonymity will be protected if the release of any information might otherwise compromise security operations or rangers' safety.**

## 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)

**Reduced illegal wildlife trade will see rhino and elephant populations stabilise and start recovering within target protected areas, and will also create improved security as a pre-condition for poverty alleviation.**

## 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)

**Training provided to protected area staff to track and intercept rangers more effectively, and to disrupt their networks through information sharing across 16 separate protected areas in sub-Saharan Africa. This results in enhanced law enforcement to prevent illegal wildlife trade, leading to improved security and a direct reduction in poaching.**

## 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).

<b>Indicator 1</b>	<b>Decrease in the number of rhino and elephant poached in each protected area and a stabilisation in their population size ( &gt;25% reduction)</b>
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<b>Indicator 2</b>	<b>Increase in the number of poaching incidents disrupted and poachers arrested (Baselines available for each PA - end point &gt; 25% reduction)</b>
<b>Indicator 3</b>	<b>Increase in the number of illegal wildlife trading operations disturbed and traders arrested by PA (&gt; 25% increase)</b>
<b>Indicator 4</b>	<b>Increase in security levels in and around target protected areas</b>

### 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.

<b>Indicator 1</b>	<b>Protected area management reports; poaching incident reports; project reports; CITES reports (esp. MIKE/ETIS reports)</b>
<b>Indicator 2</b>	<b>Interception / incident reports from protected area rangers (duplicate police reports from rangers); protected area management reports; project reports; CITES reports</b>
<b>Indicator 3</b>	<b>Incident reports compiled; project reports; CITES reports</b>
<b>Indicator 4</b>	<b>Government statistics; socio-economic survey reports</b>

### 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	<b>Poaching is the main threat to elephant and rhino in the target protected, and a reduction in poaching will therefore halt any decline in their populations and allow them to recover.</b>
Assumption 2	<b>There is a finite number of poachers operating in each protected area, and a small number of groups that they work for. Arrests and disruption of poaching networks will therefore significantly reduce the levels of poaching.</b>
Assumption 3	<b>Protected areas are prepared to share information in the interests of preventing poaching.</b>
Assumption 4	<b>Evidence gathered by the interception trackers and the information network is sufficient to support the judicial process and secure convictions against poachers.</b>

## 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	At least 100 rangers (from 120 trained) from 16 protected areas qualified as basic level interception trackers, and able to join interception tracking units to more effectively interrupt and arrest poachers in their respective protected area
Output 2	At least 90 rangers (from 120 trained) qualified to an intermediate level of interception tracking and able to lead interception tracking units in their respective protected area
Output 3	At least 18 rangers (from 36 trained) qualified at an advanced level of interception tracking, and able to train others as a co-benefit of the project
Output 4	A minimum of 13 protected area staff trained in information and analysis to develop a better understanding of poachers and their networks so as to disrupt them
Output 5	An information network created across at least 16 protected areas and managed by African Parks Network (APN)

### 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	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	Basic interception tracker training courses are completed with sufficient levels of participation
<b>Indicator 2</b>	A conservative estimate of 83% trainees pass the final assessment
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Qualified trainees form interception tracking units and conduct patrols

Output 2	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	Intermediate interception tracker training courses are completed with sufficient levels of participation
<b>Indicator 2</b>	A conservative estimate of 75% trainees pass the final assessment
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Qualified trainees lead interception tracking units and conduct patrols

Output 3	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	Advanced interception tracker training courses are completed with sufficient levels of participation
<b>Indicator 2</b>	A conservative estimate of 50% trainees pass the final assessment
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Qualified trainees co-ordinate a number of interception tracking units and anti-poaching operations, and train further rangers within their protected areas

Output 4	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	At least two information staff fully trained in each of four protected areas, and five fully trained at APN headquarters
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Information staff actively share information on poachers and poaching activity between protected areas

Output 5	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	Information network created and actively sharing information
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Trained information staff in African Parks Network headquarters assume overall coordination of the information network

