

## 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: **185**

## 1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	<b>Alison Mollon</b>
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

## 2. Project title

**Title (max 10 words)**

IWT034: Reducing IWT through synergising community decision-making, benefits and law enforcement

## 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date:</b> 01/04/16		<b>End date:</b> 31/03/18		<b>Duration:</b> 2 yrs 0 mths
<b>2015/16</b> £ 0	<b>2016/17</b> £ 176,497	<b>2017/18</b> £ 181,123	<b>Total request</b> £ 357,620	
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost:</b>				<b>%</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 address IWT within Niassa National Reserve, the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest reserve in Africa. Work will be focused within the Chuilexi conservancy, known to hold a quarter of Niassa's remnant elephant population. Working with three communities, the project aims to reduce instances of lion and elephant poaching and safeguard populations of these species within Chuilexi by involving local women and men in conservancy decision-making and discouraging participation in IWT through economic incentives and participation in direct preventative action.

## 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)**

By 2018 there is a known and measurable reduction in poaching instances of elephant and lion in Chuilexi, as a direct result of engagement with local women and men through involvement in conservancy activities and decision-making, raised awareness of IWT issues, and economic incentives linked to IWT occurrence.

## 6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

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

<b>Country 1:</b> Mozambique	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>
<b>Additional Countries</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"/>
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**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>The project contributes to the commitments of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. London Declaration I, XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX; and</li> <li>2. Kasane Statement 11.</li> </ol>
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## 8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	Fauna & Flora International (FFI) was originally established in 1903 and was registered with the Charity Commission in 1992, Registered Charity Number 1011102. FFI is also a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in January 1992, Registered Company Number 2677068.
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> University            Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)  FFI secures funding from a diverse range of sources, including statutory funds, trusts and foundations, corporate partnerships, individual donations (including memberships) and investments. Our income and expenditure in 2014 is detailed below. Charitable expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure is very high, with 94% of funds being spent on conservation activities, including related development work.  Trusts and Foundations:  Corporate: £  Government and Multilateral  Individuals (incl. membership):  Investment: £

	<b>Total: £</b>
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? <b>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

**8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.** These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	<b>Conservation and Anti-Poaching Support to Chuilexi Conservancy, Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique</b>
Contract Value/ Project budget	<b>\$</b>
Duration	<b>1 year; November 2013 – October 2014</b>
Role of organisation in project	<b>Project lead</b>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The project, funded by Wildcat Foundation, aimed to improve anti-poaching operations within the Chuilexi conservancy. Objectives included development and expansion of scout operations, supporting senior staff with management of anti-poaching operations and improving access for patrols through infrastructure development.</p> <p>Project outcomes included improved effectiveness of scouting operations due to increased number of scouts, increased capacity of scouts following training and provision of equipment and resources, modification of patrol vehicles and the development of a GIS database law enforcement monitoring system. Developments to infrastructure including roads and bridges ensured that scouting operations were able to continue year round, increasing effectiveness and maintaining a constant presence within the reserve.</p> <p>The project also provided support to senior staff, which resulted in the improved management and delivery of anti-poaching operations and a greater participation and involvement in Niassa Reserve level processes, including a law enforcement strategy workshop. Overall, the project succeeded in improving Chuilexi's management, scope and strength of operations.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Rodger Schlickheisen

