

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:	IIED
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Dilys Roe
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 228	Title (max 10 words): Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle IWT
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1.4.17		End date: 31.3.21		Duration: 4 years
2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total request
£ 115,306	£ 124,291	£ 119,880	£ 99,302	£ 458,780

What matched funding arrangements are proposed? If none, please explain why.

Matched funding from The Uganda Wildlife Authority, WCS, Balfour Beatty and IIED. See 19a for details. Total match funding = £

Indicative matched funding as % of total project cost:

%

4. Summary of Project

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

(max 80 words)

In Uganda [many people poach because of human wildlife conflict or lack of income earning opportunities](#). Uganda Wildlife Authority has a community programme to address such problems, but it is hampered by weak capacity and limited HQ support. This project will pilot community engagement through park-level action plans¹; and build UWA capacity to support the plans as a complement to law enforcement.

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)

Poaching by local people in Uganda's largest and oldest national park is reduced as a result of increased capacity to engage local communities as partners in tackling IWT, by implementing Wildlife Crime Action Plans that focus on mitigating the costs of living near wildlife and generating new local livelihood opportunities.

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	

¹ The action plans were developed as a final output of IWT 001 on which this project builds

3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	
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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)

London: XVIII; XIX; XX

Kasane: 11

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: Uganda	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1971								
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<table> <tr> <td>NGO</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (explain):</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	NGO	Yes	Government	No	University	No	Other (explain):	
NGO	Yes								
Government	No								
University	No								
Other (explain):									

<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>IIED secures its funding from three main sources: i) multi-lateral donors, ii) bi-lateral donors and iii) foundations and trusts. We raise monies from private sector organisations but not from the general public. The multi-laterals that make grants include the European Union, the World Bank, United Nations: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Environment Programme (UNEP), Development Programme (UNDP), and Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Bilateral donors include Sweden, the Republic of Ireland, Denmark, UK, France, Finland, Switzerland, Norway and the Netherlands. Foundations include Ford, Rockefeller, Bill and Melinda Gates, Packard and The Christensen fund</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes</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	Pro-Poor Responses to Wildlife Crime in Uganda
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	3 years (2014 – 2017)
Role of organisation in project	IIED coordinates the project, manages the budget and donor reporting, leads on policy work and communications

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>This project, conceived from experience of implementing policy to address wildlife crime and researching the impacts of conservation on poor people's livelihoods, aims to provide evidence that improves understanding of the interactions between wildlife crime and poverty (in Uganda specifically but with wider lessons internationally), supports Uganda to implement measures that tackle the drivers of wildlife crime while improving the livelihoods of poor people, and generates lessons that can be rolled out from this pilot case to elsewhere.</p> <p>The project has resulted in the development of park level action plans in Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls national parks which detail a set of initiatives for engaging communities in tackling IWT, responding to the findings of our research that people poach because of human wildlife conflict and/or lack of other income opportunities.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	IWT Challenge Fund (IWT 001)

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Poverty and Conservation Learning Group
Contract Value/ Project budget	Phase 1
Duration	2009 - 2016
Role of organisation in project	<p>IIED convenes the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) at the international level and provides technical support and back-stopping to the convenors at the national level. IIED works with the national teams to design and implement a programme of research, capacity building, networking and policy advocacy. At the international level, IIED collects, analyses and disseminates information through its web-portal, e-newsletters and occasional learning events.</p>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The PCLG is an international network of conservation, development and community rights organisations with a shared interest in the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. It facilitates dialogue between different interest groups, shares lessons as to what works and what doesn't and keeps interested organisations up to date with new research findings, policy developments and best practice. Interest in the international network has spawned the establishment of three national groups – in Uganda and Cameroon, and DRC.</p>

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Helga Rainer, Arcus Foundation
Contract/ Project 3 Title	China-Africa Forest Governance Learning Platform
Contract Value/ Project budget	£3.6million from UKaid's Forest Governance, Markets and Climate Programme (PO40083506)
Duration	2014 – 2017 (3 years)
Role of organisation in project	IIED is the overall project manager and oversees the work done by partners in-country. IIED also facilitates cross-country collaboration and facilitates international opportunities to achieve the project's intended outcome.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	In the forestry sector, China has become a major export destination for timber-rich African countries in the Congo Basin and in Southern and Eastern Africa. By one estimate, 75% of Africa's timber exports are destined for China. Despite the significance of the trade, there is a shortage of information about the impacts. There is also a lack of dialogue between Chinese and African stakeholders to address emerging critical issues such as sustainable investments, illegal logging and rural livelihoods. This project aims to: i) generate reliable evidence about the current status and trends of China-linked investments in forests and on the key issues that arise from them; ii) strengthen capacity and dialogue among stakeholders in Chinese investment in resilient African land use and a sustainable forest product trade; and iii) improve policy and investment practice including adoption and monitoring of implementation of codes of practice by Chinese investors, and support to companies for achieving verification of good legal practice.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Steve Arthur, DFID,