### Verifying outputs

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

Output 1	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	CPCT project reports; course attendance records
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Course assessment reports
<b>Indicator 3</b>	CPCT project reports; protected area management reports; patrol reports

Output 2	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	CPCT project reports; course attendance records
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Course assessment reports
<b>Indicator 3</b>	CPCT project reports; protected area management reports; patrol reports

Output 3	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	CPCT project reports; course attendance records
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Course assessment reports
<b>Indicator 3</b>	CPCT project reports; protected area management reports; patrol

	reports
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Output 4	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	CPCT project reports
<b>Indicator 2</b>	CPCT project reports; protected area management reports

Output 5	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	CPCT project reports; protected area management reports
<b>Indicator 2</b>	CPCT project reports; APN management reports

### 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).

<b>Assumption 1</b>	<b>Target protected areas already have sufficient competent and incorrupt rangers from which trainees for the interception tracker training can be selected</b>
<b>Assumption 2</b>	<b>Trainees for the interception tracker training can obtain the necessary visas and permissions for travelling to participate in the training</b>
<b>Assumption 3</b>	<b>Training at each stage will result in a high pass rate and cultivate a strong desire in rangers to advance to the next stage of the training</b>
<b>Assumption 4</b>	<b>Protected areas predominantly recruit locally, and once trained, interception trackers and information officers are not likely to move elsewhere</b>
<b>Assumption 5</b>	<b>APN headquarters staff have the capacity to assume responsibility for coordinating the information network, which will extend beyond the 8 parks covered under the project</b>

### 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	
<b>Activity 1.1</b>	Selection of 120 rangers to participate in basic interception tracker training in five groups of 24 at a time
<b>Activity 1.2</b>	Each group of 24 rangers is trained in basic interception tracking

	techniques during a 3-week course (of which there will be five in total), three of which will take place in the Savé Valley Conservancy (Zimbabwe), and one each in the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve (South Africa), and Garamba National Park (DR Congo)
<b>Activity 1.3</b>	On completion of the course, participants will be assessed as to whether they have acquired sufficient "basic" tracker competency
<b>Activity 1.4</b>	Qualified trackers return to their respective protected areas to conduct interception tracking patrols, recording and reporting their progress to their park management and the CPCT

Output 2	
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Selection of 120 rangers (from a pool of 131, being the 100 qualified rangers from activity 1.3, and 31 trained during the trial project) to participate in intermediate interception tracker training in five groups of 24 at a time
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	Each group of 24 rangers is trained in intermediate interception tracking techniques during a further 3-week course (of which there will be five in total), three of which will take place in the Savé Valley Conservancy (Zimbabwe), and one each in the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve (South Africa), and Garamba National Park (DR Congo)
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	On completion of the course, participants will be assessed as to whether they have acquired sufficient "intermediate" tracker competency
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	Qualified trackers return to their respective protected areas to lead interception tracking patrol units, recording and reporting their progress to their park management and the CPCT

Output 3	
<b>Activity 3.1</b>	Selection of 36 rangers (from the 90 qualified under activity 2.3) to participate in advanced interception tracker training in two groups of 18 at a time
<b>Activity 3.2</b>	Each group of 18 rangers is trained in advanced interception tracking techniques during a final 3-week course (of which there will be two), one of which will take place in the Savé Valley Conservancy (Zimbabwe), and one in Garamba National Park (DR Congo)
<b>Activity 3.3</b>	On completion of the course, participants will be assessed as to whether they have acquired sufficient "advanced" tracker competency (a pass rate of 50% is a conservative estimate)
<b>Activity 3.4</b>	Qualified trackers return to their respective protected areas to coordinate anti-poaching operations involving a number of patrol units, reporting their progress to their park management and the CPCT. They will also have the capacity to lead training in interception tracking techniques in their respective protected areas, as a potential future

	extension of this project
<b>Activity 3.5</b>	The CPCT will maintain regular communication with the advanced level trackers (and their managers) to monitor and record progress, and offer further support and advice as required