Contract/ Project 2 Title	<b>Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda</b>
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Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	<b>3 years; April 2012 to March 2015</b>
Role of organisation in project	<b>Project lead</b>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The project, funded by Darwin Initiative, aimed to raise management effectiveness and conservation status in three national parks in Uganda through increased incentives for active engagement of local communities of <i>Batwa</i> in park management and improvements to relations between <i>Batwa</i> and park management authorities. Project objectives included negotiated access to cultural sites, improved livelihoods of <i>Batwa</i> households, and increased involvement in the Parks' governance and management in order to improve <i>Batwa</i> relations with the Parks' management.</p> <p>The project made an effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS).</p> <p>Activities included supporting <i>Batwa</i> access and sustainable use of cultural sites and resources; creating cultural and economic incentives for <i>Batwa</i> engagement; supporting gender and youth equity; information exchanges to compliment <i>Batwa</i> and park staff awareness of respective park values; establishing <i>Batwa</i>/Ranger units to monitor wildlife, relations and park effectiveness.</p> <p>The outcome of the project was that the management effectiveness and conservation status was raised in three national parks due to increased incentives for active engagement of <i>Batwa</i> in park management and improved relations between <i>Batwa</i> and park management authorities. The project has had direct impacts on poverty alleviation by providing skills and capital (animals, seedlings and equipment) to increase income at household level. The project supported 11 <i>Batwa</i> groups (approximately 275 people) to start income generating activities in demand among target markets, by providing training and capital items for vegetable growing, handicrafts, bee keeping and pig farming, as well as training and employing around 62 <i>Batwa</i> park rangers within the parks for cultural tourism activities.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Bridging the divide; empowering grassroots institutions to inform
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	national REDD strategy development in Liberia through REDD demonstration projects (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation NORAD)
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The project, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) aimed to build on a previous project also funded by NORAD, furthering the work carried out in Liberia to develop a pro-poor REDD+ structure.</p> <p>The project had the following goals; to empower and enable government, civil society organisations and community based organisations in particular to understand and engage in REDD+ strategy and project development; and to disseminate lessons from Fauna &amp; Flora International's (FFI's) global REDD+ portfolio and this field component locally, nationally and internationally to inform Liberia's view (and that of the international policy community) on a post-2012 climate change framework.</p> <p>The project was successful in achieving its key objective of establishing two REDD demonstration sites within Liberia through agreement with communities. The project was also successful in raising awareness of REDD amongst the targeted communities and decision makers in the forestry sector, to the extent that REDD is now well known and understood as a land-use option. The project played a pivotal role in the development of successful REDD Readiness Preparation Plan for Liberia which is now being implemented with funds from The World Bank.</p> <p>Following the successful delivery of this project, a further proposal has been submitted to NORAD to vastly develop the approach previously taken, and expand and integrate action at local, national and international scales.</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Knut Nyfløt

## 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>	Fauna & Flora International
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<b>Website address:</b>	www.fauna-flora.org
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b>	<p>FFI implements effective community conservation programmes across Africa, including supporting community-led reserve management and facilitating development of equitable governance structures that enable greater involvement in decision making by local women and men. This experience gives FFI in-depth knowledge and skills in community conservation approaches particularly participatory processes, institutional development and equitable governance.</p> <p>FFI staff have extensive conservation area management experience with both state and private sector management. Responsibility and support for major protected areas across Africa includes Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique, Maiko, Upemba and Virunga National Parks in DRC and transboundary protected areas in Guinea, Liberia, DRC and Uganda. These engagements are founded on FFI's expertise and delivery of best practice across all elements of protected area management, including law enforcement, capacity building, governance and compliance, monitoring, administration, finance and logistics, while maintaining the overriding priority of community engagement that balances biodiversity and human needs within a protected area context.</p> <p>FFI has more than 15 years' experience in addressing IWT, sustainable livelihoods and good governance. Under this project FFI will take overall responsibility for project implementation, lead on project and financial management, and provide technical expertise and guidance to Chuilexi staff for who will be responsible for project delivery.</p>
<b>Partner Name:</b>	Chuilexi Conservacao e Investimentos
<b>Website address:</b>	Under development

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>Chuilexi Conservacao e Investimentos is a not-for-profit Mozambican company that along with its sister company, Luambeze Investimentos, has formed Chuilexi Conservancy.</p> <p>Chuilexi is made up of three contiguous photographic tourism concessions covering 14% (5,868 km<sup>2</sup>) of Niassa National Reserve that are held under contract with the Government of Mozambique until 2027 with 10-year rolling renewal periods thereafter. With FFI as its primary international partner, Chuilexi is implementing a comprehensive conservation programme to protect this part of the Reserve and to build profitable conservation enterprise. In addition to significant investment into law enforcement, Chuilexi has collaboratively planned a community programme for resident communities.</p> <p>Chuilexi benefits from senior staff with over 12 years' experience in the Reserve as well as expertise in community based natural resource management, notably from Kenya and Namibia. In the space of 3 years Chuilexi has developed a growing management framework of personnel, infrastructure and equipment. Its role and value to the larger Niassa Reserve has most recently been recognised through a formal partnership in a large bilateral award by USAID with the Niassa Reserve management authority. Under this project Chuilexi will lead all direct engagement with communities and facilitate institutional development and livelihood interventions with target communities.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>