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:	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Website address:	www.iied.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>IIED was the lead organisation on the earlier project - IWT001 – on which this project builds. Partners involved in this project are ones that IIED has either worked with on the earlier project (WCS, UWA); engaged with as a result of involvement in the earlier project and on a current IWT project (UCT; IWT0032) or collaborated with in other areas (VE). IIED conceived the idea for the project in collaboration with these partners and particularly based on the work of Henry Travers – lead researcher on IWT001 who will work as a consultant to IIED on this new project.</p> <p>IIED will provide overall project coordination and will lead on the communications and policy components. Dilys Roe will provide oversight of the project ensuring outputs are delivered on time and to budget and managing donor reporting. Henry Travers will be recruited by IIED as a consultant (based in Tanzania) to coordinate the day-to-day running of the project, support WCS with analysing ranger-based monitoring data and ensure continuity between this new project and the previous research. Julia Baker (Balfour Beatty) will be contracted by IIED to provide technical support and lead on the institutional strengthening component, based on her long-term engagement with UWA.</p>

Partner Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society - Uganda
Website address:	https://programs.wcs.org/uganda/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Established in 1895, WCS has supported conservation in Uganda since 1957. Since 2000, WCS has had a permanent presence in Uganda undertaking research, supporting PA management and working to reduce people-park conflicts by improving local livelihoods.</p> <p>WCS work extensively with UWA in national parks throughout Uganda already, including Murchison Falls where this project will be based. In this work WCS provide technical support for Ranger-Based Monitoring and design anti-wildlife crime and livelihood projects. WCS led the in-country activities for IWT001 and will support in-country activities for this project.</p> <p>Simon Nampindo Country Director will oversee WCS activities. Geoffrey Mwedde (who worked on IWT001) will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of WCS project activities, specifically engaging UWA park staff and liaising with local communities involved with scout programmes, given his extensive experience of wildlife scout programmes and existing relations with wildlife scouts at Murchison. Geoffrey will coordinate analysis of SMART ranger-based monitoring and collaborate with partners to ensure project synergy.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.ugandawildlife.org/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Uganda Wildlife Authority, led by Adonia Bintoora Head of Community Conservation Unit, will support the community engagement programme at the park, share lessons learnt within UWA and with its conservation networks, and support a process of internal policy change to formalise and roll out successful initiatives.</p> <p>Adonia will lead the revising of UWA's Community Conservation Policy. Adonia will produce the first draft of the new policy based on feedback from the Community Conservation staff. He will then take this draft to stakeholder consultation meetings across Uganda and in Kampala (and be responsible for coordinating these), following which he will use the stakeholder responses to produce the next draft. Adonia will finalise the policy in accordance with UWA's procedures, which includes obtaining approval by UWA's Executive Director and endorsement by the Board of Trustees.</p> <p>Adonia will coordinate CC staff meetings and update UWA Senior Management of the meeting outcomes. He will also work with IIED on the skill development and mentoring programme, ensuring it aligns with UWA's procedures.</p> <p>As a member of UWA's Senior Management Team, Adonia will be instrumental in engaging UWA's Executive Director and Board of Trustees to secure the new, prominent role of the Community Conservation Unit.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Village Enterprise</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.villageenterprise.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Village Enterprise (VE), led by Winnie Auma (Uganda Country Manager), will implement a pro-poor enterprise and entrepreneurship livelihood program at Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) drawing on VE's years of conservation partnership experience around Budongo Forest (adjacent to MFNP) supporting human wildlife conflict mitigation, and incorporating the expertise and information from conservation, IWT mitigation, and community activities of UWA, WCS, UCF, and other local NGOs.</p> <p>The VE one-year "Graduation programme" provides individual households with 'seed' capital, business training and on-going mentoring by a local business mentor and also organizes the business groups into Business Savings Groups (BSGs). Integrated conservation training ensures that households link their new business activities with PA conservation.</p> <p>VE, recognized by industry leaders as having an evidence-based and cost-effective programme, is the first non-profit in the Graduation sector (proven rural poverty approach) that has passed an Impact Audit (ImpactMatters²) and has a 4-star rating from Charity Navigator. VE has developed rigorous internal M&E processes and conducted a large-scale randomized controlled trial (RCT) with Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) to provide ROI and impact data on VE's model as well as a comparison to unconditional cash transfers and motivational training; results will be published mid-late 2017.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Uganda Conservation Foundation</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.ugandacf.org/</p>

² <http://www.impactm.org/impact-audits/village-enterprise>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF), led by Maz Robertson (Projects Coordinator), will coordinate a non-governmental stakeholder forum to ensure learning and sharing between the partners on this project with other main actors working on human-wildlife conflict and livelihoods issues in the Murchison Falls Conservation Area (MFCA). These meetings will enable other organisations to benefit from the learning gained by this project, and the coordination of approaches and interventions to maximise synergies and ensure all follow similar principles. The meetings will also enable the development of best practice guidelines to be incorporated into UWA's community conservation operations.</p> <p>UCF is currently partnering with UWA on both wildlife scouts and alternative livelihoods projects around MFCA (and also Queen Elizabeth) under their IWT0032 grant, on which IIED is a partner. Their model takes a community-led approach to identifying needs and developing appropriate solutions, borne out of 15 years' experience working with frontline communities in Uganda. UCF has a track record of bringing a balanced approach to conservation projects by working with both park-adjacent communities and UWA, and has established strong collaborative relationships with both local and international partners.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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?
Dilys Roe (IIED)	Project Leader	14	Yes
Henry Travers (IIED consultant)	Project Manager	15	Yes
Simon Nampindo (WCS)	In-Country Lead	5	Yes

