

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 3

Stage Two

July 2016

Please read the [guidance notes](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. The guidance notes are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

1. Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Alliance
Address:	[REDACTED]
City and Postcode:	[REDACTED]
Country:	[REDACTED]
Project Leader name:	Sophany Touch
Email:	[REDACTED]
Phone:	[REDACTED]

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 233	Title (max 10 words): Sustainability through ecotourism: improving livelihoods and disrupting wildlife trade, Cambodia
----------------------------	---

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st April 2017		End date: 31 st March 2020		Duration: 3 Years
2017/18 £ 94,970	2018/19 £ 86,470	2019/20 £ 88,870	2020/21 £ n/a	Total request £ 270,310

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

4. Summary of Project

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

(max 80 words)

The Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, Cambodia forms part of a global biodiversity hotspot and is a major source of high-value wildlife products for the illegal wildlife trade. Poverty drives local engagement in illegal wildlife trade. By establishing Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) in key communities, this project will provide the infrastructure, skills, and management required to generate sustainable livelihoods. Through establishing CBET, and addressing drivers of wildlife trade and poverty within the landscape, this project will create a barrier to wildlife trade.

5. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. **This should be the same as the outcome statement given in Question 24.**

(max 50 words)

Community Based Ecotourism and Women's Credit and Savings Groups increase income and reduce poverty levels across eight communities in the Areng Valley, Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, which combined with effective law enforcement, provides cultural pressure for a 40% reduction in the number of households poaching and commercially trading threatened mammals.

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

6.a Put an X in all that apply

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	X
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	

6b. 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 Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

The project will address **Commitment XVIII** of the London Declaration through increasing the capacity of local communities in the Areng Valley, Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, Cambodia to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, and eradicate poverty. We will use Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) to initiate innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife and sharing management responsibilities. The project will also empower women in the Areng Valley to establish sustainable livelihoods through supporting the formation of Women's Credit and Savings Groups.

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Cambodia	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1995
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Wildlife Alliance is funded by private foundations primarily based in the United Kingdom and United States, individual donors, and the United States government, primarily the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

<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</p>
--	------------

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

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Supporting Integrated Law Enforcement and Conservation Management for the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape: The Southern Cardamom Forest Protection Program
Contract Value/ Project budget	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	January 2013-December 2017
Role of organisation in project	Lead implementer in partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Implement world class and effective law enforcement, anti-wildlife trafficking, and community alternative livelihood work across more than 7,000-km ² of the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape. Project aims to achieve Zero Poaching and Zero Deforestation in the core areas of the Southern Cardamom National Park (formally unprotected state forest land) and Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary through a combined approach of participatory land use planning, development of community-based ecotourism, community agriculture, micro-credits, financial literacy, small enterprise development, community business associations, and forest and biodiversity anti-poaching patrols. The Barbara Delano Foundation is a United States - based family foundation that previously funded the establishment of Community Based Ecotourism in Chi Phat.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Barbara Delano Foundation</p> <p>Chuck Goodfellow</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Direct Protection to Asia's Last Intact Elephant Corridor / Combatting Wildlife Trade in Cambodia
Contract Value/ Project budget	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	June 2016 – Sep 2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead project implementer and manager
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	These two complementary United States Fish and Wildlife Service projects focus on tackling illegal hunting, poaching, and wildlife trafficking by strengthening the capacity of the Royal Government of Cambodia to pursue effective law enforcement interventions from the field to the court and establishing a wildlife case tracking and management system. Both focus on ensuring effective enforcement systems and operational protocols, combined with safeguards against corruption.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	United States Fish and Wildlife Service Asian Elephant Fund / Combatting Wildlife Trafficking fund Cory Brown [REDACTED] Daphne Carlson Bremer [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Increasing Protection for the Southern Cardamom Rainforest, Cambodia
Contract Value/ Project budget	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	April 2015 – December 2016
Role of organisation in project	Lead project implementer and manager.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>In 2015, Rainforest Trust provided a grant for completion of the remaining steps to secure legal protection for a body of rainforest of 443,134 hectares within the high biodiversity Cardamom Rainforest Landscape that had no legal protection status.</p> <p>Activities within the grant included issuing the final boundary of 13 villages located on the periphery of the proposed protected area through Free Prior Informed Consent, finalizing the gazetting of the proposed protected area and issuing the final boundary map; stakeholder consultations; and approval of sub-national and national government.</p> <p>In May 2016, the area was nominated the Southern Cardamom National Park.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Rainforest Trust</p> <p>Rick Passaro [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[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. **Details on roles and responsibilities in this project must be given for the Lead Organisation and all project partners.**

Lead Organisation name:	Wildlife Alliance
Website address:	www.wildlifealliance.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Wildlife Alliance (WA) is a field-based conservation NGO focussed on delivering innovative solutions to degradation of tropical biodiversity. WA has worked in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape since 2002 implementing an innovative combination of focused law enforcement, community agriculture development and community ecotourism.</p> <p>In 2007 WA provided technical support to the villagers of Chi Phat commune for establishing a Community Based Ecotourism Project (CBET). The project has been acclaimed, by Lonely Planet among others, as a model for ecotourism and won a number of prestigious international awards. As of 2016, ecotourism revenues exceed US\$ [REDACTED] annually. A direct conservation outcome has been a 100 % decline in rainforest degradation. The Chi Phat CBET now runs sustainably with a 20 % revenue increase per year since 2012. The CBET Committee will be a partner for implementation of this project.</p> <p>Key WA staff members, with 10 years of experience in developing Chi Phat CBET, will lead project implementation. WA will be responsible for project management, delivery, and reporting. WA will directly implement activities under Outputs 1, 3, and 5, support local communities with delivering Output 2, and provide technical support and supervision for law enforcement under Output 4.</p>
---	---