## 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?
Alison Mollon	Project Leader	11	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Matthew Rice	Executive Director - Chuilexi Conservancy	15	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
David Silakan	Community Coordinator - Chuilexi Conservancy	80	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	2. Lion
3.	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)

Niassa National Reserve (42,000 km<sup>2</sup>) is the largest protected area in Mozambique and the third largest in Africa. Traditionally the bulwark for Mozambique's elephant, it has held up to 70% of the national herd. With rampant ivory poaching Niassa's estimated elephant population has plummeted from 11,200 in 2011 to 4,440 in 2014; a 60% population decline.

Chuilexi Conservancy, covering 14% of Niassa's land mass, is estimated to hold a quarter of the remnant elephant population. Communities within Chuilexi are often implicit in IWT activities, supporting the international criminal networks working in Mozambique and Tanzania. These communities are some of the remotest and poorest in the country, suffering from a lack of basic services, markets and livelihood options, vulnerable to risk which is exacerbated by conflict with wildlife.

Informer networks within Niassa have also indicated a rising demand for lion skin and body parts. The Reserve's lion population has been identified as one of five critical sites for lion conservation in Africa, and this new threat could cause a dramatic decline in this species if left unchecked.

With continuing declines in Niassa's elephant population, it's expected that the focus of poachers on elephants within Chuilexi will increase, encouraging community involvement in IWT within this region. As these populations stabilise and grow there is also the chance that conflict with people will increase.

Chuilexi has a strong law enforcement programme and a young community development programme. It is essential that these are strengthened to integrate community engagement through conservancy decision-making with human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures, sustainable livelihood initiatives and in anti-poaching activities and awareness raising (Roe, 2015).

If ivory poaching continues unabated it is likely Niassa's elephant population will be effectively wiped out within 5 years and opportunities for sustainable development and income through wildlife will be lost.

## 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)

1. Chuilexi Conservancy was born from a combination of FFI's longstanding engagement (since 2002), knowledge and experience of Niassa Reserve and a recognition that a protected area of this size and complexity requires conservation partnerships with the private sector and local communities if it is to be managed and protected effectively. A core aim of the zonation plan of Niassa, which divided the Reserve into sixteen concessions, was to promote these partnerships and their active involvement in conservation management. Chuilexi, a private conservancy managing three of Niassa's concessions, is working to become a hallmark in this regard and by doing so to influence and promote best practice amongst other concessionaires in Niassa. Consequently Chuilexi is making very significant investment into conservation staffing, law enforcement, management infrastructure and community engagement to secure and protect this part of the Reserve, which will create the conditions to establish and sustain natural resource management through profitable tourism operations over the long term. It is recognised by the Reserve that Chuilexi is both strategic and core to the future of Niassa Reserve.

A key component of Chuilexi's strategy is engagement and partnership with its resident local communities. FFI aims to secure 25% ownership of the Chuilexi concessions for these communities. A community programme has been developed that draws on community conservancy models and experience from across Africa, notably FFI's work with Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) in Kenya. Project design builds on a baseline socio-economic survey of resident communities completed in 2012 and subsequent community consultations. In

addition, new wildlife and protected area management legislation has been passed in Mozambique that strengthens the scope for community conservation development, creating a window of opportunity for this project.

2. Project implementation will be predominantly by partners and local community members. Members of the target communities will be directly employed as community scouts and supported in this role with equipment and rations. Law enforcement and monitoring patrols conducted by scouts will directly target IWT activities. Data collected by patrols will include information on involvement of community members in IWT (or absence of), thereby enabling the project to offer incentives and opportunities according to the situation.

