

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:207

1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

Applicant Organisation Name:	Space for Giants
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Project Leader name:	Dr. Max Graham
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) IWT028: Building judicial capacity to counter wildlife crime in Kenya

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1st April 2016	End date: 31st March 2018	Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 0	£ 80094	£ 60635	£ 140,729

Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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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)

To reduce the illegal killing of endangered wildlife, particularly elephants and rhinos, in Kenya by significantly increasing conviction rates and penalties for those who commit wildlife crime. This will be achieved by: 1) providing training to law enforcement personnel along the entire criminal trial process, from the scene of the crime to the point of conviction; 2) enabling court user committees to become effective forums for the review and administration of justice in cases of wildlife crime.

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)

High-level training provided to law enforcement personnel in Northern Kenya will increase their capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes and empowerment of CUCs will allow them address problems within the criminal trial process to increase the number of successful prosecutions and reduce the illegal killing of elephants and rhinos.

6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

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

Country 1: Kenya	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 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>X, XI, XII, XIII, XVII</p>

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	2005
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) We are funded through grants from bilateral and institutional donors and donations from the public. Our funding is predominantly from the UK and USA, and includes grants from the US

	<p>Fish and Wildlife Service, the Swiss and Dutch Governments, National Geographic, The Nature Conservancy and Tusk Trust.</p> <p>In 2014 our income from the public increased significantly when our parent charity in the UK was selected for the Christmas Campaign of the the Independent Newspaper Group.</p> <p>Income levels have been sustained by increasing our donor base in the UK & USA, through major events & growing partnerships with other conservation NGOs.</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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.

<p>Contract/ Project 1 Title</p>	<p>Prevention of Illegal Killing of Elephants for ivory in the Laikipia Ecosystem, US Fish and Wildlife Service</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	<p>USD [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Duration</p>	<p>1 year</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>Project lead and grant applicant</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>The overall objective of this project was to prevent the illegal killing of elephants in Laikipia County in Northern Kenya. This was achieved by delivering against the following specific aims:</p> <p>1) The establishment of a network of trained rangers,</p>

	<p>supported by a 12-man rapid response team, with access to aircraft;</p> <p>2) Creation and support for a high level committee, comprised of the police, wildlife authorities, local landowners, conservation organisations and county government, providing oversight for the rapid response team and associated anti-poaching work.</p> <p>3) Delivery of interactive drama performances in poaching hotspots, to encourage local communities to support wildlife protection initiatives.</p> <p>The project resulted in a significant decline in the illegal killing of elephants in Laikipia-by 59% from an average of 7 per month between January and December in 2012, to 2.9 per month from January to December 2013.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Dr Max Graham, [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Elephant Appeal (from the Independent Newspaper Group/Space for Giants UK)
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ [REDACTED]
Duration	2 Years (2013 & 2014)
Role of organisation in project	Lead Organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The main aims of the grant were to reduce the incidence of elephant & rhino poaching in northern Kenya, to secure new space for elephants, and to raise international awareness of the illegal wildlife trade and its impacts on elephant populations.</p> <p>Grant funds were used to: 1) Provide high level training and logistical support to a new elite rapid response team and providing basic training and logistical support for existing wildlife scouts; 2) Delivery of a pilot project to build the capacity of law enforcement agents and the judiciary in the management of the criminal trial process</p>

	<p>and the application of new wildlife laws; 3) Provision of leadership and technical support for the creation of a new 58,000 acre wildlife conservancy, Loisaba, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy; 4) Support the delivery of the Elephant Protection Initiative through the creation of a forum for African Presidents and global corporations to provide political and financial support for the delivery of the EPI's frontline protection elements (The Giants Club: http://www.spaceforgiants.org/giantsclub/).</p> <p>The key outcomes of the grant were: 1) a more than 80% reduction in the illegal killing of elephants in 2014 in Northern Kenya, compared with 2012 levels; 2) The successful delivery of a pilot project to build capacity among local court users for improving penalties and conviction rates; 3) The successful acquisition and establishment of the Loisaba Conservancy; 3 African Presidents signing up to the Giants Club and 5 more pledging to do so by 2016; 4) In addition, The Elephant Appeal significantly increased awareness of the illegal wildlife trade crisis across the Independent, Evening Standard and i newspapers and online platforms, contributing to informing global action that was evident at the London Conference in February 2014.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Dr Max Graham, [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 3 Title	The Mitigation of Human-Elephant Conflict in the Laikipia Ecosystem/Leopardess Foundation
Contract Value/ Project budget	Swiss Franks-[REDACTED]
Duration	3 years (2014 to 2017)
Role of organisation in project	Lead Organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The overall objective of the project is to reduce crop-raiding by elephants in Laikipia County by 90% by 2018.</p> <p>This is being achieved by delivering against the following specific aims: 1) completing construction of the 163 km</p>