Partner Name:	Chi Phat Community Based Ecotourism
Website address:	http://www.chi-phat.org/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p><u>Chi Phat Community Based Ecotourism</u> is a Community Based Organisation (CBO) located in Chi Phat commune in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape and founded in 2007 with technical support from Wildlife Alliance. The CBO represents 340 families and is managed by a Committee comprising 8 community members (5 women) elected every 5 years. The Committee has a mandate to operate and manage revenues from community based ecotourism in the commune.</p> <p>Chi Phat CBET Committee will provide technical support, mentoring, and capacity building to the target communities of the Areng Valley. During the project a CBET CBO will be established in the Areng Valley (Output 1) based on the successful Chi Phat CBET structure. This organisation ("<u>Areng Valley Community Based Ecotourism</u>") will implement activities under project Output 2 with full technical support from Wildlife Alliance and the Chi Phat CBET Committee.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas, Ministry of the Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://moe.gov.kh/</p>
<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The <u>Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas</u> is responsible for the management and conservation of the protected areas within the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape which surround the target communities in the Areng Valley. These protected areas support critical populations of species impacted by the global Illegal Wildlife Trade.</p> <p>Wildlife Alliance provides support to seven Ministry of the Environment ranger stations within the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape and more than 100 rangers who form multi-agency patrols together with Military Police.</p> <p>The Department, and its staff, will be responsible for law enforcement patrolling within the project landscape (Output 4) with technical supervision from Wildlife Alliance. This will provide an additional deterrent to illegal poaching.</p>

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes
--	-----

10. Project staff

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Sophany Touch	Project Manager	50	Yes
Teddy Espela	Microfinance Specialist	33	Yes
Thomas Gray, PhD	Conservation Impact Specialist	15	Yes
Suwanna Gauntlett	Director of Programs/CEO	5	Yes
Mann Rattanak	Project Assistant	100	Yes
Yeab Kaony	Project Assistant	100	Yes
Eduard Lefter	Law Enforcement Technical Advisor	50	Yes
to be recruited	Areng Valley Law Enforcement Station Supervisor	100	ToR
Prom Hoeung	Chi Phat Communit Based Ecotourism Committee Chief	17	Yes
Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas, Law Enforcement Rangers (10 pax)	Implement patrolling under Output 4	100	ToR

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

1. Sunda pangolin <i>Manis javanica</i>	2. Asian Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i>
3. Dhole <i>Cuon alpinus</i>	4. Pileated Gibbon <i>Hylobates pileatus</i>
5. Bengal Slow Loris <i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	6. Clouded Leopard <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>

7. Hog Badger <i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	8. Malayan Sun Bear <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
9. Siamese Crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	10. Impressed tortoise <i>Manouria impressa</i>
11. Elongated Tortoise <i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	12. Golden Arowana <i>Scleropages formosus</i>

For a more detailed list of IUCN Threatened and Near Threatened species which will benefit from the project's work, together with an assessment of the significance of populations in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape and the impact of Illegal Wildlife Trade, see: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Rb2-B0sgD2l2gRjVRI-FwQUIP_lmCSLSX0kDMQI7AIA/edit

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

(Max 300 words)

The Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, southwest Cambodia forms an integral part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot and is a major source for high-value wildlife products entering the illegal global trade. Since 2003 enforcement teams in the landscape have seized >5,000 live animals, removed >160,000 traps, and arrested >650 wildlife traffickers. The project will address the dual issues of wildlife trade and rural poverty through an integrated approach of developing Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) combined with law enforcement. The project will support the establishment of inclusive CBET across 8 remote forest communities, with high poverty levels, in the Areng Valley, at the heart of the Cardamom Landscape. The protected areas surrounding the Areng Valley support significant populations of at least 21 IUCN Threatened mammals whose populations are impacted by the Illegal Wildlife Trade (see [REDACTED]).

Wildlife Alliance conducted a Livelihood Assessment across all communities in the Areng Valley in 2015 which indicated that illegal logging and wildlife poaching for commercial trade are substantial current sources of revenue for communities. This highlighted the need for developing sustainable alternative livelihood strategies. In 2016 the government of Cambodia committed to improving road access into the Areng Valley which, whilst facilitating economic development and improving access for ecotourism, is likely to lead to a concurrent increase in levels of illegal activity including wildlife trade. Poverty is driving the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Areng Valley as villagers have limited sources of revenues outside hunting and selling wildlife to local middlemen. Additionally when families need cash they borrow money from these middlemen; when they cannot pay back their loans they are forced to provide in-kind payments by providing hunted wildlife for free. Families are thus entrapped in an endless cycle of poverty and destruction of natural resources, where debt and wildlife trafficking are inextricably linked together.

13. Methodology

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

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

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

(Max 750 words - this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Our Theory of Change (Fig. 1) is that Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) provides sustainable livelihoods for communities impacted by the illegal wildlife trade. Therefore, in combination with effective law enforcement, this will reduce poaching and commercial trade in some of Asia's most threatened species.