Participatory development of community institutions will create platforms through which livelihood and natural resource management interventions will be implemented and monitored. The process will establish governance structures including village committees, their sub-committees and over-arching community councils, and will take specific steps to enable the involvement of those from marginalised groups. More detail is available in section 14. All community participants involved will receive training in best practice governance and administration processes. These governance structures will provide the mechanism for community engagement in Conservancy management and decision-making.

Economic incentives will be provided through a number of schemes channelled through the community governance structures. Participatory land use planning and resource mapping exercises will be used to guide appropriate incentive schemes which include:

- Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes focused on agreed agricultural areas within land use plans
- Agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs
- Direct investment in small scale business development through the provision of micro-credit
- Investment in education through the establishment of a secondary school bursary scheme.
- Establishment of revenue distribution arrangements from income generated by Chuilexi's emerging tourism ventures (FFI is working to secure 25% of the conservancy and associated benefits for communities)

The economic incentives schemes will access expertise from within Mozambique where possible; as there are currently no local development NGOs operational in this area, FFI will seek to develop relationships with appropriate entities that could widen their scope to include these communities.

3. To ensure the effective management of this project, the project partners will use a 'Good Grant Management' process, which includes assignment of all key roles and responsibilities within a project using a RACI framework (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed). Community governance platforms will be used to implement, manage and monitor livelihood interventions ensuring a continuous adaptive management cycle as information is gathered and discussed and decisions made by community members.

Chuilexi will manage all direct engagement with communities through its experienced staff; providing training, facilitating meetings, institutional development and land use plans. FFI will provide technical oversight, specific inputs to livelihood projects and overall financial management and compliance responsibilities.

To coordinate the project, the project team will conduct monthly meetings in addition to quarterly reviews of progress against annual work plan (based on Section 24). An annual review will also be conducted, to review progress against outcome indicators, prepare the next year's work plan, and identify any required revisions to the budget.

### 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)

Primary beneficiaries are the communities of Chuilexi - Eruvuka, Gomba and Naulala with a combined population of 1,250 (approximately 300 households). Mozambique is a Least Developed Country and the project will directly benefit some of the poorest men and women who are most impacted by wildlife and illegal wildlife trade. In 2012 a socio-economic survey was conducted by Chuilexi to establish a baseline. Results include that under 3% of children in the target communities go to secondary school and none to tertiary education, 46% of the population is aged <15 years, 0% of women are in formal employment, and all farmers cited human wildlife conflict with buffalo, elephant and hippo as a significant problem, representing 30% of the problems cited as impacting farming.

These beneficiaries will directly benefit from the project in a number of ways. Creation of well governed, representative and transparent community institutions is an important foundation for all the project outputs, and for long-term community engagement, sustainable development and poverty reduction. These institutions will empower communities to have a voice over decision-making regarding land and natural resource use. They will also provide a platform for equitable sharing of tourism revenue, agricultural extension, interventions focused on the reduction of human-wildlife conflict, and investment in small scale business, with activities developed to equally target women.

The structures will contribute directly towards a greater ability of target communities to address internal and external threats; increased understanding, communications and partnership between target communities and other institutions impacting Chuliexi. The increased economic benefits, managed transparently and equitably through the governance structures, will lead to greater food security, access to education through secondary school bursary scheme, and increased access to income through the development of natural resource enterprise and small scale business, and access to education and tourism revenue. Together, these structures and economic have the potential to make a considerable and meaningful long-term impact contributing to poverty reduction, sustainable development and conservation.

The project will also employ community members as scouts providing employment but also increased knowledge of wildlife issues to communities which can influence decision-making and win support for conservation efforts.

A repeat socio-economic survey, which includes gender sensitive data collection methods and gender disaggregated data, to monitor the benefits to target communities is planned every five years (the next one in 2017 during the lifetime of this project).

This project will establish the first functional community programme within the Reserve, providing a tested model that can be adapted, learned from and replicated elsewhere in the

Reserve. The total population living in Niassa National Reserve is around 40,000 and it is conceivable that these people can also benefit from increased engagement in decision-making and economic incentive schemes if the Chuilexi model can be applied to other concessions.