	<p>West Laikipia Fence which separates large-scale ranches and conservancies where elephants are tolerated from smallholder farmers where elephants are not tolerated; 2) putting in place a system to monitor and manage persistent fence breaking elephants; 3) putting in place a system to manage fence vandalism by people</p> <p>This grant was awarded in 2014 and is still in the process of being implemented.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Maurice Schutgens, Space for Giants [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.

Lead Organisation name:	Space for Giants
Website address:	www.spaceforgiants.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Space for Giants is an international conservation charity based in Kenya with 15 years of experience in the conservation and management of African elephants. We provide frontline protection for African elephants in the wild; work to secure space for elephants; mitigate human-wildlife conflict; provide training and education; and raise international awareness of the illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>SFG has concluded a pilot project to engage with the judiciary to sensitize them to the importance of wildlife crime in Northern Kenya with positive results. We also provided technical input into the new Kenyan wildlife conservation and management act, signed into law in 2013, resulting in the strictest penalties for wildlife crimes anywhere on the African continent. Through these projects, we have built strong relationships with local and national government and relevant authorities.</p> <p>The project will be led by Keith Roberts, SFG's Director of Wildlife Protection, who has significant experience with law enforcement efforts across Africa. Together with Kenyan wildlife crime legal Specialist, Mr. John Abwuor, SFG will be suitably staffed to lead this project.</p> <p>SFG will develop the content for the training courses with input from the relevant local authorities and lead the delivery of courses that are described in this proposal.</p>
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Partner Name:	WildlifeDirect
Website address:	www.wildlifedirect.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Founded in 2005 by Dr. Richard Leakey, WildlifeDirect is an organisation focuses on engaging Kenyans in the conservation of critical species, advocating transparency and putting pressure on government and wildlife authorities to ensure wildlife criminals are prosecuted. WildlifeDirect is one of the best known and most popular advocacy groups in Kenya with direct support from the First Lady, Margaret Kenyatta.</p> <p>WildlifeDirect will provide technical input to the creation of the training courses for those involved in the criminal trial process, based on their vast experiences – most notably the recent case of Feisal Mohamed Ali in Mombasa, Kenya. WildlifeDirect, coordinated the vast number of NGOs in Kenya to stand together and demand that justice be served and the suspect not be released on bail.</p> <p>WildlifeDirect also authored a recent report: <i>“Scoping study on the prosecution of wildlife related crimes in Kenyan courts: 2008-2013”</i> on which many of the baseline figures are based. This investigation highlighted the poor state of affairs in Kenya and has caused a significant ripple effect. The data collected during this project will complement data, rather than overlap, data already being collected by WildlifeDirect and will help to monitor change over/effectiveness over time.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Kenya Wildlife Service</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.kws.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), established in 1990 to conserve and manage Kenya's wildlife and to enforce related laws and regulations, is a crucial partner in this project to combat wildlife crime in Kenya.</p> <p>Kenya, identified at the 16th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES (Bangkok, March 2013) as one of 8 countries of 'primary concern' in the poaching of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory, has taken serious steps, through the KWS, to address this.</p> <p>The KWS has recently opened a US\$ 1.7 million forensic laboratory to combat wildlife crime and has pledged to increase its ranger base by 35% (600 of 1000 extra rangers have already been recruited in 2015) to increase its presence on the ground.</p> <p>In this project the KWS will provide institutional support and guidance and will be a key collaborator at all levels. In addition, prosecutors working for the KWS will assist with the design of the training courses and associated materials to help train the judiciary and associated law enforcement personnel.</p> <p>The KWS will help to identify KWS investigators within Northern Kenya who require high-level training in investigative procedure and wildlife rangers in need of basic scene of crime training.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.odpp.go.ke</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is Kenya's primary body mandated to undertake prosecution in criminal matters and ensure justice is served. In light of the escalation of the poaching of elephants and rhinos in Kenya, the ODPP has taken steps to combat wildlife crime. In 2014, the ODPP set up a fully-fledged Wildlife Crimes Prosecution Unit.</p> <p>This unit, comprising of 35 prosecutors underwent specialist training and is mandated to provide prosecutorial services for all offences committed contrary to the recently enacted Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. As a product of this intervention a Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) on wildlife crimes has been produced in conjunction with the British High Commission and with input from Space for Giants. The ODPP have also selected SFG as their main implementing partner on the ground to sensitize the judiciary to the importance of wildlife crimes.</p> <p>The ODPP will provide key resource personnel and guidance for the development of the content for the training courses in this project. This will ensure that the project is led by Kenyans for the benefit of the Kenyan justice system.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Mount Kenya Trust</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.mountkenyatrust.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Mount Kenya Trust (MKT) was founded in 1999, amid growing concern for the future of Kenya’s largest remaining contiguous forest block. MKT works in close partnership with the key government agencies charged with the management of the MK National Reserve and Park as well as with local communities and other key stakeholders to promote holistic and collaborative solutions to conservation issues.</p> <p>The MKT covers a range of themes including education and awareness, community health and family planning, reforestation efforts, anti-poaching and illegal activity monitoring patrol teams, human wildlife conflict mitigation measures and promoting habitat connectivity through the establishment and management of wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Through its work around the Mount Kenya, the MKT has closely monitored the proliferation of wildlife crime and weak judicial capacity to punish offenders. MKT has a wealth of experience in dealings with the various law courts around the Mount Kenya, a critical habitat for estimated 2000 elephants, and will help with the identification of key personnel to build capacity and ensure the integrity of this population.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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?
Keith Roberts	Project Leader	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
John Abwour	Wildlife Crime Legal Specialist	50%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Samuel Githui	Watching Brief Officer	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Maurice Schutgens	Project Officer	30%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Luke Bond	Investigation Course Trainer	N/A	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sylvia Loh	Investigation Course Trainer	N/A	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