Geoffrey Mwedde (WCS)	WCS coordinator	25	Yes
Maz Robertson (UCF)	NGO forum coordinator	5	Yes
Winnie Auma (VE)	Livelihood Project Leader	8	Yes
Adonia Bintooro (UWA)	UWA Lead	8	Yes

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. Elephants	2. Pangolins
3 African Lions	4. A wide range of spp hunted for bushmeat

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)

An existing IIED-led IWT Fund project (IWT001) showed that, at Uganda's two largest national parks (Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls), poaching affects a wide range of species. The bulk of species caught are destined for national and cross-border bushmeat markets, but there is also evidence of opportunistic poaching of high value species for international trade including elephants, lions and pangolins. Our research showed that while poverty is one driver of poaching and illegal wildlife trade, resentment about high levels of human wildlife conflict is also significant. Overall our research found that many people poach because they are angry about human wildlife conflict or because there are no other income earning opportunities available. The research also showed that mitigation of human wildlife conflict and the establishment of wildlife scouts and wildlife friendly enterprise schemes were likely to result in the greatest reductions in wildlife crime.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) has a community conservation programme to address such problems, but it is hampered by weak capacity, poor resources and limited commitment and support from UWA HQ. There is also limited coordination by UWA with NGO efforts to support community-based interventions to tackle IWT. This combination of factors exacerbates poor UWA – community relationships.

This project is intended to address this problem by: 1) implementing community engagement programmes based on 5-year, multi-stakeholder park-level action plans, developed as a final output of IWT001; and 2) building institutional capacity of UWA's Community Conservation Unit to support the plans and increase its recognition within UWA HQ as an effective, strategic and necessary complement to law enforcement efforts. The project will link to, and complement, another IWT Fund project led by UCF which is piloting community engagement initiatives as part of a wider anti-trafficking project, the activities of which have already been incorporated into the action plans.

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.)

This project builds on the IWT001 project ending in March 2017 and links to an on-going one ending in March 2018. For IWT001, WCS reviewed wildlife scout programmes across Uganda and found that combining the programmes with livelihood enterprises is vital for scouts to be effective in the long-term; effective in mitigating human wildlife conflict and, in turn, reducing IWT.

Also for IWT001, UWA worked with the research team and stakeholders at Murchison (and Queen Elizabeth) to develop new park-level action plans for tackling IWT. The plans focus on community engagement as a complement to law enforcement efforts within a strategic and coordinated 5-year programme. The process for developing the plans highlighted the need for greater capacity within UWA to formulate and implement community-based interventions aimed at effecting long-term behaviour change, as well as the institutional changes necessary for this to happen nationally.

Materials and Methods

The project will have two main components:

- 1) Implementing community engagement elements of the action plan for Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP)
- 2) Institutional strengthening of UWA to better balance the focus on law enforcement with community engagement

1. Community Engagement

This component will establish new community enterprises as a means of generating non-poaching related income and complementing the human wildlife conflict mitigation programme. VE will implement and monitor an enterprise programme at MFNP with WCS' support. The team will identify sites around MFNP that are HWC and IWT hotspots, and where wildlife scout programmes are established to mitigate HWC but largely inactive, not being supported with livelihood interventions. WCS will support the selection of individuals (targeting ex-poachers where possible) for the enterprises, and train scouts on HWC reporting.

The VE model includes supporting households with training, mentoring, micro-grants and Business Savings Groups (each approximately 30 people) to empower individuals to sustain their business for the long-term. Households select enterprises with support from the VE mentor who guides the selection accounting for market conditions, risks and profitability. We anticipate that enterprises will include bee/chilli based approaches to deter elephant crop-raiding while providing income sources. The VE model also includes M&E (targeting, pre and post measurements).

These activities will be coordinated with existing community interventions around MFNP through the creation of a Coordination Forum, managed by UCF. The Forum will enable other organisations to benefit from the learning gained by this project.

Working with UWA, WCS will collate historical SMART ranger-based monitoring data, and

current data during the project, in order to assess trends in snare activity over time, in relation to all scout programmes around MFNP.

Throughout this component, the NGO partners will support UWA's Community Conservation staff to build their own community engagement skills.

2. Institutional Strengthening

This component is to raise the profile of UWA's Community Conservation Unit (CCU) within UWA HQ and build the capacity of park staff by:

- a) Building capacity of Community Conservation staff to monitor and report on effectiveness of community engagement activities, aligning their reporting directly with performance targets and indicators in the Action Plans. We will develop and test reporting protocols and regularly review and update staff reporting skills.
- b) Revising UWA's Community Conservation Policy in order to set a clear direction for the CCU within UWA's strategy to tackle IWT. We will undertake a series of stakeholder consultations across Uganda to review the new policy once drafted and work with the UWA Board to align budget allocations with the new priority afforded to community conservation.
- c) Training Community Conservation staff in key skills – particularly intervention planning based on IWT intelligence and coordination with law enforcement, conflict resolution, gender sensitisation, monitoring and reporting. During IWT001 we worked with Community Conservation staff to identify their training needs. We will use this information to develop a 4-year skill development and mentoring programme to train staff and provide on-going support as they apply their learning and take a more prominent position within UWA.
- d) Building a community of practice within UWA on community engagement. We will organise annual meetings for Community Conservation staff from UWA's PA network in order to share skills and experiences, build self-esteem, increase voice and profile.