Secondary beneficiaries include Administracao Nacional de Areas de Conservacao (ANAC) and traditional community programme sites in Mozambique (Chipanje Chetu and Tchuma Tchato). This project will provide broader learning and application, demonstrating a much needed model for successful community engagement upon which to build community engagement in conservation elsewhere in Mozambique.

More broadly, the security and natural heritage of Mozambique is being threatened by organised wildlife crime that is benefiting a small minority. Much of the currently widespread loss of wildlife is contrary to national law and to international commitments. Illegal wildlife trade results in significant opportunity costs in terms of future development options foregone - including sustainable agriculture, environmental services, tourism and cultural value – so securing wild life populations now enhances the livelihoods options and income potential for future generations in Chuilexi.

## 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)

FFI recognise that women and men frequently have different roles and responsibilities, and thus value and use natural resources in different ways. All participatory work with communities will use gender sensitive methodologies to ensure equity in participation and decision-making, and all data collection will be gendered to differentiate impacts in project monitoring and evaluation.

The socio-economic survey completed in 2012, to be replicated in this project, sought to understand the diversity that exists within and between households and communities, and the gender relations in terms of labour, resource use, decision-making, control of income, and differences in access to and control of assets.

We know that women in the target communities undertake the greater part of family responsibilities and play a major role in livelihoods. Yet these contributions are routinely undervalued and unrecognised compared to men and boys. Women and girls are proportionally the least educated, are often marginalised in decision-making, have fewer employment and livelihood opportunities, have less access to resources, and are more vulnerable to poverty.

To begin addressing these issues, certain activities such as bursaries for secondary education will be awarded to equal numbers of girls and boys, and girls' participation in education monitored. Other activities will have an indirect impact on women, for example, lions most commonly attack fields at night, and it is usually women who guard the fields at night during the crop growing season.

Our approaches to working with communities will consider and address the barriers to women's participation in meetings. We will work to make activities accessible to women – and other

marginalised groups - by considering the time of day/year of meetings, the location, childcare required, whether separate meetings for women and for men are required, considering who facilitates meetings, and by using methods that do not rely on reading and writing.

## 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)

Current Elephant population resident in Chuilexi will be better protected and a 'source' for potential future restocking of Niassa Reserve.

Chuilexi will not become a source for the trade in lion parts and will remain a stronghold for this species.

An active community partnership within Chuilexi; empowered community institutions; and improvements in livelihoods and benefit flows to residents, collectively result in increased community support for Chuilexi and its conservation. This will reverse current dynamics around elephant and lion poaching, and provide a model to other areas of the Reserve and to Protected Areas elsewhere.

The involvement of local people in IWT in these species will become less attractive and pose greater risk from community (and Chuilexi) sanction, pressure and apprehension. Whilst external threats to elephant and lion may still persist, the conducive environment for poachers and criminal gangs will not. Collusion by Chuilexi communities will dwindle sharply to negligible levels. Information from residents to Chuilexi law enforcement personnel (and the Niassa Reserve management authority) about actual and possible poaching incursions will rise leading to increased arrest, confiscation and prosecution. The deterrent effect will strengthen. Elephant poaching within Chuilexi will fall, and decline will – in time - turn to net growth.

## 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)

The development and sustainment of a community programme is a core component of Chuilexi's management portfolio. Chuilexi views resident communities as primary partners and has made commitments to this long-term partnership by working towards communities holding 25% of the conservancy and associated benefits. Consequently, the implementation of community engagement activities will continue and become one of the main pillars of Chuilexi effort and investment, along with law enforcement, logistics and administration, and business.

The focus on communities is included in the contractual obligations that Chuilexi has with the Government of Mozambique. Activities outlined within this project will therefore continue, expand and diversify after the project ends. In the short to medium term, these will be

supported through ongoing funding to Chuilexi, with an increasing proportion covered by tourism and other business revenues. In addition to achieving operational sustainability in the long term, community institutions will take on responsibility for supporting certain livelihood activities, such as micro-credit and bursaries, from income accrued from tourism operations.