10. 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 Elephant (Loxodonta africana)	2. White Rhino (Ceratotherium simum)
3. Black Rhino (Diceros bicornis)	4.
Other species	

11. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. 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)

Tens of thousands of elephants and hundreds of rhinos are killed every year due to the illegal wildlife trade. One of the major factors contributing to the proliferation of this crime is the absence of meaningful deterrents in source, transit and market countries. Kenya is one of three African countries to be identified by CITES as of greatest concern with regards to the trafficking of ivory out of Africa. This and other wildlife crime is characterised by low conviction rates and low penalties. Our project intends to curb the supply side of the illegal trade by building capacity in those involved in the criminal trial process to prosecute poachers.

The recent passing of a new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2014) has significantly increased potential penalties associated with wildlife crime in Kenya. The reality, however, is that the majority of cases are won or lost long before they reach trial (e.g. poor scene of crime management, faulty charge sheets etc.). Thus due to low capacity along the entire criminal trial process, it is unlikely that this new law will result in the creation of a major deterrent for wildlife related crime unless strategic actions are taken.

The illegal wildlife trade in ivory and rhino horn robs the country of valuable foreign currency, cripples both private and community conservancies dependent on wildlife tourism and impacts thousands of individuals (and their dependents) benefitting from the industry. In Northern Kenya, the sector generates US\$ 20.5 million annually, employs 14,000 individuals (each with on average 5 dependents) and invests US\$ 3.5 million into social projects. As the recent poaching crisis surges out of control, and wildlife tourism dries up it becomes increasingly problematic to demonstrate the value of conserving wildlife to communities living alongside them – this is especially true of elephants.

12. Methodology

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

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

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

(Max 750 words)

The need for this project has been revealed through a recent court case investigation, conducted by our project partners WildlifeDirect, and a pilot study implemented by Space for Giants in Laikipia County, Kenya. Both of these initiatives have identified the judicial system as the main area of weakness in combatting wildlife crime in Kenya. This project, lead by Space for Giants, will seek to address the shortcomings within Kenya's judicial system that have been highlighted – in doing so the project can effectively address the weaknesses.

The project consists of 2 main components: 1) high-level training courses for members of the judicial system (e.g. prosecutors & police officers), investigating officers (KWS & police) and wildlife rangers (KWS rangers); 2) high-level case management of all ivory and rhino horn cases.

1. Training Courses

a) Training Courses for Investigating Officers

The work done by SFG and WildlifeDirect established that police investigators were utterly unfamiliar and unprepared to appropriately deal with wildlife crime cases. While KWS investigators are available, they are limited in number and overworked as a result of the caseload, thus Police investigators are frequently assigned to wildlife crime cases.