Roles

IIED will lead the project, coordinate the different components, lead M&E and reporting, and work with UWA on the institutional strengthening. VE will lead the enterprise programme at MFNP with support from WCS who will coordinate with UWA and lead on ranger-monitoring data analysis. UCF will lead the Coordination Forum. At MFNP, partners will support UWA capacity-building to facilitate pro-wildlife/environmental "businesses" as part of the project's exit strategy.

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 key beneficiaries of this project are the people who live in and around Murchison Falls National Park. In IWT001 we found that 62% of households living in or around Murchison Falls NP are categorised as poor using the Uganda Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index. National statistics suggests that approximately 30% of households living around the park fall below the national poverty line of US\$1 per person per day and a further 37% of households live below \$US2 per person per day. Both extreme poverty and income insecurity are highly prevalent in communities bordering this national park.

There are over 400 wildlife scouts at Murchison Falls NP but only between 120 and 160 receive livelihood support and, because of this, are motivated and effective in mitigating human wildlife conflict. For scouts not receiving livelihood support, the small enterprise component of the project will provide support to at least 180 households through the creation of 60 micro-businesses in at least 10 villages around the park. The model (which has already been used elsewhere in Uganda as well as in other countries) is deliberately targeted at poor households and has previously been shown to increase household savings by 200% and improve standard of living by 35%. The model includes monitoring the benefits accrued by assessing change in standard of living per household and assessing the overall impact of the model.

2010 census data shows that the average village in our study area has 170 households. While individuals involved in the enterprise programme will benefit directly from the project, each village of 170 households will benefit indirectly from the associated reduction in human wildlife conflict from more motivated wildlife scout programmes. To put this in context, of the 1969 households interviewed as part of the IWT001 research, 76% reported suffering from crop raiding by wild animals. Livestock predation was found to increase household poverty by an amount approximately equivalent to a household living in hunger for a period of 3 months. Crop raiding by elephants was also reported to have a significant impact on household poverty, with many households reportedly abandoning fields close to national park boundaries and unsuccessfully trialling alternative crops.

Through the use of bee- and chilli-based approaches to elephant deterrence, which have been trialled by UWA at Murchison Falls NP, incidents of human wildlife conflict will be reduced in vulnerable communities. Such methods have proven effectiveness: chilli-based deterrence has shown to reduce elephant crop raids in Western Serengeti by 89% over a four year period and bee hive pilots in Uganda and elsewhere (e.g. beehive fences that reduced elephant crop raiding by 80% at Tsavo East National Park in Kenya) suggest they can also act as an effective deterrent against elephants.

The outcomes from supporting wildlife scouts in communities affected by human wildlife conflict will be monitored through before-after HWC incident data, using information collected by the wildlife scouts that will be shared and discussed with community members. We expect this to show a decline in both recorded incidence and incident severity over the project period. Scout data will be triangulated against surveys of community attitudes towards and experiences of the wildlife scout programme.

The creation of a Coordination Forum will enhance these benefits to local people. The Forum will ensure that other NGOs working around the national park can benefit from the lessons generated by this project, as well maximising synergies between this project and community-based work by others.

Additional beneficiaries will be UWA Community Conservation (CC) staff. Our skill development and mentoring programme is for all 86 Community Conservation staff working across UWA's PA network. This programme, combined with the revised Community Conservation Policy,

annual meetings and improved reporting, will increase their capabilities and boost morale. We will monitor these benefits through annual staff knowledge surveys (monitoring change against a baseline established in year 1), group discussions and one-to-ones, and use this information to tailor our support to help staff overcome any difficulties they encounter, ensuring that the programme's benefits are sustained for the long-term.

Local people living next to protected areas across Uganda will benefit from a Community Conservation Unit that is more capable, equipped and supported financially by UWA HQ to deliver community interventions and foster long-term partnerships, as well as maximising synergies with NGOs. The updated Policy will focus on equity and gender issues, setting out UWA's long-term approach to support the most vulnerable communities bordering protected areas as part of its efforts to tackle IWT.

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)

In some countries, anti-IWT initiatives have included community scout programmes designed explicitly to provide opportunities for women, e.g. the all-female Black Mambas at Balule Nature Reserve, South Africa. The project team discussed the feasibility of this approach. However in Uganda, due to entrenched cultural norms, wildlife scouting is considered to be a male-only occupation. While we might wish to challenge such norms, this is unlikely to be productive for a 4-year intervention, particularly when these norms are supported by both women and men. To counter this, our enterprise component will focus on women within households involved with scout programmes. Experience from scout-livelihood programmes in Uganda show that women of 'scout' households often benefit from the livelihood programme while the men are employed as scouts. Also in VE's experience, as well as findings from similar microenterprise approaches, 50-80% of participants are often women. Many of these have limited literacy and the business training provides knowledge and skills that they can apply to other income-generating activities. This project's baseline and endline surveys and enterprise records will include gender disaggregated data.

For the institutional strengthening component, the process of revising UWA's Community Conservation Policy will include specific attention to gender issues, especially to promote gender equality in the design and implementation of both community-based interventions and law enforcement (especially to ensure women arrested for minor wildlife crimes are not disproportionately penalised). Training for CC staff will include a gender focus. Women comprise 40% of UWA's Community Conservation staff, the highest female-male ratio of all units within UWA. However they lack voice and profile within UWA, taking second place to law enforcement with their work often being seen as "confusing the issue". This project will change that perception of, and attitude to, the Community Conservation Unit as a whole and female staff in particular.