Through bursaries, this project seeks to enhance the skills and knowledge of young local community members. It is anticipated that they will in future be able to take more prominent roles in the management of Chuilexi.

## 17. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

The establishment of a community programme under Chuilexi Conservancy has been planned from the inception of Chuilexi and has been built into business plans, which form part of the contract with the Government of Mozambique. Since its start in 2012 Chuilexi has focused, from scratch, on the development of management infrastructure (headquarters, outposts, roads, airstrips etc.); the hierarchy and operations of personnel for law enforcement, logistics, monitoring and community engagement, and operational assets (vehicles, trucks, road equipment, radios etc.). This is creating a strong management framework, which will be completed over the next 3 years.

With this growing management capability, Chuilexi has initiated interaction with resident communities. This began in late 2012 with a baseline socio-economic survey and over 2013/14 in the detailed design of a community programme and the requisite recruitment of community liaison personnel. Since late 2014 Chuilexi staff have worked with local communities and their leadership in identifying the optimal institutional structure for engagement. These activities have been supported through funding under Halcyon Land & Sea and the Fondation Segre Conservation Fund.

This project builds on this early work and in effect catalyses the establishment of a fully-fledged community programme for Chuilexi.

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:

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.

## 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)

#### Confirmed:

There are two secured sources of co-financing:

1. Halcyon Land & Sea, which shall contribute £
2. Wildcat Foundation, which shall contribute £

Together, these confirmed sources make up % of the total project budget.

### 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
To be submitted in November 2015	Fondation Segre Conservation Fund	£	A follow-on submission to an existing donor and a proportion of a much larger application for the period 2016 - 2018. If secured, this will bring the total project funding to 100%.

### 19c) Justification

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

(max 150 words)

N/a



## 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)

All capital items will remain in use after the life of the project. Motorbikes procured and allocated to Chuilexi community assistants will continue to be used in pursuit of the community programme and will be maintained by Chuilexi. Equipment purchased for human/wildlife conflict mitigation will remain installed within village areas to protect their fields from crop raiding. These installations will be maintained by community scouts (with ongoing training and support from Chuilexi) appointed and managed by their respective community institutions. Field equipment (tents, backpacks, bicycles etc.) allocated to these scouts will remain in use to this end.

## 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)

### Economy

The project builds on an existing programme in the target landscape, which has an existing infrastructure of office, vehicles and relationships. This value is indicated in the budget by the co-financing that is already available.

FFI and Chuilexi are well established in the area, familiar with market prices and will obtain quotes for goods and services ahead of procurement. Local suppliers will be used wherever possible to reduce transport and logistical costs, and any import duties.

The project focuses on developing community institutions for equitable and legitimate community engagement in decision-making over resource use and sustainable development, and effective communication with other organisations impacting the landscape. As the project focuses on three key target communities within an established wider programme of work, the management costs are low.

### Efficiency

The project will be managed within the Chuilexi Conservancy with the vast majority of management and technical expertise there operating 'on the ground'. Inputs to the project will be under the project team and communities' management, ensuring planned outputs have rapid, responsive management to ensure their alignment to needs, and so effectiveness. Further international technical support and monitoring will take place throughout the project; multiple activities will be combined into one visit to make efficient use of international travel and time.

### Cost-effectiveness

Additional value will be added to this project due to a range of synergies with ongoing work among the partner organisations, such as the ability to represent the project regionally, nationally and internationally without using project funds.

## 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)

FFI endeavours to ensure that its conservation activities respect the rights of poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon, or live adjacent to, natural resources. FFI is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights.

The project will meet IWT Challenge Fund key principles through the following procedures:

- Community level activities will follow our standard approach, which depends on free, prior and informed consent and voluntary participation; documenting parties' obligations in a community-level agreement; basing resource management decisions on local and traditional knowledge and customary practice; and establishing a grievance mechanism.
- Local governance structures will oversee activities and agree benefit-sharing mechanisms, guaranteeing strong local leadership.
- Law enforcement will be based on Standard Operating Procedures, endorsed by the Government of Mozambique, and tested against IWT Challenge Fund principles.
- Project staff will be covered by FFI's detailed Health and Safety Policy (available on request), which puts safety above all else and which provides medical insurance for all Chuilexi staff.
- Patrol staff will receive training in safety procedures regarding dealing with arms and armed targets, takedown techniques, emergency procedures etc. These will be incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedures for collaborative patrol teams.
- FFI will retain accountability for governance of all elements of the project. FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption (policies available on request).