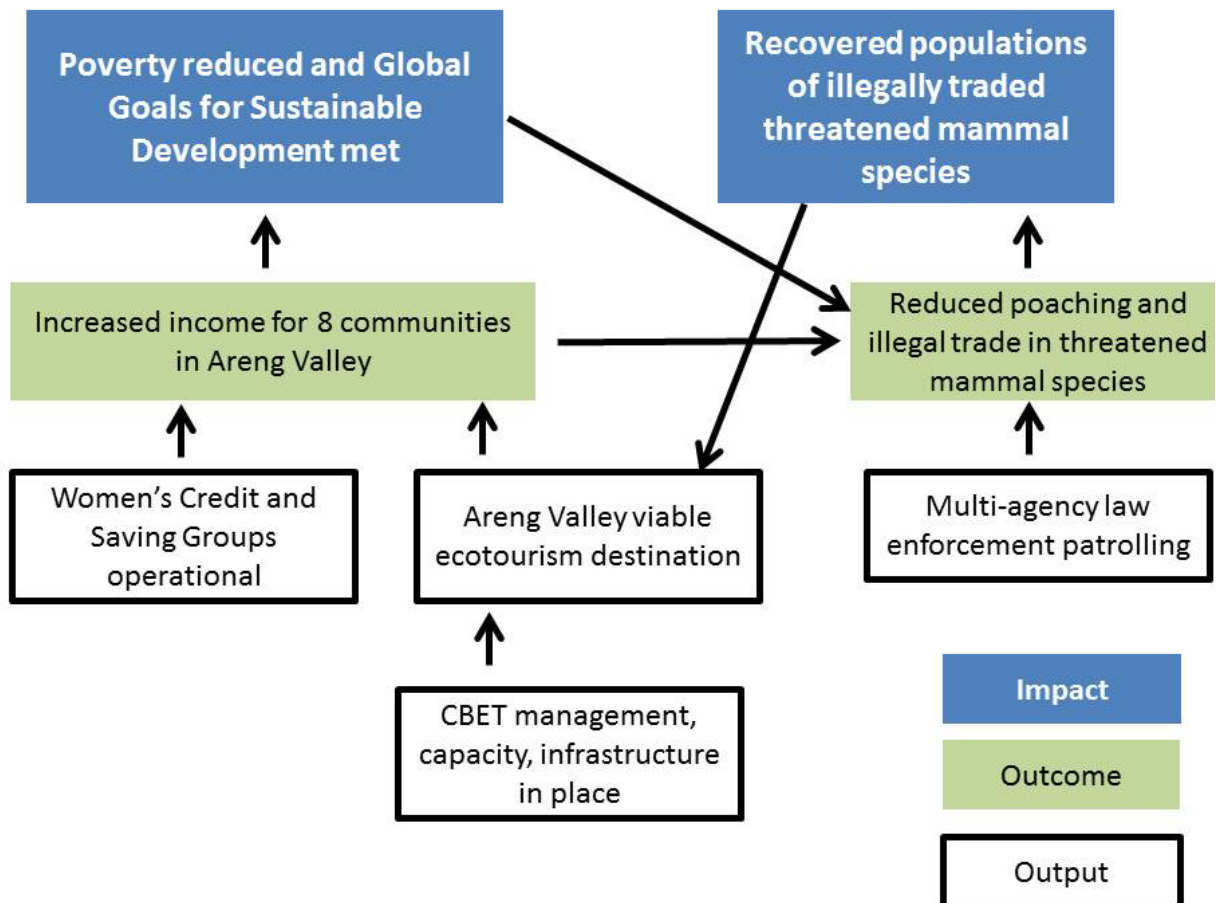


Fig. 1. Project Theory of Change and relationships between Impacts, Outcomes, and Outputs

Because we are a conservation organization, the livelihoods projects that Wildlife Alliance implement always have a dual goal: reducing poverty whilst simultaneously reducing unsustainable use of natural resources. Our approach combines transfer of professional skills, financial literacy, micro-credit schemes, and creation of Community Based Associations. Only a combined solution that addresses both poverty and wildlife trafficking at the same time can bring an end to the conservation crisis in the Areng valley. This is the reason why the project will implement simultaneously poverty alleviation, through development of CBET, and direct protection to wildlife species through law enforcement patrolling.

Based on our hands-on experience in creating change we have found that poor communities surviving on Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) harvesting rarely are able to increase income through simple aid approaches that provide improved NTFP harvesting systems, or a better

rice yield, or skills transfer through “training-the-trainer”. Because these approaches do not result in sufficiently higher income they also do not result in reductions of wildlife poaching. In order to stop destructive practices these communities need real jobs bringing them real income. Therefore, the methodology that we will apply in Areng will provide access to capital (micro-credits, financial literacy) and markets (international marketing expanding on current levels of visibility and attractiveness of the Cardamoms as an international tourism destination) along with meticulous skill transfer by our teams living with the community

Women play a pivotal role in our Theory of Change and are filling over 50 per-cent of all decision-making roles in our existing projects. In order to empower women in Areng we will support formation of a Community Fund managed by Women’s Credit and Savings Groups in all 8 villages. The Appreciative Participatory Planning In Action (APPA) methodology will be used to facilitate community participation and leadership in the development of the Areng CBET and Women’s Credit and Savings Groups. APPA has been successfully used in building the foundation for CBET in Chi Phat and has been implemented by several other NGO projects in Asia.

We believe there is clear value for additional ecotourism facilities and destinations in the landscape. Close to 5,000,000 international tourists visited Cambodia in 2015 with >63,000 visiting ‘ecotourism’ destinations Numbers of tourists to Chi Phat have increased 13% annually since 2012. Discussions with tourism operators and current visitors to Chi Phat have shown us the need for an additional destination in the landscape offering additional experiences..

The project will be implemented by a **Project Management Team** (Section 10) led by a Khmer-national development professional (Sophany Touch) who has been leading Wildlife Alliance’s support to CBET in Chi Phat since 2009. He will be supported by local project assistants plus conservation impact monitoring (Dr Thomas Gray), microfinance (Teddy Espela), and law enforcement (Eduard Lefter) specialists. The Project Management Team will report to the Wildlife Alliance Director of Programs.

Project activities will include the formation of a gender and ethnically balanced management committee (**Output 1.1**), the use of the APPA methodology to identify suitable ecotourism attractions, required infrastructure, and capacities (**Activity 1.5**), targeted training for skill transfer (**Activity 1.9**), and support for the development of appropriate tourism infrastructure (**Activity 1.10**). Financial literacy and basic business management skills training will also be provided in each of the eight communities (**Activity 3.2**). This training will serve to support the establishment of Women’s Credit and Savings Groups to further empower local communities in financial decision making and management (**Output 3**). The project will also support Ministry of the Environment law enforcement teams to undertake targeted anti-poaching patrols within the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape (**Output 4**).