16. Impact on species in focus

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

(Max 200 words)

The expected outcome of the project is reduced poaching by people living around Uganda's oldest and largest national park. Primarily we expect this to reduce poaching of bushmeat species, as the research conducted in IWT001 has shown that this the most prevalent form of poaching at the national park. As most hunting is carried out through the use of snares and wheel traps, declines in hunting effort for bushmeat species will also serve to reduce accidental killings – and subsequent trade - of other high value species. For example, elephants are generally considered to be too dangerous to hunt without access to firearms (which are rarely available) but are sometimes encountered after having been injured by snares. The research findings of IWT001 suggest that opportunistic killings may account for between 20% to 40% of all elephants killed. Pangolins are similarly killed opportunistically since they are difficult to find, and it is not worthwhile for hunters to deliberately target them. Consequently, reductions in the number of illegal incursions made into the national park will reduce opportunistic killings of elephants and pangolins. As such, we expect the long-term impact on these species to be increased populations as a result of reduced pressure.

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)

The project is intended to implement action plans that have been agreed with UWA – at both HQ and park level, and at the same time, to increase institutional support for community conservation across UWA. It is anticipated that, by the end of the project, UWA will have started to mainstream these skills and activities into its routine management processes and to have made increasing budgetary provisions to continue the activities - both in the project national park and elsewhere – over the longer term. Also the five Community Wardens trained as trainers will be able to train new staff in community conservation skills.

At park level, the creation of a Coordination Forum to standardise activities and share lessons between UWA and partnering NGOs will reinforce the capacity building aspects of the project and ensure that UWA staff are more familiar with intervention design and implementation and better able to expand such activities into other areas.

At the household level and community level, the Business Savings Groups will constitute the exit strategy for the livelihood programme as they are the means by which the entrepreneurs it trains can continue to access support and capital from fellow entrepreneurs to expand their business.

18. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

This is a new initiative but it builds directly on an earlier IWT Fund project.

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

Yes

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:

As noted, UCF have an IWT Fund project which is establishing pilot initiatives for community scouts and small enterprises as part of a wider anti-trafficking initiative. This project will link to and complement the UCF project (UCF is a key partner in this new project) and learn lessons from the UCF pilots while scaling up the approach.

The African Wildlife Foundation is also supporting wildlife scouts at Murchison Falls. The Coordination Forum established as part of this project will ensure that our project activities are coordinated with, and complementary to, these other interventions.

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

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 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)

UWA: £. The Uganda Wildlife Authority will contribute in-kind costs of designing and implementing the snare patrols specifically for the M&E of this project, which total US\$ (c£) in each of Year One and Year Four. They will also contribute in-kind staff time costs to the equivalent of Ugandan Shillings (c£) for revising and publishing the new Community Conservation Policy plus time (c£) for participating in workshops and other project activities each year.

Balfour Beatty will contribute £ in-kind towards the cost of Julia Baker's time and expenses.

WCS: £. WCS staff time for Geoffrey Mwedde plus project operating costs.

IIED: £. IIED staff time and related overheads contributed in-kind from centrally funded time from IIED's M&E Unit, plus Biodiversity Team reserves (c£) to fund shortfall on project audit costs.

19b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

19c) Justification

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

(max 150 words)

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)

We are not planning to purchase any capital items

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)

Staff costs represents% (£) of the total budget. Staff funded days have been kept to a minimum and reflect the personnel intensive nature of a project based on capacity development and on-site technical support.

Overheads being claimed are based on IIED and in-country partners actual overheads and appropriately apportioned between all activities or projects operated by each organisation

IWT001 evaluated the likely outcomes of alternative approaches to reducing IWT at Murchison Falls. As such, the activities selected for this project are those shown by the research to offer the strongest chance of successful conservation outcomes and, therefore, offer the greatest value for money. The project builds on wildlife scout programmes that exist but are ineffective because they lack livelihood support. It also combines expertise in supporting wildlife scouts and establishing micro-enterprises. The VE model is recognized by industry experts as one of the most cost-effective approaches to lift people out of extreme poverty. This project draws on IWT001 and other research to by-pass some otherwise necessary activities including identifying poverty, IWT and HWC hotspots around the national park.

The project offers the opportunity for scale-up to other parks, demonstrating the value of a community-engagement approach to tackle IWT, thereby increasing the likelihood that this approach will be expanded to other national parks in Uganda and elsewhere facing similar challenges.

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)

IIED's statement of principles on "research excellence" describes how we work with local communities in developing countries (<http://www.iied.org/our-research-striving-towards-excellence>). These principles will be applied to this project to ensure our research process involves partnership and empowerment, and produces results that contribute to positive social and environmental change. Capacity-building and partnership development between UK and host institutions will be fundamental to this project, particularly in order to ensure that the research is relevant to and owned by host country partners. All project partners will collaborate to ensure research independence, integrity and quality and to build local capacity.

WCS has conducted biological and socioeconomic surveys over 12 years and is recognised as a leader in research methods in Uganda. Their research results are widely respected because of the ethical approaches they use. WCS is also a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights: <http://community.iucn.org/cihr>

We do not anticipate any human rights risks associated with the project. Wildlife scouts will not be armed and will not be exposed to armed poachers.