This intensive 10-day course will be led by EcoEnforce, an Australia-based global consulting company that specialises in developing the operational capacity and effectiveness of enforcement agencies across the world, especially those involved in stopping wildlife poaching. EcoEnforce will provide tailored courses that are relevant to the Kenyan landscape and judicial system. These courses led by Mr. Bond & Ms. Loh will cover topics such as crime scene investigation, best practice in evidence handling & preparation of prosecution briefs of evidence through a combination of classroom delivery and field-based activities with a focus on participant-trainer interaction and real-case scenarios.

Courses will be carried at Mpala Research Centre in Laikipia County, with a maximum of 30 participants comprising of police personnel and KWS investigators from counties in Northern Kenya, namely Laikipia, Meru, Nyeri, Nyahururu and Isiolo.

b) Training Courses for Members of the Judicial Process

The whole criminal trial process in central Kenya is characterised by lack of knowledge, poor training and outright contravention of the law.

This project will provide six Criminal Trial Capacity Building Training Courses over the 2 years of the project, targeting investigators, prosecutors & magistrates in Northern Kenya to highlight weaknesses within the current system and sensitize them to best practice guidelines and available tools (e.g. RRG on wildlife crimes). These courses will be facilitated by key resource personnel from WildlifeDirect (Elizabeth Gitari – Legal Affairs Manager), ODPP (Koi Wangui), KWS (James Too - Investigator) & Wildlife Crime Legal Specialist (Advocate John Abwuor).

Each training will be conducted over 2 days at Mpala Research Centre with a maximum of 30 participants per course from the counties in Northern Kenya.

c) Training Courses for Wildlife Rangers

The two steps described above are arguably the most important part of this project – however without suitable training for KWS and Conservancy rangers, those mentioned above will struggle to put together a solid case.

Experienced KWS investigators, led by James Too of Nanyuki Station will oversee the scene of crime training courses together with SFG’s Keith Roberts who has extensive experience in scene of crime. These 1-day courses will be taught on site (in protected areas/conservancies in Northern Kenya e.g. Meru National Park & Ol Jogi Conservancy) through field based activities and basic assessments of understanding. 5 of these courses will be run each year targeting a total of 250 rangers.

2. Watching Brief & Case Management

a) Watching Brief

The project will employ a Wildlife Court Officer, Mr. Samuel Githui, working under the guidance of the Wildlife Crime Legal Specialist, Mr. John Abwuor, to monitor all ivory and rhino horn cases within Northern Kenya (Laikipia, Meru, Nyeri, Isiolo & Nyahururu counties). This Officer will attend all ivory and rhino horn cases at these courts, document the progress and add them to a regional database.

b) Case Management

The Watching Brief will go hand in hand with the Case Management component of the project. Mr. John Abwuor will collaborate with KWS and ODPP to provide guidance on each ivory and rhino horn case. Owing to his experience from working for the defence council, he knows what the common investigative techniques are and can prepare the relevant authorities to proceed appropriately. This component will take place run throughout the duration of the project.

SFG will lead the project and oversee the implementation. All named partners will provide assistance with developing course content and implementation.

13. 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)

The wildlife tourism industry in Northern Kenya supports 14,000 employees in associated employment (and their dependents – 5 on average) and generates an estimated US\$ 20.5 million annually. The sector also raises a further US\$ 3.5 million for social development projects such as education, healthcare, infrastructure development, security and livelihood support on an annual basis.

The tourism sector is a very sensitive industry, often affected by political instability of the host country, disease outbreaks and economic downturns. In Northern Kenya, the same is true of the illegal trade in wildlife products, in particular ivory and rhino horn. The current poaching crisis is stripping the country of its iconic wildlife that international tourists value.

The illegal trade, unless addressed, will undermine the tourism sector, resulting in thousands of job losses and increased poverty within the region. If this is not addressed, wildlife conservation will become an unsustainable form of landuse in Northern Kenya and result in its conversion to other more profitable forms of landuse.

This project will ensure that wildlife poaching of elephants and rhinos decreases and Northern Kenya maintains its nationally important populations to generate income through wildlife tourism for the benefit of 70,000 individuals directly dependent on the sector. Through associated development and healthcare projects stemming from the tourism sector, thousands of other individuals will also benefit from the industry.

14. 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)

While gender inequality characterizes many developing countries, Kenya's new constitution passed in 2010, has taken significant steps to address this matter. The Bill of rights in the constitution affirms equal rights and non-discrimination and equal participation in decision-making. Kenya has recognized the importance of gender equality as a key milestone for future development and for achieving the Government's Vision for 2030.

Within the scope of this project, such as the Judicial System, a large percentage of the high court judges, magistrates and prosecutors are women. SFG, as the project coordinator, will work closely with the authorities and project partners to ensure that, wherever possible, men and women will be equally represented. In doing so this project will provide high-level training without discriminating against gender.