## 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)

FFI envisages the following outputs to be made accessible through relevant community meetings, direct mail and/or digital distribution to a comprehensive and inclusive project communications list, which will include most prominently the Niassa Reserve management authority:

- Community land use plans and resource maps, and related bylaws.
- Documentation of community institutions management structures and procedures (including revenue distribution mechanisms), and of partnership engagement.
- Results of socio-economic analysis and monitoring of livelihood and natural resource management interventions.
- Proceedings of community annual general meetings.
- Reproductions of any media articles, including project press releases.
- Project annual and interim reports, including accounts summaries.
- Monitoring reports for target species.
- Summary of investments through the micro-credit scheme and school bursary scheme, and of revenue distribution.

All Open Access materials will be subject to defendants' or law enforcement agents' right to confidentiality of some information related to illegal activities or criminal procedures, and the right of the Government of Mozambique to withhold certain data collected by their staff and/or under Chuilexi's contract with Niassa Reserve.

Materials that may be made publically available will be shared through the project partners' websites, in addition to communications resources to promote the project and IWT Challenge Fund support.

Finally, for the project reporting, quarterly/mid-term and annual progress reports, and financial statements and the final project audit report, will be publically disclosed.

## 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)

Chuilexi Conservancy maintains viable and non-threatened populations of elephant and lion through best-practice engagement with local men and women who benefit from increased well-being linked to conservancy initiatives.

## 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)

By 2018 there is a known and measurable reduction in poaching instances of elephant and lion in Chuilexi, as a direct result of engagement with local women and men through involvement in conservancy activities and decision-making, raised awareness of IWT issues and economic incentives linked to IWT occurrence.

## 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>	By 2018, known poaching instances of elephant reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents)
<b>Indicator 2</b>	By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project
<b>Indicator 3</b>	By 2018 male and female members in 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey

## 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>	Chuilexi law enforcement monitoring data - annual reports Summary of CITES MIKE forms Aerial survey reports (2016 and 2018)
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Household data from socio-economic survey
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Household data from socio-economic survey

## 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	Chuilexi's role and value to Niassa Reserve is acknowledged and its tenure long term.
Assumption 2	Positive livelihood impacts out-compete the market dynamics and incentives of illegal trade in elephant and lion and enable on-going positive engagement with communities.
Assumption 3	Reduction in the illegal offtake of elephant and lion stabilises and increases their populations.
Assumption 4	Chuilexi's increasing wildlife, wilderness and successful conservation will attract an increasing market share of tourism.

## 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	By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT
Output 2	By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities
Output 3	By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme

## 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>	By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts.
<b>Indicator 2</b>	By 2017, 15 community scouts have sufficient equipment.
<b>Indicator 3</b>	By 2018, 15 community scouts are trained in basic LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues.
Output 2	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	4 training exercises completed on governance and administration in 2016 and 2017 of community structure (village committees, their sub-committees and over-arching community council), of which at least a quarter of participants (committee members) are women.
<b>Indicator 2</b>	AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero) with at least 50% of attendees being women.

<b>Indicator 3</b>	Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence) with at least a quarter of leadership positions being held by women.
<b>Indicator 4</b>	Memorandum of understanding signed between community legal entity and Chuilexi Conservancy in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).
<b>Indicator 5</b>	3 Awareness raising sessions conducted in three villages each year with at least 50% of attendees being women.

Output 3	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Livelihood projects in place with: 2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) with male and female members of 50% of all households reporting greater food security (baseline = zero). 2.2 Male and female members of 50% of all households report benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero). 2.3 60 women (20 each in 2016, 2017 and 2018) beneficiaries of a micro-credit scheme for small scale business development and improved household income (baseline = zero). 2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 (9 girls and 9 boys) by 2018 (baseline = zero).
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).

### 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.

<b>Indicator 1</b>	Employment documents Procurement records and asset register Training reports, photos Law enforcement and wildlife monitoring data and annual reports
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Existence of governance structure Equitable representation in positions Minutes of AGMS Community entity registration document Memorandum of Understanding
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Land and natural resource plans Revenue distribution protocol exists Micro-credit annual reports Bursary annual reports Human/wildlife conflict data Socio-economic survey report

### 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>	Chuilexi remains the primary interface with its resident communities.
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<b>Assumption 2</b>	Staff turnover within Chuilexi's community liaison personnel remains manageable for consistent community engagement.
<b>Assumption 3</b>	Planned initiatives within Chuilexi are not disrupted by macro-level events (instability, terrorism etc.).

### 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>	Recruitment and training of community scouts
<b>Activity 1.2</b>	Purchase of equipment
<b>Activity 1.3</b>	Training of scouts
<b>Activity 1.4</b>	Law enforcement activities

Output 2	
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Training to community committees in governance and administration
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	Biannual meetings of community committees
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	Community annual general meetings
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	Preparation and legal registration of community institution

Output 3	
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	Agriculture extension and training
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit
<b>Activity 2.5</b>	Bursary scheme selection, support and administration
<b>Activity 2.6</b>	Meetings for revenue sharing protocol

M&E Activities	
<b>Activity 1</b>	Training Chuilexi staff in integration of gender sensitivity
<b>Activity 2</b>	Aerial wildlife survey of Chuilexi
<b>Activity 3</b>	Socio-economic survey of targeted communities

**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	FY 1			FY 2			FY 3		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1										
1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts	3		X							
1.2 Purchase of equipment	2			X				X		
1.3 Training of scouts	6			X		X		X		X
1.4 Law enforcement activities	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2										
2.1 Committee training	6		X	X						
2.2 Committee meetings	18		X	X	X		X	X	X	
2.3 Community AGMs	2				X				X	
2.4 CBO preparation and registration	9						X	X	X	
Output 3										
2.1 Land/resource planning and bylaws	9		X	X	X					
2.2 HWC - electric fencing and maintenance	18				X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3 Agriculture extension and training	15				X	X	X		X	X
2.4 Micro-credit scheme	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5 Bursary scheme	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.6 Meetings revenue distribution protocol	2								X	
M+E Outputs										
1 Training Chuilexi staff in integration of gender-sensitivity	2		X						X	
2 Chuilexi aerial wildlife survey	1								X	
3 Chuilexi socio-economic survey	2									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)

FFI takes a Theory of Change approach to designing, implementing and managing and monitoring our projects, ensuring our programme and activities are grounded on a sound analysis of the situation and are delivering the right activities for the desired outcomes.

Overall project monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project Leader and Executive Director, Chuilexi Conservancy. Regular implementation monitoring will be conducted by the Project Leader, who will meet with the Executive Director and Community Coordinator of Chuilexi Conservancy on a monthly basis, including quarterly review of progress against an annual work plan based on the Implementation Timetable (Section 24). An annual progress review will be completed with additional relevant staff, at which point budget revisions will be made and the next year's work plan prepared. Outcome indicators, most of which are annual, will be reviewed at this time. The entire review will be documented in the project annual progress report, which will be submitted to the IWT Challenge Fund and relevant stakeholders within two months of the year end.

Key methods of monitoring will include Chuilexi scout monitoring systems (with SMART implemented from 2016), law enforcement and wildlife data, and an aerial survey and socio-economic survey both planned for 2017. A final project impact evaluation will be undertaken by a joint team of FFI, Chuilexi Conservancy staff, Niassa reserve staff and government and community stakeholders, including a joint workshop and presentation of results by project participants.

## FCO notifications

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

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

**Yes (no written advice)**  **Yes, advice attached**  **No** **x**

# Certification

On behalf of the trustees of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £357,620 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)	ROSALIND AVELING
Position in the organisation	DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Signed

PDF

Date:

12<sup>TH</sup> October 2015

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

## Checklist for submission

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

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