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)

All of the project outputs will be freely accessible from the project partners' websites. If we see potential for academic publishing of any project outputs we will seek additional sources of funds to cover any open access fees that may be payable

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.

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda			

<p>Outcome: (Max 50 words) Poaching by local people in Uganda's largest and oldest national park is reduced as a result of increased capacity to engage local communities as partners in tackling IWT, by implementing Wildlife Crime Action Plans that focus on mitigating the costs of living near wildlife and generating new local livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, the number of snares set within areas of the park adjacent to participating villages is reduced by at least 30% relative to control villages.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, the number of elephant crop-raiding incidents in participating communities is reduced by at least 40% against a baseline determined at start of project.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, at least 50% of households interviewed in participating communities report benefits from the wildlife scout and enterprise programmes and improved relations with conservation authorities.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, a minimum of 200 local people who are actively involved with the Wildlife Crime Action Plans report improved engagement with UWA.</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the project the number of tip-offs regarding illegal activities received by UWA from participating villages increases by 20% relative to control villages.</p>	<p>0.1 Matched before/after snare surveys of selected sites within 10 km of participating and control villages conducted by UWA law enforcement staff.</p> <p>0.2 Surveys of elephant crop-raids conducted by wildlife scouts in the first and final years of the project.</p> <p>0.3 Attitudes survey of households living in participating villages.</p> <p>0.4 Reports from the project's annual 'lessons learnt reviews' that include feedback from local people (especially women and the poorer households) on their engagement with UWA and their views about the effectiveness of the implementation of the Wildlife Crime Action Plans. Reports from the mid-term and final project workshop.</p> <p>0.5 UWA records of tip-offs received</p>	<p>Local people are willing to engage with UWA to combat IWT, and to be involved with activities of the Wildlife Crime Action Plans.</p> <p>UWA continue its support to implement and monitor the Wildlife Crime Action Plan at the national park.</p> <p>The benefits that local people receive from the Wildlife Crime Action Plans (less HWC; new/improved livelihood benefits) in combination with a better relationship with UWA are sufficient for them to refrain from poaching.</p> <p>No extreme event outside the control of this project results in increased poaching (for example local people suffer substantial losses of livestock because of an extreme drought; sudden escalation of arms-based large-scale wildlife poaching)</p> <p>Research findings on the motivations of local people to poach (2015 IWT 001) hold true</p>
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		by law enforcement staff or community rangers.	
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Existing wildlife scouts programmes in human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park are improved.</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2017, a review is completed of existing wildlife scout programmes around the national park to assess the full extent of livelihood benefits they receive; poverty levels (as identified by IWT001 research); their existing levels of scout activity and reporting; and the extent to which they are in both human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots (as identified by IWT001 research).</p> <p>1.2 By March 2018, activity/reporting levels established, and attitudes towards conservation assessed, for all wildlife scouts to be involved with the enterprise schemes</p> <p>1.3 By December 2018, all wildlife scouts involved with the enterprise schemes are submitting monthly reports on number of incidences of human wildlife conflict and their responses to mitigate the cost of these incidences to local people.</p> <p>1.4 By the end of the project, at least 80% of wildlife scouts report benefits from being involved with the programme and make a commitment to continue working with UWA as wildlife scouts.</p>	<p>1.1 Project reports documenting the review process and findings.</p> <p>1.2 Project reports documenting existing scout activity and reporting (i.e. baseline of effectiveness of the scout programme). Attitudes survey of individual wildlife scouts selected for the enterprise scheme (i.e. baseline attitudes).</p> <p>1.3 Monthly reports by UWA's Community Conservation Wardens document scout training on reporting and include scouts' HWC reports. Project reports documenting the improved scout activity/reporting against the baseline.</p> <p>1.4 Attitudes survey of individuals participating in the wildlife scout programme.</p> <p>1.5 Letter confirming the long-term support signed by UWA Senior Management and the UWA Conservation Area Manager of the national park.</p>	<p>Existing local wildlife scouts are willing to participate in the project.</p> <p>Engagement of women in this programme is possible.</p> <p>Research from IWT 001 (2015) on the poorer households around the national parks holds true.</p> <p>UWA park-staff and at HQ continue to support the wildlife scout programme.</p> <p>The wildlife scout programme improves relations between local people and UWA.</p> <p>Local people recruited as wildlife scouts feel that the programme is beneficial.</p>
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	1.5 By the end of the project, UWA commit to long-term support for the wildlife scout programme at the national park.		
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<p>2. Small enterprises are developed in HWC / IWT hotspots for existing wildlife scout programmes as an alternative income source to poaching</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 1, potential small enterprise opportunities have been scoped at the national park based on potential market linkages (e.g. proximity to tourist lodges) and community preferences.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 2, 180 poor people have been trained on business skills, financial literacy and conservation, and 60 enterprises involving at least 180 people (half of whom are women) have been established and are generating marketable products.</p> <p>2.3 By end of year 3 potential for scaling up enterprises to more households and/or more locations has been assessed and roll-out implemented where potential highlighted.</p> <p>2.4 By the end of the project at least 150 people – of whom at least 50% are women – are reporting increased hh income as a result of small enterprise development and improved attitude to conservation (against baseline set in IWT001 project)</p>	<p>2.1 Scoping reports detailing potentially intervention locations, existing enterprises, market opportunities, community capacity and preference</p> <p>2.2 Small Business Plan, training attendance surveys, enterprise inventories, enterprise book keeping records, reports of sales to lodges</p> <p>2.3 Enterprise inventories, enterprise book keeping records, reports of sales to lodges</p> <p>2.4 Before/after consumption and expenditure surveys, attitudinal surveys.</p>	<p>Local people are willing to be recruited for enterprise programme.</p> <p>Engagement of women in this programme is possible.</p> <p>Research from IWT 001 (2015) on the poorer households around the national parks holds true.</p> <p>The enterprise programme improves relations between local people and UWA.</p> <p>Local people recruited to the enterprise programme feel that it is beneficial.</p>