15. 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)

Northern Kenya is one of East Africa's most important areas for wildlife conservation, home to an estimated 6,365 elephants, 295 black rhinos (44% of Kenya's total), 329 white rhinos (77% of Kenya's total) and 3 Northern White Rhinos (100% of Kenya's total – all stats current as of 11/09/15). While details on rhino poaching are difficult to acquire, in 2012, 70% of elephant carcasses recovered had been illegally killed, since then this percentage has come down to 47.8% (2014) as a result of dedicated frontline protection efforts.

This project will complement frontline protection initiatives being implemented by SFG, KWS and conservation partners. The entire criminal trial process (from scene of crime to point of sentencing) has been hamstrung by corruption, lack of knowledge and poor understanding. This project will utilize the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013 – which allows for fines up to £120,000 and/or life imprisonment for those involved in the illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn) to stem the illegal trade in these species in Central Kenya.

Over time we expect rhino numbers to recover slowly and the proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) to decrease further during the length of this project.

16. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

This project is envisaged to transform the criminal trial process in Northern Kenya with a vision of expanding this model across the country to all key wildlife zones and to neighbouring countries through the Giant Club Initiative.

In order to succeed into the long-term the project must continue past the 'end-date'. All individuals trained during the length of this project will require 'refresher' courses over time to ensure their understanding and skills remain current and to allow for the transfer of individuals within their respective organizations.

SFG and its partners will look to secure funding and support from bilateral agencies, conservation partners in the landscape and private donors to maintain the watching

brief and case management programs. These two elements are crucial to understand the trends in the illegal ivory and rhino horn trade and ensure that support is available to the ODPP, KWS and Police.

In Kenya the transfer of individuals employed by government agencies is not a frequent occurrence but does happen. Where this happens the skillset and training received are transferred within the system to the benefit of the offices across the country. The refresher courses will ensure that new employees will receive the same training.

IWT Query:

“the exit strategy needs to be clarified, including a clear explanation of how the value of ecotourism will be demonstrated to communities”

Project longevity will be ensured through the following activities:

1. On completion of the project – SFG will continue to provide a ‘mentorship’ role to members the police, prosecution and judiciary. The watching brief & case management program will continue to be supported by SFG to ensure the wildlife cases continue to be treated as serious crimes and are handled professionally. This program will also be in a position to identify areas for ‘refresher’ training courses, which will be conducted in partnership with/or funding from WildlifeDirect, UNODC and grants from Goldmann Sachs (a regular contributor of funds to SFG for projects related to tackling wildlife crime).
2. SFG, as member of the Nanyuki Court Users Committee (CUC), will continue to work with the forum to ensure they are empowered and that concerns regarding the management of wildlife crime cases are adequately addressed. The project will build the capacity of CUC members and in doing so insure that it becomes a functional self-governing body that proactively identifies areas for review, training or assistance.
3. SFG is hosting the inaugural Giants Club Summit at the end of April in Nanyuki, Kenya (<http://www.spaceforgiants.org/giantsclub/>) bringing together an expected 10 heads of state, high-net worth individuals and conservation practitioners to come up with very clear steps to tackle the elephant poaching crisis. At this summit the existing or recently implemented projects that are producing tangible results tackling the IWT in central Kenya will be demonstrated (e.g. highly trained rapid response teams, judiciary sensitization, overhaul of out-dated legislation, the community conservancy approach etc.). This forum will provide an opportunity for the dissemination of lessons learned and for securing support for their establishment or continued application. The work SFG is doing with the judiciary in collaboration with partners will be at the forefront.
4. SFG is expanding its footprint across Kenya and Africa (through the Giants Club) and identifying credible organisations that are producing results on the ground to partner with. In Kenya, SFG has developed a very close working relationship

with both UNODC and WildlifeDirect. A recent MoU has been signed with the latter to cost share on wildlife crime data gathering. This illustrates that independent of the IWT project SFG will continue to work closely with partners to ensure that projects are strategic, cost-effective and have maximum impact on the ground.