There is a global need for clear evidence and replicable tested examples of the positive impact of community based projects on the illegal wildlife trade. Through creating, and sharing, best practice models for sustainable livelihood development for communities impacted by the Illegal Wildlife Trade, the project will document the benefits of community based approaches. Thus creating resources and informing best-practice elsewhere on how targeted sustainable livelihood activities can reduce community dependence on Illegal Wildlife Trade (**Output 5**).

14. Beneficiaries

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

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

If your project is focused on demand reduction, it can be harder to make a direct link between your project and beneficiaries in low income countries. Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying the source countries for the products concerned.

(Max 750 words)

The project will contribute to poverty alleviation through supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods in eight forest communities (total populations 461 families; ~1,900 individuals) in the Areng Valley which are currently strongly impacted by the global wildlife trade. The majority of villagers (62%) in these communities are ethnic Chong and the project aims to engage at least 200 families as Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) members through providing capacity and infrastructure support (**Outputs 1 & 2**). Based on the experiences of Wildlife Alliance in Chi Phat the project will make a major contribution to poverty reduction in the Areng Valley through increasing and diversifying community income. Project development and implementation will use the Appreciative Participatory Planning In Action (APPA) methodology. Use of APPA will ensure that communities are engaged, involved, and empowered in decision making throughout the development and implementation of both CBET and the Women's Saving and Credit Groups (**Output 3**).

Commune	Village	No. Households	No. Individuals	Poverty rate
Pralay	Chamnar	49	193	12%
	Taop Khley	32	137	
	Samroang	69	215	
	Pralay	70	210	
Chumnoab	Chumnoab	50	188	11%
	Chrak Russey	49	165	
Thmor Danupov	Prek Svcay	92	270	13%
	Koh	50	311	

Table 1: Details of project beneficiaries across the three communes in the Areng Valley (2015 Cambodian government census data)

Based on Cambodian government statistics commune wide poverty levels are between 11 and 13% (Table 1) with average annual household income, based on an August 2105 socio-economic assessment by Wildlife Alliance, of US\$ 985. Sixty-three per cent of households reported annual incomes of US\$ 1,000 or less. The socio-economic assessment also provided strong evidence of community support for the establishment of a CBET project. All residents in Prolay and Chumnoab commune, and 81% in Thmor Danupov, gave positive support to CBET development. Major reasons cited for expressing support to CBET included 1) the need to protect and conserve the forest of the Areng Valley for future generations 2) the need for alternative sustainable livelihood strategies 3) employment and educational/capacity building opportunities particularly for youth. Based on revenues generated from the Chi Phat CBET project (Fig. 2) we estimate that profit to communities of US\$ >60,000 by project end (March 2020) is reasonable and that subsequent revenue growth of 10-20% per year for at least 4-5 years is likely.

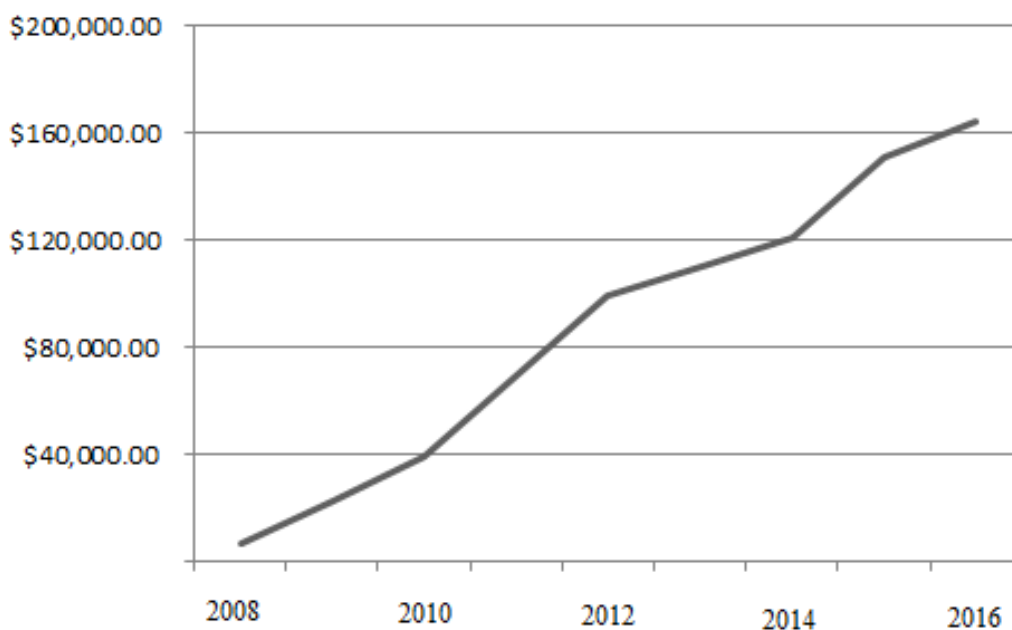


Fig 2. Annual revenues to communities (US\$) from Community Based Ecotourism in Chi Phat between 2008 and 2016

Project benefits to communities (**Outcome Indicators 0.1; 0.2; Output Indicators 1.3; 2.1**) will be monitored throughout the project through socio-economic surveys of a randomly selected subset of community members. Changes in the economic status of beneficiaries will be assessed against the Aug 2015 baseline. The volume of loans issued under the Womens Credit and Savings Group (**Output Indicator 3.4**) will be collected every six months.