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<p>3. The capacity and profile of the UWA community conservation unit is developed</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of year one, monthly reporting protocols by UWA's Community Conservation Wardens are redesigned for 'SMART' reporting of progress towards planned targets and outcomes, and are implemented.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of year two, UWA's updated Community Conservation Policy is published that includes a focus on gender issues and equity, and on engaging with local communities to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year two, UWA's law enforcement and community conservation teams demonstrate improved strategic and joint planning of their interventions based on IWT intelligence, at UWA HQ and at Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks.</p>	<p>3.1 Project reports documenting the testing of the revised reporting protocol as part of the Community Engagement activities at the two parks. Publication of the revised reporting protocols for UWA's Community Conservation Wardens. Certificates on training for UWA's Community Conservation Wardens on the new protocols; training feedback form and reports of the CCU Annual Meetings documenting refresher training and skill development of CC staff in SMART reporting. Monitoring reports by Community Conservation Wardens from before the project to the end of year one (demonstrating the change).</p> <p>3.2 Publication on UWA's updated Community Conservation Policy. Article on the launch event of UWA's new Community Conservation Policy by UWA Senior Management in Kampala. Project reports document the process of reviewing and updating UWA's Community Conservation Policy with national stakeholder consultation and endorsement by the UWA Board of Trustees.</p>	<p>UWA continue its current openness and willingness to build the capacity and profile of its Community Conservation Unit.</p> <p>UWA continue its support to update its Community Conservation Policy.</p> <p>UWA's law enforcement teams continue their support for joint-working with the community conservation teams.</p> <p>UWA's Community Conservation staff have the capabilities to benefit from the training.</p> <p>Stakeholders are interested and willing to contribute towards updating UWA's Community Conservation Policy.</p> <p>Intelligence on IWT gathered from UWA's Ranger Based Monitoring contains the information needed to strategically plan community-based interventions.</p>
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	<p>3.4 By the end of the project, UWA's Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers demonstrate improved knowledge and skills in community conservation with a minimum of 5 Community Wardens receiving 'train the trainers' training so that they can train new CC staff and roll-out community training to law enforcement staff.</p> <p>3.5 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally acknowledge the Community Conservation Unit as being essential to its efforts to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.6 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally</p>	<p>3.3 Minutes from joint meetings by law enforcement – community conservation teams at UWA HQ and at Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks. Project workshop reports.</p> <p>3.4 Knowledge surveys to establish baseline knowledge of CC staff in year one and then monitor changes in knowledge on a yearly basis. Training certificates for all UWA's Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers (by end of year one) including 'train the trainers' for a minimum of 5 Community Wardens. Training feedback forms. . Reports of the project 'lessons learnt reviews' that document feedback from Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers. Meeting minutes from the annual UWA Community Conservation Unit Assembly that document refresher training and skill development of CC staff</p> <p>3.5 Internal memo by the UWA Executive Director to all UWA staff describing the essential contribution that the Community Conservation</p>	
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	<p>commit to increasing budget allocations to community conservation, and support more recruitment of community conservation staff (against a baseline established at the start of the project).</p>	<p>Unit makes towards its efforts to tackle IWT. Article on the launch event of UWA's new Community Conservation Policy by UWA Senior Management in Kampala.</p> <p>3.6 Minutes from meetings by UWA Senior Management and the Board of Trustees documenting the budget allocation commitment and staff recruitment.</p>	
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<p>4. The lessons learned from the project are disseminated nationally and internationally</p>	<p>4.1 By Dec 2017 IIED has developed and started to implement and project communications strategy</p> <p>4.2 By end of each year of the project Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has held at least one meeting to disseminate lessons learned within Uganda</p> <p>4.3 By end of each year of the project the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has disseminated the findings of the project at least twice per year</p> <p>4.4 By end of project, final report posted on the project website, one journal article submitted and a minimum of two briefings and two presentations to a range of international audiences.</p>	<p>4.1 Comms strategy document, project website established, project flyer produced and disseminated</p> <p>4.2 U-PCLG meeting minutes</p> <p>4.3 PCLG monthly newsletters</p> <p>4.4 Final project report, confirmation of journal article submission, conference presentations, workshop reports</p>	<p>The project findings remain of relevance and interest to the conservation and development sector of Uganda.</p> <p>The project findings remain of relevance to international efforts to combat IWT.</p> <p>Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, and the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, continue their current activities and membership base.</p>
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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)