5. SFG works very closely with both private conservancies in Laikipia County and the Northern Rangelands Trust in northern Kenya (who have established 27 community conservancies, covering an area in excess of 31,000km² to promote sustainable livelihoods & land management). As stated above the eco-tourism sector is a critical contributor to the economy of these community conservancies (either directly as is the case in NRT conservancies or indirectly through community outreach projects by private conservancies e.g. scholarship programs). The single most important factor underlying this is the status of security and stability within the region. This project directly complements the frontline protection efforts in Laikipia (a rapid response team coordinated by the Community Policing Initiative/SFG) and northern Kenya (NRTs 3 x mobile response teams) by ensuring that individuals in the IWT are not only arrested but also prosecuted. Without both these components the eco-tourism sector would be undermined and communities would cease to derive any benefits from the wildlife that shares their lands. In this way the project ensures that Eco-tourism can remain the backbone for the entire north Kenya region.

17. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

This project builds on existing elements of a pilot program run by SFG while also incorporating new new elements that will bring together the private sector, national and county government and protected area management.

SFG is currently employing a Wildlife Crime Legal Advisor to hold a watching brief on all ivory and rhino horn cases within the landscape. Part of his mandate is also to follow up on all historical cases (2012 – present) to understand what the outcome was of those cases and what lessons are to be learned. This project is providing valuable data on the areas of weakness along the criminal trial process and will allow SFG to tailor training courses for this project to address the key weaknesses.

SFG has piloted the training courses for members of the Nanyuki CUC and judiciary in Northern Kenya (prosecutors, investigators, magistrates, police, KWS) to sensitize

them about the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and to point out the main shortcomings of investigation procedures, evidence handling and case management.

Part of this work has been funded through small grants (<US\$ [REDACTED] through the Goldman Sachs Gives Foundation while the majority has been funded through SFG directly.

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:

SFG is aware of WildlifeDirect and its work within the judicial system.

WildlifeDirect conducted a Court Study in 2013 to assess the status of Kenya 's courts in dealing with wildlife related crimes. This study has provided much of the baseline data for this project and the data collected during the length of this project will allow us to measure the success of the project.

Currently WildlifeDirect's work focuses on monitoring and exerting pressure on national government with respect to all high profile wildlife crime cases (e.g. Feisal Ali Mohammed). By scrutinizing the judicial progress of cases WildlifeDirect have developed a wealth of experience that will be invaluable for developing content for the relevant training courses that are the subject of this proposal.

SFG recognises the importance of the work done by WildlifeDirect and has no desire to compete – rather we are developing a working partnership both within the scope of this project and beyond.

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.

No

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.

18. 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)

Space for Giants will co-finance the project and has committed £ [REDACTED] for 2016/17 and £ [REDACTED] for 2017/18 for a total of £ [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] of the total project cost). This funding is confirmed.

SFG is also committed to meeting the costs of any unforeseen expenses that may arise during the length of the project with regards to vehicle use, staff time and support for stakeholders.

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

19c) Justification

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

(max 150 words)

19. 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)

SFG plans to purchase 1 vehicle and 2 laptops for the Watching Brief component of the project.

These purchases constitute over 10% of the total budget.

A dedicated vehicle is essential for the Wildlife Crime Legal Specialist to be able to travel to all the relevant courts within Northern Kenya on short notice to meet with investigators and prosecutors to discuss on-going cases. The dedicated laptops are crucial because SFG, nor its project partners, have any available to dedicate full-time to this project. The laptops are crucial for data input in the field.

On successful completion of this project it is envisaged that the purchased capital assets will be taken over by SFG. SFG will ensure that these assets will continue to be used for projects that actively tackle the illegal trade in ivory and rhino poaching. This may include leasing the assets to partner organizations that we work with.

20. 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 is exceptional value for money because it:

a) Will train up to 250 rangers on basic scene of crime management, up to 150 individuals part of the judicial process (prosecutors & magistrates) and up to 120 investigators (police & KWS). By bringing together large numbers of these individuals we are keeping the cost down while providing an interactive forum where common problems are discussed and solutions explored.

b) By strengthening the judicial system in Northern Kenya, poaching incidents are anticipated to come down. In turn, this will lead to greater revenue for the region through wildlife tourism, increased investment and employment opportunities and indirect benefits to local communities.

c) Will have multiplicative effect on its benefits, as the Judiciary in neighbouring counties adopt the courses and guidelines developed in the project area.

d) Will provide case management for all current and new ivory and rhino horn cases in Northern Kenya. The Wildlife Crime Legal Specialist will also provide council to local authorities on all cases to build strong cases.

e) Will generate a database on all ivory and rhino horn cases passing through wildlife rich regions of Northern Kenya. This database will be compatible with work currently conducted by WildlifeDirect in 2013 and allow us to measure the success of the project.

21. 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)

The project will be conducted to meet the ethical requirements stipulated in the guidance notes.