Output 4	
<b>Activity 4.1</b>	The CPCT will visit APN headquarters in Johannesburg, Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, Game Reserves United, Garamba National Park and Chinko National Park to provide training in basic information and analysis (including use of “Geosuite” software)
<b>Activity 4.2</b>	The CPCT will spend the first week in each location in familiarisation and reconnaissance so that they can tailor their training to suit the location
<b>Activity 4.3</b>	In the second week in each location, the CPCT will provide intensive training in information collection and analysis to a selected park officer and an understudy for them and/or their senior line manager (or in the case of APN headquarters 5 people that can rotate a 24 hr shift and manage crises). This training includes the creation of information networks and the engagement of local communities while emphasising the importance of community support.
<b>Activity 4.4</b>	In the final week in each location, the CPCT will provide personal mentoring and oversight of the initial implementation of the information collection and analysis while still <i>in situ</i>
<b>Activity 4.5</b>	The CPCT will maintain regular communication with those trained to monitor and record their progress, and offer further support and advice as required

Output 5	
<b>Activity 5.1</b>	As the CPCT visit and train information officers in each location, the CPCT will connect them for the coordination of information between protected areas
<b>Activity 5.2</b>	Parks that have not received the information training (especially the others within the APN) will also be visited by the CPCT to establish contacts and facilitate the sharing of information between them, delivering high impact training on request as required
<b>Activity 5.3</b>	Once the information network is created between at least ten protected areas, the CPCT will pass over the overall coordination of the information network to those trained in APN headquarters

**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			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	15								
1.1	1	X							
1.2	5	X	X						
1.3	5	X	X						
1.4	23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2									
2.1	1		X						
2.2	5		X	X					
2.3	5		X	X					
2.4	20		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3									
3.1	1			X					
3.2	2			X	X				
3.3	2			X	X				
3.4	15				X	X	X	X	X
3.5	15				X	X	X	X	X
Output 4									
4.1	4			X	X				
4.2	4			X	X				
4.3	4			X	X				
4.4	4			X	X				
4.5	20			X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 5									
5.1	11			X	X				
5.2	8			X	X				

5.3	1								X
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## 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)

**A Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Management Framework will be prepared on the basis of the project's indicators and timeframes, broken down into milestones. Where not already available to the CPCT and Tusk, baseline data for performance indicators (such as numbers of poaching incidents recorded and subsequently intercepted; size of wildlife populations and mortality to poaching) will be collated for each of the protected areas covered by the project.**

**The CPCT will directly monitor and evaluate the interception tracker training as it takes place, and will conduct the assessments of whether the rangers have qualified in conjunction with the tracking specialists hired as trainers. The training (both interception and information) is scheduled to be completed within 12 months. The final three months of the project will be to ensure a smooth handover for the information network, for monitoring and evaluation, and to provide any ongoing support.**

**The CPCT will maintain regular contact with the qualified trainees and their managers, and will collate their activity and incident reports for developing their own reports and for forwarding the information to Tusk for further analysis and monitoring.**

**Tusk's project leader will maintain monitoring oversight of the project, ensuring that the targets are reached according to the schedule. From the reports and information supplied by the CPCT, he will also prepare the overall project reports compliant with DEFRA reporting templates for submission to the IWT Challenge Fund Managers.**

## 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)**      **X**                      **Yes, advice attached**                            **No**

## Certification

On behalf of the trustees of **Tusk Trust**  
I apply for a grant of **£421,275** 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)	<b>Dan Bucknell</b>
Position in the organisation	<b>Executive Director</b>

Signed

	
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Date:

29 February 2016

**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 <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	✓
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	✓
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	✓
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Project Staff</b> identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	✓
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you included a signed <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you <b>checked the IWT website on GOV.UK</b> 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 12th October 2015 to [IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk](mailto: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.