- 1.1 Complete review of existing wildlife scout programmes around the park and determine selection criteria for inclusion within the enterprise scheme (feeding into activity 2.3)
 - 1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels
 - 1.3 Establish UWA ranger-based SMART patrols in project sites and control sites; collect historical ranger-based monitoring data adjacent to areas where all wildlife scout programmes have been established; analyse data
 - 1.4 Train wildlife scouts in reporting, and UWA Community Conservation Staff to collect and analyse scout data
 - 1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA
 - 1.6 Host annual lessons learnt reviews
 - 1.7 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future
 - 1.8 Establish and run Coordination Forum
-
- 2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park
 - 2.2 Create implementation plan for microentreprise development programme at the park
 - 2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)
 - 2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants
 - 2.5. Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups
 - 2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises
 - 2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations
 - 2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts
 - 2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)
-
- 3.1 Organise and run 3-day workshop for Community Conservation staff including: baseline capacity assessment; training on key skills eg conflict resolution; training of trainers; reviewing strengths and weaknesses of the CC monthly reporting form; and reviewing community conservation policy

- 3.2 Redesign, test and refine Monthly Community Conservation Reporting Form and agree with UWA Senior Management
- 3.3 Organise and run annual training (based on needs assessed in 3 day workshop), monitoring of progress and lesson learning meetings for UWA community conservation staff
- 3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)
- 3.5 Organise and run 4 regional and 1 national stakeholder consultation meetings on the revised policy
- 3.6 Finalise and print revised policy
- 3.7 Policy launch event (s)
- 4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer
- 4.2 Develop project communications strategy
- 4.3 Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group
- 4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG network and project partner networks
- 4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report
- 4.6 Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings
- 4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article highlighting project findings
- 4.8 Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences

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				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 0: Inception	6	X	X														
Output 1																	
1.1 Review existing wildlife scout programmes	3			X													
1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings and collect HWC data	2			X	X												
1.3 Establish UWA ranger-based SMART patrols in project sites and control sites, collect historical patrol data; data analysis	12					X	X	X	X							X	X
1.4 Train scouts in reporting and UWA Community Conservation staff to collect and analyse scout reports	5					X	X										
1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA	2				X											X	X
1.6 Host annual lessons learnt meetings	3				X				X				X				
1.8 Meet with UWA senior management and community conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long term future	2															X	
1.9 Establish and run Coordination Forum	3				X								X				
Output 2																	

2.1	Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around MF national park)	6			x	x											x	x
2.2	Create implementation plan for microenterprise development programme at the park	2				x						x						
2.3	Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park	6			x	x	x		x		x		x					
2.4	Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to enterprise programme participants	18+					x	x	x	x	x	x						
2.5	Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups	9					x		x		x							
2.6.	Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises	9						x		x		x						
2.7.	Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations	4			x	x						x	x					
2.8	Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts	4			x	x						x	x					
2.9	Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)	9			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x
Output 3																		
3.1	Organise and run 3-day workshop for Community Conservation staff	1			x	x												
3.2	Redesign, test and refine Monthly Reporting Form	2			x	x												
3.3	Organise and run annual training events	3					x	x			x	x			x	x		
3.4	Revise community conservation policy	6				x	x	x										
3.5	Organise and run stakeholder consultation meetings	4						x	x	x								
3.6	Finalise and print revised policy	1									x							

3.7	Policy launch event (s)	1									X	X					
Output 4																	
4.1	Develop and produce project website and flyer	2	X	X													
4.2	Develop project communications strategy	1	X	X													
4.3	Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group	4			X				X				X				X
4.4	Dissemination of project updates via PCLG network and project partner networks	24		X	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
4.5	Prepare, publish and print final project report	3														X	X
4.6	Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings	2														X	X
4.7	Prepare and submit 1 journal article	1														X	X
4.8	Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences	4			X			X				X				X	

25. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

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

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

The project logframe provides our overall project-level M&E framework and highlights the baseline and endline surveys and other assessments that will be conducted. Our annual lessons learnt meetings will capture perspectives on what worked well and what didn't; we will use this information to adapt activities for the year ahead.

For the enterprise component, VE has a series of MEL surveys to evaluate improved household standard of living (income, savings, business activity) and creation of self-governing savings groups (members, total savings). To do this, information is collected using various methods (and spot-checked). Most information is collected by enumerators (not field staff) using mobile phones that feed into an information management system to create reports and dashboards³.

Community engagement initiatives will be assessed against a Theory of Change developed by IIED and IUCN, which is currently being tested in another IWTFund project in Kenya.

For the Institutional Strengthening component we will use the Kirkpatrick Model to monitor effectiveness of our training. This involves establishing a baseline in staff skills and capacity and then measuring change against this according to agreed learning objectives. During annual meetings we will gather staff feedback on whether they applied their learning, what the results were and whether they encountered difficulties – then use this to tailor our on-going support to specific individual needs. Feedback forms measuring how well the training was received will be used to design refresher training.

Other project outputs are themselves M&E tools including the CCU's new monthly reporting form and protocol.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	80
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%

³ <http://www.impactm.org/impact-audits/village-enterprise>

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

Not specifically about this project but both IIED and UCF are in touch with BHC about existing IWT Fund projects on which this builds.

27. Certification

On behalf of the trustees of the

International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

I apply for a grant of £ 459,896 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)	Dilys Roe
Position in the organisation	Principal Researcher and Team Leader, Biodiversity

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.



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