This project seeks to build capacity amongst members of the entire criminal trial process in Northern Kenya. All individuals eligible for training are Kenyan Citizens. We have identified capable, experienced and well-respected Kenyans in their respective fields to conduct the majority of the training (e.g. Mr. John Abwuor). Where we felt international trainers were required – we have requested them (EcoEnforce: Mr. Luke Bond & Ms. Sylvia Loh). This project, run largely by Kenyans to train Kenyans will create a sense of ownership amongst the participants.

The project will not violate the privacy or respective rights of any individuals taking part. Where data is obtained pertaining to specific individuals (e.g. charge sheets with the

names of those arrested for suspected wildlife crimes), this will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and will not be available for wider circulation.

Where appropriate all project members will be afforded the same high standards of health and safety training and support. The only field based activities are likely to be the scene of crime training for wildlife rangers and investigating officers. While no dangers are expected – trained first aid staff will be onsite to assist if necessary.

22. 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 project open access plan is as follows:

1. All project outputs will be made available in a timely and appropriate manner via the SFG & partner websites (this will not include specific details on on-going court cases)
2. All research outputs will be placed on R4D DfID repository.
3. Any datasets will be open access.

23. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

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

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

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

Impact

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

(Max 30 words)

A reduction in the illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn products in Northern Kenya through an increase in the number of successful prosecutions.

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)

High-level training provided to law enforcement personnel in Northern Kenya will increase their capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes and empowerment of CUCs will allow them address problems within the criminal trial process to increase the number of successful prosecutions and reduce the illegal killing of elephants and rhinos.

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	Increase successful convictions for ivory and rhino horn cases from 60% (2013) to 90% by 2018 (this refers to cases that reached a verdict).
Indicator 2	Increase in custodial and non-custodial sentences for offenders related to ivory and rhino horn cases to >50% respectively by 2018 (2013 – only 7% of convicted individuals received a custodial sentence and only 9% received the maximum fine allowed by the wildlife act).
Indicator 3	A decrease in case dismissals due to inconclusive investigations, missing police files, missing evidence and failure of prosecution to prove a tangible case from 10.8% (2013) to 0% by 2018. (64% of all court cases [not limited to wildlife crime] do not meet the minimum evidentiary threshold to sustain convictions).
Indicator 4	Increase bail amount to over the estimated street value of the ivory and rhino horn confiscated from offenders from 20% (2013) to 100% (2018).
Indicator 5	100% of ivory & rhino horn cases added to the regional database (from a baseline of 0%) in 2017.
Indicator 6	Sensitize and train police investigators in dealing with wildlife crime, with emphasis on ivory and rhino horn cases, from 0 (2015) to 100 by 2018.
Indicator 7	Train wildlife rangers in dealing with basic scene of crime management from 0 (2015) to 250 by 2018.

Indicator 8	A decrease in the Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE - derived from Monitoring of Illegally Killed Elephants [MIKE]) data. PIKE to reduce from 47.8% (2014) to 40% by 2018.
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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	NGO annual report on prosecution of ivory & rhino horn cases; Quarterly reports; CUC meeting minutes
Indicator 2	NGO annual report on prosecution of ivory & rhino horn cases; Quarterly reports; CUC meeting minutes
Indicator 3	NGO annual report on prosecution of ivory & rhino horn cases; Quarterly reports; CUC meeting minutes
Indicator 4	NGO annual report on prosecution of ivory & rhino horn cases; Quarterly reports; CUC meeting minutes, Newspaper articles, Media reports
Indicator 5	NGO annual report on prosecution of ivory & rhino horn cases; Quarterly reports
Indicator 6	Minutes & attendance lists from training workshops; Trainer Report on workshop & images; newspaper articles.
Indicator 7	Minutes & attendance lists from training workshops; Trainer Report on workshop & images; newspaper articles; media reports.
Indicator 8	MIKE data reports; meeting minutes; NGO annual reports

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	Political 'Will' remains to protect elephants and rhinos from regional extinction.
Assumption 2	Funding remains available to adequately manage & patrol elephant and rhino habitat.
Assumption 3	Inceased number of successful prosecutions and harsh sentences act as a deterrent to prevent poaching.
Assumption 4	Trained individuals are not transferred beyond our project area and replaced by untrained individuals on a regular basis.
Assumption 5	Corruption levels within the judicial system remain low/manageable.
Assumption 6	The current Wildlife Conservation and Management Act with associated penalties is not amended before 2018.