Through ensuring the maintenance of an ecologically robust, climate resilient and functioning forested ecosystem indirect project beneficiaries will include the approximately 3,900 communities, and more than 2,000,000 people, living within forested watersheds protected and originating from the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape.

Under project **Output 4** at least 10 Ministry of the Environment forest rangers will be employed to undertake law enforcement patrolling under the technical supervision of Wildlife Alliance. Patrols will implement threat-based Standard Operating Protocols developed to maximise law enforcement effectiveness. In addition to providing direct employment this will assist in strengthening the long-term capacity of the Cambodian government for effective protected area management.

15. Gender

(See Guidance Note 3.5)

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must

consider whether and how their project will 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)

Gender inequality in rural Cambodia is both economic e.g. lack of independent access to household finances and educational e.g. unequal access to knowledge, skills, and employment opportunities. This project will make a substantial contribution to reducing gender inequality within communities in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape through empowering and training female and ethnic minority individuals as leaders and decision-makers. We will also be promoting non-traditional roles (e.g. ecotourism tour guides) for women in project implementation and delivery. Members of the Chi Phat CBET Management Committee, who operate and manage revenues from community based ecotourism, are 63% female, and we will aim for a similar proportion for the Management Committee in the Areng Valley (**Output 1.1**). Training and capacity building for ecotourism skills (**Output 1.3**) will also target women. We will ensure that women are trained in non-traditional roles such as forest tour guides and management positions other than as cooks and house-keepers. Socio-economic surveys conducted by Wildlife Alliance in the landscape showed strong support for ecotourism development amongst women and ethnic minorities and it was particularly highlighted as a potentially important opportunity to provide skills and improve income for young adults.

The project will also empower female financial management and independence through Women's Saving and Credit Groups (**Output 3**). This will allow women to manage their family's financial resources and provide rapid access to credit and microfinance for developing small businesses and enterprise (e.g. selling water / handicrafts to ecotourists). Current microfinance and lending initiatives operating in Cambodia are not in the Areng Valley due to the sites historic remoteness.

16. Impact on species in focus

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

(Max 200 words)

Through developing sustainable livelihood options (i.e. CBET) which depend on the maintenance of natural resources, combined with implementing effective law enforcement patrolling, our Theory of Change is that levels of commercial poaching of threatened species in the landscape will decrease and thus populations will recover. Poaching levels (**Indicator 0.4; 4.2**) will be measured through social survey techniques suitable for anonymously collecting robust data on levels of illicit activity.

Over the course of the project we are predicting a 40% decline in the number of households involved in the commercial poaching and trade of threatened species. However in the longer-term, given the ongoing success of CBET and likely increased income levels (see Section 14), an **75% reduction by 2025 is considered likely**. This will be supported by continued levels of effective law enforcement patrolling to deter offenders and outsiders from engaging in poaching (**Output 4**). As a result we predict longer-term landscape population recovery of many of the species listed in Section 11 (and in more detail at https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Rb2-B0sgD2l2gRjVRI-FwQUIP_lmCSLSX0kDMQI7AIA/edit?usp=sharing).

17. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

One of the project’s major selling-points is the proven sustainability of Wildlife Alliance’s model of Community Based Ecotourism. At the end of IWT Challenge Fund funding the project will be taken over by the Areng Valley Community Based Ecotourism Committee (see Section 9) who will be managing a profitable business and will have the capacities and skills required for long-term implementation. In the Chi Phat model a proportion of annual profits are allocated by the CBET committee for on-going technical support and troubleshooting (50% of a Cambodian national Wildlife Alliance staff member) and for community based anti-poaching patrols. We anticipate a similar model in the Areng Valley.

Long-term funding for wider protected area management and law enforcement (**Output 4**) will come from a combination of increased Ministry of the Environment funding leveraged under the new Natural Resource and Environmental Code and a voluntary Verified Carbon Standards (VCS) / Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB) REDD+ project which Wildlife Alliance is implementing in partnership with the Government of Cambodia and Wildlife Works.

18. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

Implementing Community Based Ecotourism in the Areng Valley, through replicating the successful CBET model from Chi Phat, is an entirely new initiative of Wildlife Alliance. The ecotourism project in Areng is bigger in scale compared to Chi Phat on account of landscape and population size. CBET Chi Phat's successful operation has been supported by funding from the Barbara Delano Foundation and individual donations. Through these funds the critical part of sustaining project implementation was carried out until self-sustainability was achieved via revenue generation in 2015. Similarly, the Community Based Ecotourism in Areng, with sufficient funding opportunity, will work on attaining operation and financial sustainability resulting in disruption of illegal wildlife trade and improved community livelihoods.

Preparatory phases of the project, including conducting baseline socio-economic surveys and obtaining Free Prior and Informed Consent from the communities in the Areng Valley was supported through funding to Wildlife Alliance from individual donors. However additional funding, from the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, is required for project implementation.

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:

Given the successful model of Community Based Ecotourism in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, combined with the potential and additionality of new ecotourism developments, a number of other similar projects exist. The international conservation NGO Flora and Fauna International is undertaking an on-going Darwin Initiative project which includes limited ecotourism development in additional communities in the landscape. We will work closely with FFI, and other relevant stakeholders, to share lessons, best-practices and to promote the wider Cardamom Landscape as a viable major ecotourism destination.

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

Yes

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

Confirmed project co-financing has been secured from the Barbara Delano Foundation and Global Conservation (see Section 19a). The remaining unconfirmed funding (<5% of total project budget) will be obtained from Wildlife Alliance individual donors and will be secured by Jan 31st 2019 at the latest.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.

Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

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

(See “Financial Information for IWT” and Guidance Note 3.4)

Confirmed:

Project co-financing is largely for implementing activities under **Output 4** related to law enforcement patrolling with match funding covering patrol staff salaries and patrol operating costs. In 2017/18 this is fully funded from the Barbara Delano Foundation grant “Supporting Integrated Law Enforcement and Conservation Management for the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape: The Southern Cardamom Forest Protection Program” (see Section 8b). In 2018/19 and 2019/2020 confirmed co-financing support has been secured from Global Conservation (<http://globalconservation.org/>) for these critical enforcement activities.

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
n/a	Wildlife Alliance individual donor fundraising	██████████	This funding for project operations in Year 2 and 3 will be raised through individual donor fund-raising by Wildlife Alliance out of our registered New York office. Annually this raises more than \$US ██████████ for our conservation activities

19c) Justification

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

n/a

20. Capital items

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

(max 150 words)

Capital items in the budget are allocated ~█ of total budget cost with this budget line used for purchasing and constructing necessary equipment and infrastructure in the Areng Valley for establishing Community Based Ecotourism (**Output 1.4**). This includes constructing ~25 homestays (at about US\$ █ each) and purchasing mountain bikes (~US\$ █ each) and sets of camping equipment (~█ US\$ per set) for visitors to hire. At the end of the project all items will become property of the project partner Areng Valley Community Based Ecotourism– a local Community Based Organisation that will be formed during project implementation (**Output 1.1**).

21. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words)

Wildlife Alliance is experienced in implementing and managing cost-effective donor-funded projects in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape. Our on-going projects in the landscape allow economies of scale particularly with regards to implementing effective law enforcement patrolling (**Output 4**). All project staff will be based in Cambodia and 75% of funded positions are Cambodian nationals. The proven sustainability of the Community Based Ecotourism model also creates a clear return on investment and will deliver long-term livelihood benefits for communities and thus significant value for money. Through leveraging results more widely, through sharing knowledge and best practices (**Output 5**), the project will also have extensive influence and thus deliver substantial additional added value.

22. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes. Additionally, if there are any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

(Max 250 words)

The project will meet all best practice guidelines for development project implementation. The Project Manager is a Cambodian national whilst the two project assistants have experience in working in the project landscape. The use of the Appreciative Participatory Planning in Action (APPA) methodology throughout project development will ensure that preserving and safeguarding local traditional knowledge is integral to implementation. Such knowledge will be documented (**Activity 1.5**) and will be an integral part of developing ecotourism attractions in the Areng Valley. Full Prior Informed Consent has already been conducted (Section 14) and the vast majority of community members, across all 8 villages, were supportive of the project and the development of Community Based Ecotourism.

Wildlife Alliance has an operational Memorandum of Understanding with all relevant Cambodian government line Ministries and thus permission to undertake all project activities in the landscape. All protected area law enforcement activities (**Output 4**) will be under the framework of Cambodia's Protected Area Law and we do not anticipate any human rights or legal issues. Wildlife Alliance health and safety standard field operating protocols will be followed and respected across all project activities. Any research findings arising from the project will be published in open access peer-reviewed journals to ensure credibility.

23. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(Max 250 words)

An important project objective (**Output 5**) is to inform best global practices for developing sustainable livelihoods for communities' impacted by the Illegal Wildlife Trade. As such it is important to ensure that project Outputs are Open Access and available to a wide variety of potentially interested stakeholders. All relevant project resources, lessons-learnt, and summaries of best-practice will be uploaded onto a project specific webpage at www.wildlifealliance.org (**Output 5.2**). This will include step-by-step guidelines for implementing the Appreciative Participatory Planning in Action (APPA) methodology and setting up, and registering, Community Based Organisations for implementing Community Based Ecotourism. The project will also produce best practices guidelines for the sustainable and transparent management of CBET Community Based Organisations and management committees.

In addition at least one-peer-reviewed paper will be produced (**Output 5.1**) detailing the process, and results, of Community Based Ecotourism implementation by Wildlife Alliance in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape. This will be published in fully Open Access journals to allow wide dissemination. A small proportion of the budget from the IWT Challenge Fund is allocated to producing and managing the web-page (**Activity 5.2**).

24. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Globally significant populations of 19 Threatened mammals recover, and Global Goals for Sustainable Development are met by all communities, across 5,000-km ² of tropical rainforest of the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, Cambodia			
<p>Outcome: Community Based Ecotourism and Women's Credit and Savings Groups increase income and reduce poverty levels across eight communities in the Areng Valley, Cardamom Rainforest Landscape, which combined with effective law enforcement, provides cultural pressure for a 40% reduction in the number of households poaching and commercially trading threatened mammals.</p>	<p>0.1 By Mar 2020 >75% of households (n=461) in the Areng Valley have annual income US\$ >2,000. [Aug 2015 baseline = 37%] 0.2 By Mar 2020 commune rate of poverty¹ declines to 6%. [2015 baseline = 12%] 0.3 By Mar 2020 at least 200 micro-enterprise loans awarded from Women's Credit and Savings Groups. 0.4 By Mar 2020 40% reduction in the number of households involved in commercial poaching and trade of threatened mammal species. [baseline to be established by Jun 2017] 0.5 By Jan 2018 [and in all subsequent months] at least 15 days per month patrolled by multi-agency government law enforcement rangers.</p> <p>¹ Based on Cambodian government definition of US\$ <0.9 income per day; baseline 12%</p>	<p>0.1 Social surveys of household income 0.2 Social surveys of household income 0.3 Loan records from Women's Credit and Savings Groups 0.4 Targeted social surveys using an appropriate methodology (e.g. Randomised Response Technique²) to anonymously and robustly monitor levels of illicit activity 0.5 Ranger patrol records from GIS database</p> <p>² e.g. Nuno & St John (2015). <i>Biological Conservation</i> 189:5-15. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2014.09.047</p>	<p>Income and benefits from CBET is sufficient to create societal and cultural pressures to reduce poaching and trade in threatened mammals.</p> <p>Randomised Response Technique surveys able to accurately measure levels of illegal poaching and wildlife trade.</p> <p>Law enforcement patrols provide sufficient deterrent to prevent outsiders accessing forest and poaching threatened species for illegal wildlife trade.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Management structures, capacities, and infrastructure within communities in the Areng Valley are sufficient for successful establishment of Community Based Ecotourism (CBET).</p>	<p>1.1 By Jun 2017 gender and ethnically balanced management committee is in place to operate the Community-Based Ecotourism project.</p> <p>1.2 By Dec 2017 Appreciative Participatory Planning In Action (APPA) methodology used with communities to identify natural attraction sites leading to complete package of tourism products and services.</p> <p>1.3 By Jun 2018 at least 400 community members, >60% of which are women, trained to acquire tourism skills (e.g. hospitality, English, cooking, nature-guiding).</p> <p>1.4 By Jun 2019 ecotourism infrastructure is developed including: 25 homestays; 300 km of trails; 15 forest campsites; 30 mountain bikes; 50 sets of camping equipment.</p>	<p>1.1 CBET management committee established with documented work plan, agreement on roles, responsibilities, election policy, guidelines and by laws in place; list of members of committee including gender and ethnicity</p> <p>1.2 Map of attraction sites and trails, details of the numbers of products and services</p> <p>1.3 Training reports with names and gender/ethnicity of trainees, verbal reports of community members of new skills</p> <p>1.4 Photographic reports of infrastructure, site-visits, receipts for equipment</p>	<p>The CBET management committee, and the rules and regulations for benefit sharing are perceived as inclusive, balanced, and fair.</p> <p>Sufficient attractions exist within the Areng Valley, and are identified through the APPA process, to justify CBET.</p> <p>Sufficient households within the Areng Valley able and willing to join CBET and receive capacity training.</p> <p>Logistics and conditions within Areng Valley are suitable for the construction of CBET infrastructure.</p>
---	--	--	--

<p>2. CBET functions effectively within the Areng Valley and generates annual income increases to CBET members</p>	<p>2.1 By Jan 2020 annual income to CBET members generated from tourism exceeds US\$ 60,000. 2.2 By Jan 2020 at least ten tour operators have signed business contracts with CBET management committee. 2.3 By Jan 2020 at least two international travel guides describe Areng Valley CBET. 2.4 By Jan 2020 at least 500 international tourists visit Areng Valley CBET annually.</p>	<p>2.1 Financial records from CBET management committee 2.2 Copies of business contracts 2.3 Copies of travel guides; screenshots of websites; link to CBET booking website 2.4 Visitor records from CBET management committee; photographs; endorsements from tourists</p>	<p>Ecotourism market within Cambodia and Southeast Asia is not saturated and sufficient numbers of tourists exist to prevent over-competition with existing and developing ecotourism initiatives. Cambodia remains safe and stable global tourism destination. Marketing and attractions able to attract Cambodian and Asian tourists in addition to 'Westerners'.</p>
<p>3. Women's Credit and Savings Groups established in 8 villages in the Areng Valley and supporting at least 200 microenterprises per year</p>	<p>3.1 By Jan 2018 eight Women's Credit and Savings Groups established with at least 200 women participating. 3.2 By Jan 2018 credit and savings policies for Women's Credit and Savings Groups have been developed and agreed upon. 3.3 By Jun 2018 at least 100 women from the community have received financial literacy and basic business management skill training. 3.4 By Mar 2020 at least 200 loans for microenterprise provided.</p>	<p>3.1 Meeting minutes and lists of members of each Credit and Savings Group 3.2 Copies of policies and regulations of each Credit and Savings Groups 3.3 List of trainees and reports of trainings; verbal endorsements from women trainees regarding skills 3.4 Financial records from Women's Credit and Savings Groups</p>	<p>Opportunities exist for microenterprise within communities in Areng Valley. Rules and regulations of Women Credit and Savings Groups perceived as transparent, fair, and inclusive. Women in Areng Valley sufficiently empowered to engage in Women's Credit and Savings Groups.</p>

<p>4. Multi-agency anti-poaching law enforcement teams patrol minimum of 30 days per month reducing threats to commercially hunted mammal species</p>	<p>4.1 By Jan 2018 at least 15 multi-day law enforcement patrols conducted monthly 4.2 By Mar 2020 40% reduction in the number of households involved in commercial poaching of threatened mammal species compared to May 2017 baseline</p>	<p>4.1 Law enforcement patrol data and monthly reports from enforcement database 4.2 Law enforcement patrol data from enforcement database 4.3 Targeted social surveys using an appropriate methodology (e.g. Randomised Response Technique) to anonymously and robustly monitor levels of illicit activity</p>	<p>Law enforcement patrolling, combined with societal peer-pressure in communities involved in CBET, sufficient to reduce levels of commercial poaching of threatened mammal species.</p>
<p>5. Model of Community Based Ecotourism in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape is regarded as a global best practice methodology for developing sustainable livelihoods for communities impacted by the Illegal Wildlife Trade</p>	<p>5.1 By Jan 2020 at least one peer-reviewed paper documenting CBET process and outcomes in Chi Phat and the Areng Valley is published 5.2 By Jan 2019 all project materials and resources are available on an open-access website 5.3 By Jan 2020 at least two alternative livelihood development projects, from outside Cambodia, have visited CBET sites in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape</p>	<p>5.1 Copy of peer-reviewed paper 5.2 Website links and information on visitors 5.3 Details of project visit to CBET sites including agenda, minutes, and photographs</p>	<p>Project outcomes are sufficiently scientifically robust and novel to merit publication.</p> <p>The project is able to robustly demonstrate community level behavior change / reduction in households engaged in Illegal Wildlife Trade.</p> <p>Alternative livelihood projects from outside Cambodia have sufficient funds/resources to visit the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape.</p>