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 regional database of all ivory and rhino horn court cases compatible with a national database managed by WildlifeDirect.
Output 2	Case Management for all ivory and rhino horn cases in Northern Kenya.
Output 3	Training provided to investigators, members of the judiciary and wildlife rangers on investigativetechniques, effective prosecution and scene of crime management.

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	Number court cases coming through each of our target law courts (Laikipia, Meru, Nyeri, Nyahururu & Isiolo counties).

Output 2	
Indicator 1	90% of cases end in sentencing by 2018 (baseline = 60%)
Indicator 2	75% of cases end in custodial sentences by 2018 (baseline = 7%)
Indicator 3	0% of cases a dismissed due to missing case files by 2018 (baseline = 10.8%)

Output 3	
Indicator 1	6 training courses (12 days) provided to members of the judiciary by 2018 (baseline = zero. NB. SFG has conducted 3 pilot courses in 2014/2015)
Indicator 2	4 training courses (40 days) provided to investigating officers by 2018 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 3	10 training courses (10 days) provided to wildlife rangers by 2018 (baseline = zero)

Verifying outputs

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

Indicator 1	NGO Quarterly report
Indicator 2	NGO Quarterly report, Case Management Report
Indicator 3	NGO Quarterly report, Meeting Minutes, Attendance Lists

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	Staff turnover remains manageable.
Assumption 2	Corruption levels remain manageable.
Assumption 3	Better trained individuals results in a greater number of successful prosecutions.

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	A court officer will conduct a Watching Brief to monitor all ivory and rhino horn cases in the landscape.
Activity 1.2	This data will be entered into a regional database.
Activity 1.3	Quarterly reports will be produced on all cases documenting the strengths and weaknesses of the cases.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Case management on all ivory and rhino horn cases (this will include meeting with Police/KWS investigators and prosecutors to provide legal advise).
Activity 2.2	Produce per case reports on the strengths and weaknesses to be discussed at training courses and during CUC meetings.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	6 training courses on effective criminal trial procedure for members of the judiciary.
Activity 3.2	4 training courses provided to investigating officers on effective investigate procedure.

Activity 3.3	10 training courses provided to wildlife rangers on basic scene of crime management.
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24. 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	Year 1 (April 2016 – March 2017)				Year 2 (April 2017 – March 2018)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: A regional database of all ivory and rhino horn court cases compatible with a national database managed by WildlifeDirect.									
1.1: A court officer will conduct a Watching Brief to monitor all ivory and rhino horn cases in Northern Kenya.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2: This data will be entered into a regional database.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.3: Quarterly reports will be produced on all cases documenting the strengths and weaknesses of the cases.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2: Successful case management for all ivory and rhino horn cases in Northern Kenya.									
2.1: Case management on all ivory and rhino horn cases.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2: Produce per case reports on the strengths and weaknesses to be discussed at training courses and CUC meetings.	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3: Training provided to investigators, members of the judiciary and wildlife rangers on investigating techniques, effective prosecution and scene of crime management.									
3.1: 6 training courses on effective criminal trial procedure for members of the judiciary.	2	X	X	X		X	X	X	
3.2: 4 training courses provided to investigating officers on effective investigate procedure.	2		X			X			
3.3: 10 training courses provided to wildlife rangers on basic scene of crime management.	4	X	X			X	X		

25. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

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

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

(Max 250 words)

The overall project coordination, including all M&E, will be the responsibility of SFG with input from its implementation partners where appropriate. The project leader, Keith Roberts, will communicate with our partners on all relevant documentation and actions required to adequately Monitor and evaluate the project.

The project has been designed in a way that allows for training courses to be adapted and modified as necessary, based on feedback derived from the other project components. Data collected by the legal specialist during the watching brief and case management components of the project will pick up on shortcomings within the criminal trial process (e.g. incomplete charge sheets, poor investigative work & poor application of new laws) or areas of particular success (and which thus require less training). This will help inform future training courses. In this way the project develops a positive feedback cycle.

SFG will also ensure that all participants involved in the training courses will fill out feedback forms reviewing the effectiveness of the course. With specific reference to the training courses provided to wildlife rangers, a brief course examination will take place to determine whether the participants have fully understood the basics of crime scene management. This will also provide the facilitators with appropriate feedback to improve their courses.

The lead organisation and partner organisations will be required to submit brief quarterly reports to a forum (made of up of project partners) to discuss the progress of the project and what (if any) components must be adapted.

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 Space for Giants

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £140,729 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)	Dr. MAX GRAHAM
Position in the organisation	CEO & Founder of Space for Giants

Signed

PDF

Date:

12/10/15

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.