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1

- 1.1 Facilitate CBET visioning, agreement on roles and responsibilities, and develop election policy and guidelines with all communities in Areng Valley
- 1.2 Hold fair and effective election of CBET committee
- 1.3 Develop CBET by-laws which includes clear, fair, and transparent benefit-sharing policy
- 1.4 Obtain legal registration from the government for CBET committee
- 1.5 Follow Appreciative Participatory Planning In Action (APPA) methodology to assist community to identify natural attraction sites, draw maps and compile stories
- 1.6 Conduct field research on natural attraction sites and trails
- 1.7 Develop map of attraction sites and trails.
- 1.8 Finalize concept for content and packaging of ecotourism products and services.
- 1.9 Conduct targeted training and capacity building for skills required for effective CBET operations. Including training in hospitality and small-scale business management, English language, computer literacy, how to be a local guide, housekeeping, cooking, first aid application, leadership and management skills, problem solving and conflict resolution
- 1.10 Develop infrastructure required for CBET operations including building homestays, opening trails, developing forest camping site, acquiring mountain bikes and camping equipment for rental

Output 2

- 2.1 Contact tour operators and sign contracts,
- 2.2 Create a booking website and conduct social media promotion on Facebook
- 2.3 Provide ongoing mentoring and training for CBET committee and members on operations

Output 3

- 3.1 Facilitate formation of Women's Credit and Savings Groups in all 8 villages.
- 3.2 Provide financial literacy and basic business management skill training to Credit group members
- 3.3 Develop credit and savings policy and regulations
- 3.4 Provide ongoing mentoring and training for operations of Savings and Credit groups

Output 4

- 4.1 Conduct effective monthly law enforcement patrolling

4.2 Conduct Randomised Response Technique surveys to estimate number of households involved in poaching

Output 5

5.1 Draft and submit a publication on lessons-learnt and approach for using CBET for developing sustainable livelihoods for communities impacted by the Illegal Wildlife Trade

5.2 Develop and manage a project website with all relevant materials uploaded

5.3 Organise (participant funded) study tour visits (approx. 7 days) to CBET sites in the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape

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. Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1														
1.1	Facilitate CBET visioning, agreement on roles and responsibilities, and develop election policy and guidelines	3												
1.2	Hold fair and effective election of CBET committee	1												
1.3	Develop CBET by-laws which includes clear, fair, and transparent benefit-sharing policy	5												
1.4	Obtain legal registration from the government for CBET committee	3												
1.5	Follow Appreciative Participatory Planning In Action (APPA) methodology to assist community to identify natural attraction sites, draw maps and compile stories	12												
1.6	Conduct field research on natural attraction sites and trails	6												
1.7	Develop map of attraction sites and trails	1												
1.8	Finalize concept for content and packaging of ecotourism products and services	3												
1.9	Conduct targeted training and capacity building for skills required for effective CBET operations	12												
1.10	Develop infrastructure required for CBET operations	12												
Output 2														
2.1	Contact tour operators and sign contracts	6												
2.2	Create a booking website and conduct social media promotion on Facebook	6												

2.3	Provide ongoing mentoring and training for CBET committee and members on operations	24													
Output 3															
3.1	Facilitate formation of Women's Credit and Savings Groups in all 8 villages	15													
3.2	Provide financial literacy and basic business management skill training to Credit group members	8													
3.3	Develop credit and savings policy and regulations	8													
3.4	Provide ongoing mentoring and training for operations of Savings and Credit groups	24													
Output 4															
4.1	Conduct effective monthly law enforcement patrolling	33													
4.2	Conduct Randomised Response Technique surveys to estimate number of households involved in poaching	4													
Output 5															
5.1	Draft and submit a publication on lessons-learnt and approach	5													
5.2	Develop and manage a project website with all relevant materials	8													
5.3	Organise study tour visits to CBET sites	2													

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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Financial Information for IWT")

(Max 250 words)

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be critical to project implementation in order to both measure our conservation (**Outcome 0.4; 0.5**) and poverty alleviation (**Outcomes 0.1, 0.2, 0.3**) outcomes and to assist with the adaptive management of project activities. A Conservation Impact Monitoring specialist, with experience in conducting social surveys and appropriate methodologies for estimating levels of illicit activity, will lead M&E for Outcome Level Indicators. These include a reduction in the number of households involved in commercial poaching and trade of threatened species. This will be estimated through the use of Randomised Response Technique Surveys which are a robust way to estimate levels of illicit activity (e.g. Solomon *et al.* 2007 [REDACTED] Razafimanahaka *et al.* 2012 [REDACTED]).

Project Output indicators will be collected and reported on at different temporal intervals (ranging between quarterly and annually) depending on the nature of the indicator and the importance for influencing ongoing adaptive project management. Output indicators data will be collected by the field-based project team, led by the Project Manager, and will allow rapid identification of any project outcomes which are lagging. Corrective action will subsequently be taken on any project areas which are not delivering.

Data on all project indicators will be recorded in an on-line database managed by the Project Manager and shared with Wildlife Alliance staff on a quarterly basis. All indicators will be included in both internal Wildlife Alliance reports and regular technical reports to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	[REDACTED] GBP
Number of days planned for M&E	90
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	[REDACTED]

26. FCO notifications

Please put an X in 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

27. Certification

On behalf of the trustees of WILDLIFE ALLIANCE (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 270,310 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)	THOMAS NE GRAY
Position in the organisation	Director of Science

Signed

Date:

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.

28. Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	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 Monday 12 December 2016 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 (e.g. 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.



© Crown copyright 2016

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v.3. To view this licence visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/ or email PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra