

# 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

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	Emma J Stokes
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

### 2. Stage 1 reference and project title

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b> 266	<b>Title:</b> Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement approaches to combatting wildlife crime in Africa
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### 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date: 1 April 2017</b>		<b>End date: 31 March 2020</b>		<b>Duration: 3 years</b>
<b>2017/18</b> £ 137,081	<b>2018/19</b> £ 121,450	<b>2019/20</b> £ 106,477	<b>2020/21</b> £0	<b>Total request</b> £ 365,009
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost</b>				<b>%</b>

## 4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. (Max 80 words)

This project will strengthen intelligence-led law enforcement in three source and transit countries for ivory trafficking – Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Nigeria. It will recruit and mentor national capacity in capitalizing on intelligence, and embed specialized staff within government units. It will facilitate effective and sustained intelligence-led counter poaching operations in protected areas; new institutional models at national scale to target wider criminal networks; and enhanced local information gathering and analysis. Selected sites present opportunities for replication at continental scale.

## 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)**

By strengthening enforcement response through the establishment, operationalization and durability of protected area, provincial and national structures for intelligence-led policing, the trafficking of ivory out of two current poaching hotspots and one major transit port is demonstrably curtailed.

## 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	
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	X
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)

**London Conferenced Declaration:** Actions X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XX  
**Kasane Statement:** Actions 5, 9

## 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.

<b>Country 1:</b> Republic of Congo	<b>Country 2:</b> Nigeria
<b>Country 3:</b> Mozambique	<b>Country 4:</b>

## 8. About the lead organisation:

<b>What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?</b>	1895
<b>What is the legal status of your organisation?</b>	NGO
<b>How is your organisation currently funded?</b>	WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources. These include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), UK government, Norwegian government, Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, European Union, UNDP, German government, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Margaret A. Cargill Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Howard G. Buffett Foundation, The Paul G. Allen Family Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust, and blue moon fund.
<b>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</b>	Yes

**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.

<b>Contract/ Project 1 Title</b>	Central Africa Forest Ecosystem Conservation - Sangha Trinational (TNS) Landscape Project
<b>Contract Value/ Project budget</b>	US

<b>Duration</b>	1 October 2013 – 30 September 2018
<b>Role of organisation in project</b>	Project Lead
<b>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</b>	<p>To address the greatest direct threat to ensuring the long-term biodiversity in the landscape - unsustainable legal and illegal hunting, and reduce biodiversity and forest loss in the Sangha Trinational Landscape (TNS), the overall approach of the WCS-lead consortium focuses on strengthening protected area management, strengthening the implementation of land use management plans, enhancing law enforcement and prosecution, promoting sustainable artisanal harvest of natural resources, reducing the impact of industrial scale production and extraction by promoting best management practices, and promoting tourism financing mechanisms.</p> <p>In 2015, the management of NNNP was transferred to the Nouabale Ndoki Foundation (NNF), a public private partnership (PPP) created by WCS and the government of Congo. Under this new arrangement, WCS has been designated as the management unit in charge of the park operations. With sufficient staff and senior capacity in place, along with a mandate to manage the park, a number of essential improvements to infrastructure and operations have been made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protection team has increased from 8 to 54 ecoguards (53 men, 1 woman) with an additional 29 (29 men) in the buffer zone.</li> <li>• A new protocol between WCS, the government of Congo and CIB regarding the buffer zone management project (PROGEPP) was also signed, placing emphasis on accountability through SMART.</li> <li>• WCS opened a new, expanded office in Ouesso, the administrative and judicial center for the Sangha department, from which the newly established WCS Wildlife Crime Unit operates.</li> <li>• WCS worked with men and women of the Bomassa and Makao communities to investigate feasible livelihoods in the face of human-elephant conflict (beekeeping, small scale agriculture), including gender roles along the value chains for these alternatives.</li> </ul> <p>The BNS surveys for the landscape were also completed and will serve as a baseline for monitoring the socio-economic impact of FY16 activities.</p>
<b>Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</b>	Patrick Kollars, Supervisory Agreement Officer

<b>Contract/ Project 2 Title</b>	An integrated, multi-scale approach to combating wildlife trafficking in Uganda
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<b>Contract Value/ Project budget</b>	£
<b>Duration</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016 – March 31 2018
<b>Role of organisation in project</b>	Project Lead
<b>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</b>	<p>This project will create Uganda's first fully integrated intelligence network to tackle illegal wildlife trade in the country. It aims to improve the ability of Uganda Wildlife Authority's recently established Wildlife Crime Unit to collect and analyse intelligence data at multiple scales. It will also promote cooperation between multiple government and local NGO partners to increase arrests and prosecutions of offenders and ensure that appropriate penalties are awarded and enforced.</p> <p>In the project's first six months, WCS has facilitated the training of 17 rangers on Human Intelligence (HUMINT) which will be reinforced and followed up on by an intelligence expert who has been fully embedded within the WCU and who will remain in place for a year. WCS has also completed significant capacity building training for NRCN, a local organization tracking and supporting prosecutions of wildlife crimes in the style of the EAGLE network. With full support from leadership of all relevant law enforcement agencies, WCS and project partners are currently developing the MOU and identifying the representative officers who will guide the establishment and implementation of a Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force.</p>
<b>Client contact details (Name, e- mail, address, phone number).</b>	UK Government's IWT Challenge Fund - LTS International, iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk

<b>Contract/ Project 3 Title</b>	UK IWT Challenge Fund: Cutting Out the Middleman: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in Vietnam
<b>Contract Value/ Project budget</b>	£
<b>Duration</b>	1st April 2014 - 31st March 2017
<b>Role of organisation in project</b>	Project Lead
<b>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</b>	<p>This project aims to build the capacity, political interest, and longer-term commitment of government, media and civil society to reduce illegal trafficking in wildlife. It also aims to strengthen enforcement and prosecution of wildlife trafficking crimes and help disrupt and dismantle the criminal networks driving the illegal trade.</p> <p>The project has strengthened 1) capacity of law enforcement agencies through a series of training support programs, legislative reform support, deployment of a professional intelligence management system, and generation of</p>

	<p>actionable intelligence on rhino horn and elephant ivory leading to a series of enforcement actions and our partners in HCMC procuracy requesting, for the first time ever in Viet Nam, the maximum prison sentence of seven years for a rhino horn smuggler; 2) national policy to address IWT. WCS leveraged support from the UNODC and completed an ICCWC Toolkit assessment on Forest and Wildlife Crime. Based on that analysis, WCS and the CITES MA drafted a National Target Program on Combating the Illegal Trade and Consumption of Wildlife that is undergoing national consultations at present; and 3) international cooperation. WCS facilitated bi-lateral dialogues between Viet Nam and Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa that has led to the agreement and development of a series of cooperation MoUs, the initiation of negotiations on a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between Viet Nam and Mozambique including the proposal to station a Vietnamese Law Enforcement officer in the Maputo Embassy. Furthermore, the project enabled a sampling of rhino horn and ivory stockpiles and the transfer of those samples to laboratories in South Africa for analysis, the first time this has ever been achieved.</p>
<p><b>Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</b></p>	<p>UK Government's IWT Challenge Fund - LTS International, iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk</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.**

<p><b>Lead Organisation name:</b></p>	<p><b>Wildlife Conservation Society</b></p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><b><a href="http://www.wcs.org/">http://www.wcs.org/</a></b></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>Congo:</b> WCS has delegated management responsibility of the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park under a Public-Private-Partnership. WCS facilitates a Wildlife Crime Unit at provincial-level, conducting investigations and judicial follow-up. Enforcement is led through Park guards, the army, and gendarmerie. WCS will recruit the intelligence analyst and manager to the Park and the WCU respectively.</p> <p><b>Nigeria:</b> WCS provides technical support to the Bauchi State Government in managing the Yankari Game Reserve. In Cross-River state, WCS will establish an MoU with the NESREA office to establish a Wildlife Crime Unit in Calabar. WCS will provide technical advice, training and operational support, and facilitate cooperation with Customs.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> WCS co-manages the Niassa National Reserve. WCS currently seconds Carlos Lopes Pereira, to ANAC as head of Law Enforcement. ANAC is establishing a Dept. of Intelligence and Investigations with Carlos requested to lead this. WCS will provide technical support in operationalizing this Dept., including intelligence analysis.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment (MEFDDE), Republic of Congo</b></p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.mefdd.cg/accueil/">http://www.mefdd.cg/accueil/</a></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p><b>The Ministry of Forest Economy, Sustainable Development and Environment (MEFDDE), Republic of Congo</b>, and specifically the Congolese Agency for Wildlife and Protected Areas (ACFAP) is the primary government partner in Congo for this project. ACFAP is a parastatal entity responsible for the management of protected areas. The Director General of ACFAP currently presides over the board of the Ndoki Foundation, which is the Public-Private-Partnership with WCS that governs the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. Furthermore, the head of anti-poaching in the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park is an ACFAP employee seconded to the Ndoki Foundation. He will oversee the activities of the Rapid Response Unit and ecoguards operating in and around the Park in response to intelligence received and actionable via the WCU and the Park intel unit. We will also engage with the MEFDDE'S Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas (DFAP), which has the national mandate for addressing wildlife crime inside and outside of protected areas. Specifically the Departmental Director of MEFDDE in the Sangha Department will be the primary MEFDDE point of contact for enforcement operations and judicial follow-up linked to intelligence made actionable via the Wildlife Crime Unit.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>No – This letter is being processed through the Ministry and should be available within one week. In the meantime, we have attached our Partnership Agreement.</p>



<b>Partner Name:</b>	<b>National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Mozambique</b>
<b>Website address:</b>	n/a
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b>	<p>The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Mozambique, and specifically the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) will be the primary government partner in Mozambique. ANAC is mandated to manage all protected areas and wildlife, and conduct law enforcement within protected areas. ANAC has an operational agreement with the recently formed Environmental Police, which has the national mandate for addressing environmental crimes. WCS currently seconds Carlos Lopes Pereira, to ANAC as head of Law Enforcement.</p> <p>We are also engaging with the Attorney-General's Office (PGR) of Mozambique who have recently assigned responsibility to a team to address wildlife crime.</p>
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	Yes

<b>Partner Name:</b>	<b>National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), Nigeria</b>
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.nesrea.gov.ng">http://www.nesrea.gov.ng</a>
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b>	<p>Our primary government partner in Nigeria is NESREA (National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency). NESREA are the government agency mandated to address wildlife crime. They are a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Environment, and have offices in some, though not all, of the 36 states in the country. We would specifically engage with NESREA In Calabar in Cross River State where we currently have other program operations. This would be a new collaboration for WCS but initial discussions with NESREA have shown them to be open and willing to engage, and there is potential for scaling up the partnership to other ports and transit points in Nigeria.</p> <p>In Yankari we would also work with Bauchi State Government who manage Yankari Game Reserve.</p>

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes
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## 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?
Emma Stokes	Project Coordination	10%	Yes
Emmanuel Bassey	Wildlife Crime lead/Nigeria	100% (from Yr 2)	Yes
Jean-Robert Onononga	Wildlife Crime Unit/Congo	10%	Yes
Forrest Hogg	Law Enforcement Technical Advisor/Congo	100%	Yes
David Chambal	Wildlife Crime Manager/Moz	50%	Yes
Regional LE Specialist	Mentoring/Training Lead	100%	No (to be hired)

## 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. Elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> )	2. White rhino ( <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> )
3. Black rhino ( <i>Diceros bicornis</i> )	4. Lion ( <i>Panthera leo</i> )

## 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.

Growing Asian demand for elephant ivory has intensified poaching pressure on African elephants. In 2013, a WCS-led assessment of forest elephants in Central Africa revealed a 62% decline over 10 years due to poaching. Last year, a WCS-led national elephant census in Mozambique showed a 48% decline in the last 5 years. In 2015, Sam Wasser and colleagues used DNA analysis to trace the origin of major ivory seizures and revealed southern Tanzania/northern Mozambique, together with the TRIDOM area of Gabon, Congo and Cameroon, as the two hotspots of the elephant poaching crisis in Africa.

Our target countries – Nigeria, Congo, Mozambique - are identified in the latest CITES Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) report as either 'of secondary concern' or 'important to watch.' Congo, harbouring more than a quarter of remaining forest elephants, is a major source country for forest elephant ivory. Nigeria, with few remaining elephants of its own, is a major ivory entrepôt and West African exporting nation, drawing in ivory from Central and East Africa. It also has a large unregulated domestic ivory market. Mozambique is a key source and transit country, with Mozambicans involved in rhino poaching in neighbouring South Africa as well as elephants in their own country.

The impact of ivory trafficking on local communities living in areas where elephant poaching occurs is complex, with proceeds benefiting a few to the detriment of many. The direct beneficiaries of ivory trafficking are largely outsiders, whose involvement displaces access to resources away from local communities, disrupts local economies, and promotes corruption of local authorities. This in turn erodes trust between communities and the authorities intended to protect them, exacerbating social conflict and weakening local governance. In some instances corruption can actively divert government funding away from social services and local development opportunities.

### **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.

WCS is working to stop trafficking of illegal wildlife products at all points along the supply-demand chain and on all continents where we work. In Asia, WCS has built capacity for intelligence-led policing (notably in Indonesia), and institutional experience will inform efforts to scale this model in Africa.

WCS has existing programs and a permanent presence in each of the three countries proposed under this project – Nigeria, Republic of Congo (ROC), and Mozambique. In all three countries WCS has well-established projects supporting protected area management and anti-poaching in important elephant source populations (Yankari Game Reserve in Nigeria, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in ROC, and Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique). Intelligence-led approaches to counter-poaching have been recently initiated independently in all three sites, although no dedicated intelligence capacity is in place.

Beyond the protected area, nascent Wildlife Crime Units (WCUs) have been established at provincial level in Republic of Congo, and at national level in Mozambique. These utilise different institutional models that cater to the local context, but share common goals: employing an intelligence-driven approach to target higher-level criminal networks, integrating with counter-poaching and trafficking response units at the local or site level, and ensuring due legal process is observed at the judicial level to deliver strong deterrents to traffickers. Both of these units are at very early stages of operationalization. WCS has positioned itself to play a key support role in the functioning of these units, with a diverse mandate ranging from implementation to facilitation, depending on the institutional arrangements of the host government. No formal wildlife crime unit exists in Nigeria, which is known to be a significant ivory trafficking transit point, particularly for ivory from Central Africa. But there is now a significant opportunity to build a new model for the country at state-level through the relatively new National Environmental Standards and Regulatory Enforcement Agency with a state mandate to combat wildlife crime.

In certain government sectors in Africa, including police, customs and military, there is vast experience in intelligence-led approaches to law enforcement—knowledge that is rarely applied by agencies mandated to combat wildlife crime. Because few staff have the necessary skills and competencies to carry out intelligence-led policing, many sites and countries outsource to private security companies. However, this solution is short-term, expensive and compounds the challenges of sustaining and capitalizing upon these investments over the longer term whilst internal capacity remains low. Furthermore, there is little exchange of information on best practices.

To address these challenges, we propose three core interventions across three countries – Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Mozambique – aimed at two complementary scales: counter-poaching in protected areas and anti-trafficking at provincial/national levels.

**Firstly**, we will recruit and embed skilled capacity in intelligence-led enforcement within protected areas, and within wildlife crime units operating at larger scales. Specifically, we will recruit a) a full-time Africa-wide intelligence specialist, with proven experience working on intelligence-led policing in diverse contexts and with local communities, and b) dedicated in-country staff as intelligence managers and analysts. The Specialist will support and mentor in-country teams. A cross-cutting continental approach to staffing will ensure economies of scale, foster a lessons-learned approach and harmonize procedures with the potential to scale across the continent.

**Secondly**, and at the scale of counter-poaching in protected areas (PAs), the Specialist will work with and mentor in-country staff across our portfolio of three PAs to develop an intelligence-led law enforcement strategy and oversee its implementation. This would include a capacity and training needs assessment, implementation of standard operating procedures, and the deployment of standardized intelligence gathering, management and analysis systems.

**Thirdly**, the Specialist would work with and mentor in-country teams to strengthen Wildlife Crime Units operating at provincial and national level in ROC and Mozambique, respectively. This will include the development of staffing plans and specialized training, mechanisms of institutional cooperation, technical support, information sharing, and deployment of standardized intelligence management and analysis systems. In Nigeria, the Specialist will support the creation of a new state-level wildlife crime unit in the coastal city of Calabar, in partnership with the local National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), aimed initially at tackling the seaport where much illegal ivory from Central Africa is thought to enter Nigeria. This would serve as a model for scaling-up to national level.

## 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.

Across all three of the focal sites in this project, the situation is one where the perpetrators of elephant poaching, and thus the direct beneficiaries of ivory trafficking, are often an elite group of outsiders, whose involvement not only displaces access to resources, but, through the backing of more organized criminal networks, serves to disrupt local economies and promote corruption of local authorities. This in turn results in a breakdown of trust between local communities and the authorities that are intended to protect them. It also results in government money that is intended to help deliver basic services or to improve infrastructure, being frequently lost to corruption, thus directly compromising local economies and development. This project will specifically aim to improve accountability and effectiveness of government enforcement agencies in responding to wildlife crime. In doing so, it will aim to build trust between local communities and law enforcers – who represent the two primary groups of beneficiaries.

The three target protected areas in this proposal support isolated communities often

detached from national government support. In Mozambique: some 35,000-40,000 people live in the Niassa Reserve. Many benefit from poaching, including bushmeat for subsistence as well as some bushmeat for cash income. A smaller number benefit from ivory poaching as couriers or trackers. There are also now many benefitting from artisanal mining (mostly alluvial gold, but some gemstones) as a source of cash, and this has brought increased prices for people selling food staples (e.g. chickens). However, the poaching has exacerbated the breakdown in governance in the area and there is significant corruption amongst the police and border guards. This results in unregulated access of people crossing the Tanzania border into Mozambique to illegally extract other resources that local people depend on, e.g. fish and wood in particular. Furthermore, poor governance means that government money typically does not go to helping deliver basic services or to improve infrastructure, but is lost to corruption, so the majority of Niassa's inhabitants lose access to social services and other opportunities to stimulate local economic development.

In Congo, there are no permanent settlements within the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. Fewer than 10,000 people live within a 30km radius around the Park but more than 50% of them are outsiders who have immigrated into the area, attracted by employment opportunities with the commercial logging enterprises active in the area. Some of these immigrants are engaged in ivory poaching, indirectly aided by the presence of logging infrastructure and related facilitated access. A small number of local people benefit from elephant poaching as trackers, but ivory trafficking is overwhelmingly controlled by a handful of 'patrons' living in one or two key towns or neighbouring Cameroon. Their involvement results in corruption of authorities, heightened social conflict, and destabilization of local governance structures.

In Nigeria, it is estimated that about 140 villages fall within 5km of the Yankari Reserve boundary with a total population of about 76,000 people. There are no villages inside the reserve. Similar to both Mozambique and Congo, these communities do not really benefit from ivory poaching – which is often done by specialized hunters living outside the area, in neighboring states. Local buyers of bushmeat/ivory are usually Igbo in origin, an ethnic group from south-eastern Nigeria.

By improving governance and the rule of law in these areas, we aim to positively impact development and growth opportunities for people living around these sites, as well as more broadly for the nations as a whole. This, in turn, will build trust between local communities, enforcement authorities and other stakeholders (e.g. logging companies). To achieve this, WCS will serve as a facilitator and mediator between the two primary beneficiary groups – local communities and enforcement authorities - in and around the three focal protected areas. By playing a facilitation role we can manage information sharing and foster accountability of enforcement authorities in using this entrusted information responsibly. We will engage internal conflict-resolution expertise in managing relationships between these stakeholders, who include key conservation partners and local leaders. The direct benefit to local communities will be improved local governance in and around protected areas, specifically as enforcement authorities and local leaders are held to account in upholding the law and in eradicating wildlife crime from their midst. We will also measure improved trust between local communities and enforcement authorities by quantifying information shared by locals on wildlife criminals, leading to effective enforcement action by authorities.

## 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.

WCS recently conducted a gender analysis of the ivory value chain in Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Congo, which revealed that women and men engage differently in the trade, with young men particularly vulnerable to participating in poaching and trafficking. Indigenous groups ('pygmies') are also frequently exploited by poachers to act as trackers and guides. Improving deterrents to wildlife crime (e.g. by upholding rule of law) will serve to ultimately reduce exploitation of marginalised groups. We also expect to see direct benefits to women in local communities by reducing the number of men incarcerated for poaching and trafficking, thus relieving pressure on wives and children who effectively bear the brunt in losing the primary breadwinner from the family.

As part of our proposed intelligence-led approach, we will utilise our information gathering and investigative work to better understand the social determinants – including gender roles - driving poaching and trafficking behaviour. This will serve to better target interventions (such as prospective livelihood opportunities), as well as potentially reduce exploitation of men and women that might directly result from wildlife trafficking. To facilitate this we will ensure a gender-inclusive recruitment policy for our wildlife crime units and intelligence-led activities, actively engaging women as informants, investigators and analysts in order to maximise access to these specific groups. Our Wildlife Crime Unit in Congo already employs several women and has seen significant benefits to this end.

## 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?

This project aims to reduce poaching and disrupt organized criminal networks operating in key wildlife source and transit countries for trafficking of ivory primarily, but also other commercially valuable wildlife products, including rhino horn and lion bones.

The immediate benefit will be to elephant populations in Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Nigeria. However, given that Nigeria in particular functions as an ivory trafficking entrepôt that draws in ivory for export from Central and West Africa, we anticipate a much broader benefit to elephant populations across these African regions as trafficking in this country is disrupted. Similarly, given the role of Mozambique in rhino poaching in neighbouring South Africa, we also anticipate transboundary benefits to rhino populations in Kruger National Park. Finally, through anticipated transboundary collaboration between wildlife crime units in northern Mozambique and southern Tanzania, we also anticipate benefits to the important– and threatened - elephant populations in southern Tanzania.

Given that two of the focal countries currently constitute the two most prominent poaching hotspots in Africa (southern Tanzania/northern Mozambique, and the TRIDOM area of Gabon/Congo/Cameroon), we anticipate that this project will have a disproportionate impact on continental elephant populations by targeting a major trafficking nexus.

## **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?

Every aspect of the project is designed to be fully embedded within national enforcement structures. Thus activities and personnel will be sustained beyond short-term workshops and the life of this project.

WCS also recognizes that maintaining capacity and commitment within government requires sustained engagement by the international community. WCS has field programs in each of these countries with long-term commitments and presence that will build on the outcomes of this project. Through these field programs, we have already developed and will maintain long-term commitments to local communities in and around the three protected areas, including via awareness and education-related activities. We will leverage those relationships to ensure long-term trust is built between communities and local enforcement authorities. The selection of sites is also based on those countries where significant opportunities present themselves, enabling us to test approaches and models that can be scaled up to other countries.

Finally, WCS recognizes that strengthening anti-trafficking and anti-poaching responses will not work in isolation and there is a need to address the entire supply chain. We are also working in Asia with key demand-country governments (Vietnam and China) to promote south-south cooperation with African nations, including Mozambique, in addressing and combatting wildlife crime.

## 18. Funding

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

This project represents a new suite of interventions, expertise and scale of approach that will build on an established WCS presence in protected areas across the three focal countries.

The new interventions will focus on an intelligence-led enforcement approach and a scaling up of site-based anti-poaching efforts to target higher-level criminal networks through national and provincial level wildlife crime units.

In all three countries included in this project, WCS has well-established projects supporting protected area management and anti-poaching in important elephant source populations (Yankari Game Reserve in Nigeria, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park in ROC, and Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique).

WCS also has existing strong relationships and unique opportunities with central and local government agencies and a cadre of experienced staff with a trusted reputation with both local communities and enforcement authorities.

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

**No**

We are not aware of any individuals/organisations applying for funding for similar work in the three focal countries/sites. However, the 'wildlife crime unit' approach of embedding expertise within national or local government enforcement structures is an approach that has to date been relatively successfully applied elsewhere in Africa, notably Tanzania and Malawi, and to a lesser extent in West and Central Africa through the EAGLE network. However, we believe our approach is unique for two reasons. Firstly it combines an intel-led site-based anti-poaching response with national-level wildlife crime units. This has immediate local benefits to wildlife and communities, as well as much large-scale and longer-term benefits in disrupting organized crime networks. Secondly, it applies this approach to a portfolio of three countries that play a disproportionate role in the trafficking of ivory and other commercially valued wildlife products, at least two of which (Congo and Nigeria) have very few other technical partners. We believe this is only made possible through the long-term presence, local knowledge and institutional opportunities that WCS field programs have created.

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

**Yes**

In Congo, we are intending to apply for continued funding from the Wildcat Foundation (who have provided support to our program since 2011) to support our work improving law enforcement patrols and tactics. This will include support for improving intelligence systems, via expertise from external specialized consultants who will provide specialized training (this is included as matched funds for this particular site). The proposal will be developed early in 2017, for an anticipated amount corresponding to these activities of some GBP per year for two years.

We intend to apply for continued funding from the Elephant Crisis Fund, who have provided varying amounts of support to each of these three landscapes over the past two years. This proposal will include GBP for staff support related to aerial surveillance in Nigeria, which will feed information into the local intelligence system, and specialized intelligence training in Congo.

We also plan to apply to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for GBP of support toward aerial surveillance in Congo, Nouabalé Ndoki National Park, which will include surveillance of access points and major clearings, providing information to help guide enforcement activities on the ground (this will be a continuation of work USFWS has supported over the last year).

For Mozambique, we will apply for a grant from a private foundation which has supported our work there since 2012, including intelligence capacity building, communications, and data management systems. This new request would provide GBP toward intelligence-led law enforcement activities and transboundary anti-trafficking efforts.

## 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:

Blue Moon Fund - £: This one-year grant will provide GBP to support the new Africa Regional Law Enforcement Specialist and other intelligence staff expertise, as well as toward travel and overheads.

Wildcat Foundation - £: This grant will provide travel for the Congo program in support of WCU operations.

USFWS - £ (WWB): This multi-year grant will support salary coverage for intelligence staff in northern Congo not covered by the Blue Moon Foundation, as well as travel and overheads after Year 1.

USAID - £ (TNS): This multi-year grant will support salary coverage for intelligence staff in northern Congo not covered by the Blue Moon Foundation, as well as travel and overheads after Year 1.

USAID - £ (Moz GDA) : This multi-year grant will provide salary coverage for intelligence and operations staff in Mozambique, as well as travel and overheads.

## 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
TBD	Wildcat Foundation		Improving intelligence systems, improved communications infrastructure, travel
17/1/17	US Fish and Wildlife Service		Staff costs related to aerial surveillance support in Congo
TBD	Elephant Crisis Fund		Staff support for aerial surveillance in Nigeria, specialized intelligence training in Congo
TBD	Private Foundation		Intelligence-led enforcement activities, transboundary anti-trafficking efforts in Mozambique

## 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.

N/A

## 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.

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments, providing exceptional value for money by building upon established partnerships in-country and utilising local knowledge acquired over a combined total of 50 years of operation in the focal countries.

This project provides particular value for money in that:

- It is working at scale. We propose to develop best practices across a portfolio of sites by building on lessons learned and replicating successful models. Through the recruitment of a regional specialist who can work across multiple countries we can maximise impact and minimize costs.
- We are a field-based organization. All key project personnel are based in-region and in one of the target countries, thus dramatically reducing international travel costs.
- We are building sustainability into our project design by working with local and national partners in-country, embedding capacity into new and existing government structures which instils ownership and increases the likelihood that the project will create lasting change beyond its lifetime.
- We are a science-based organization that is driven by an evidence-based approach. As such we consider monitoring and an adaptive management approach to be an integral part of project design to maximise return-on-investment for conservation impact.

## 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?

WCS systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking, and registration regulations specific to each of the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees, regardless of their nationality, and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment of our mission, including access to medical care, insurance policies, and crisis management procedures.

Our partnerships with local and indigenous people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to local efforts to improve human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit our shared interest in finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, and our Internal Review Board ensures research carried out by our programs protects rights of human subjects.

For this project, we will be building on existing and long-term relationships with communities in and around the focal protected areas. Through ongoing community engagement and outreach efforts, we strive not only to share conservation messages but to receive feedback and share dialogue about the impacts of our work. As we seek to improve governance in these areas, we will also be working to improve the relationship and build trust between communities and relevant law enforcement authorities.

Additionally, to mitigate against the significant risk posed to staff and others in the collection and management of sensitive intelligence data, WCS ensures that all data will be collected on secured devices with data storage encrypted. The data will be encrypted in transmission using SSL 128-bit technology and the central server will be an enterprise-grade Intelligence system with granular permissions deployed in a secure environment.

## **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)

WCS is a science-based organization that is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. Due to the sensitive nature of much of the information collected during course of this project we will not plan to make public any information that could either harm or in any way compromise the law enforcement activities or individual identities of local partners. However, the results of successful law enforcement operations and prosecutions will be widely publicized in local, international and social media. Furthermore, and as part of our monitoring and evaluation program, we will include aggregated metrics on law enforcement operations and numbers of on-going investigations in internally produced newsletters and reports.

## 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
<b>Impact: Improved governance and reduced poaching threat to wild populations of African elephants in key source populations, through disruption of wildlife trafficking networks.</b>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b>  <b>By strengthening enforcement response through the establishment, operationalization and durability of protected area, provincial and national structures for intelligence-led policing, the trafficking of ivory out of two current poaching hotspots and one major transit port is demonstrably curtailed.</b></p>	<p><b>0.1</b> By 2020, the number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution that were the result of intelligence-led operations, has, across the portfolio of sites, doubled from the baseline established at the start of the project, thereby improving local security and governance</p> <p><b>0.2</b> By 2020, the number of protected areas with sufficient law enforcement capacity to operate dedicated on-site intelligence systems has increased from zero to three sites</p> <p><b>0.3</b> By 2020, institutional models for Wildlife Crime Units exist across the portfolio of sites, with one new country model established.</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> Intelligence database tracking reports</p> <p><b>0.2</b> Staffing plans, strategy documents and law enforcement monitoring records</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Formal government decree/management notice</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> Continued political will and engagement by all relevant agencies and governments in combatting illegal wildlife trafficking.</p> <p><b>0.2</b> Access by WCS to protected area, provincial and national government agencies are maintained and not impacted by any government staff turnover. We will manage this risk through our existing legal agreements and protocols.</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Anti-poaching and wildlife crime response units are enabled and mandated to make arrests and respond to intelligence. Our government partners do currently have this mandate but in the event this should change due institutional restructuring on the part of the government entities during the course of this project, we will work to adapt accordingly given this will also impact our broader program.</p>

<p><b>Outputs:</b>  <b>1. Enhanced national capacity of ROC, Mozambique and Nigeria to support intelligence-led policing actions.</b></p>	<p><b>1.1</b> By mid-2017, a regional intelligence specialist is recruited and operational</p> <p><b>1.2</b> By 2020, three intelligence analysts are employed, trained and operational within governmental wildlife crime units, from a current baseline of zero dedicated staff</p> <p><b>1.3</b> By 2020, three intelligence managers are employed, trained and operational within three protected areas, from a current baseline of zero dedicated staff</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Terms of reference</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Staff performance reports and training plans</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Staff performance reports and training plans</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Availability of suitable national candidates for recruitment and training. We will manage this risk by combining an open hiring process, with our local knowledge of potential candidates and recruitment agencies.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Governments remain willing to host WCS staff within WCUs. We will manage this risk by drawing on our country support teams and long-term government relationships.</p>
<p><b>2. Enhanced infrastructure, information gathering, and strategic support structures in place in protected areas in Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Mozambique to implement intelligence-led policing.</b></p>	<p><b>2.1</b> By 2019, customized law enforcement strategies, and capacity and training assessments exist for all three protected areas, from a current baseline of zero sites</p> <p><b>2.2</b> By 2020, standard operating procedures for intelligence-led counter poaching are being implemented in all three protected areas, from a current baseline of zero sites.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> By 2020, specialized and customized intelligence management/analysis infrastructure and an intelligence database is in place and being used to inform intel-led anti-poaching in three sites from a current baseline of one site (Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique)</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> Enforcement strategy documents. Training and capacity assessment reports</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Standard Operating Procedures</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Intelligence database in place, database reports</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> WCS maintains existing co-management agreements in selected sites. We will manage this risk by drawing on our country support teams, political liaisons and long-term government relationships in-country.</p>
<p><b>3. Enhanced intelligence and investigative capabilities and infrastructure in provincial/national wildlife crime units in Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Mozambique.</b></p>	<p><b>3.1</b> By 2020, specialized and customized intelligence management/analysis infrastructure and an intelligence database is in place at national/provincial level in three</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Intelligence database in place, database reports</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Training reports</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> WCS maintains access to provincial and national government agencies. We will manage this risk through our long-term country program operations.</p>



	<p>countries from a current baseline of zero</p> <p><b>3.2</b> By 2020, two specialized training courses on investigative procedures, legal follow-up and judicial processes, have been conducted in Mozambique and Nigeria and an additional department in Republic of Congo (one has already taken place in Republic of Congo).</p> <p><b>3.3</b> By 2020, agreement signed to create a new state-led wildlife crime unit in Calabar, Nigeria.</p>	<p><b>3.3</b> Government agreement</p>	<p><b>3.2</b> Cooperation in combating wildlife crime continues between government agencies involved in wildlife crime units. We will manage this risk by facilitating dialogue between local government partners.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.1 Recruit and provide operational support to a regional law enforcement specialist</li> <li>• 1.2 Develop Terms of Reference and provide operational support for intelligence/wildlife crime cell operating in Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique</li> <li>• 1.3. Develop Terms of Reference and provide operational support for intelligence analyst/manager operating in Mozambique’s National Wildlife Crime Unit</li> <li>• 1.4 Develop Terms of Reference and provide operational support for intelligence analyst/manager operating in the Wildlife Crime Unit in Sangha Department, Congo, in co-operation with Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park</li> <li>• 1.5 Develop Terms of Reference and provide operational support for intelligence manager operating in Yankari Reserve, Nigeria</li> <li>• 1.6 Develop Terms of Reference and provide operational for intelligence/wildlife crime cell operating in Cross State in Nigeria</li> <li>• 1.7 Provide on-the-job mentoring support to national wildlife crime analysts/managers through remote support and twice-yearly site field visits by the regional law enforcement specialist to each of Mozambique, Republic of Congo and Nigeria</li> <li>• 1.8 Facilitate advanced training workshop for wildlife crime analysts from each of Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Mozambique</li> <li>• 2.1 Conduct intelligence-focused capacity assessment and scoping trip by regional law enforcement specialist in Nigeria, Republic of Congo and Mozambique to assess current systems of intel management and analysis</li> <li>• 2.2 Develop and provide operational support for implementation of Standard Operating Procedures for intelligence-led enforcement approaches for each of Niassa National Reserve, Yankari Game Reserve and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park</li> <li>• 2.3 Identify, procure and deploy intelligence management and analysis tools and necessary hardware in sites currently without (Yankari Game Reserve, Nigeria and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, Congo)</li> </ul>			

- 3.1 Develop and provide operational support for implementation of Standard Operating Procedures for intelligence-led enforcement approaches for each of the Wildlife Crime Unit, Congo, National Wildlife Crime Unit, Mozambique, and the new Wildlife Crime Unit in Cross River State
- 3.1 Identify, customize and deploy intelligence management and analysis tools and necessary hardware at national/provincial level (National Wildlife Crime Unit, Mozambique and Wildlife Crime Unit, Congo), to facilitate targeted enforcement action
- 3.2. Conduct a training workshop on the legal and judicial process for district and provincial prosecutors in and around the Niassa Reserve in Mozambique
- 3.3 Conduct a training on the legal and judicial process for state-level prosecutors in Cross River State
- 3.4 Conduct a training on the judicial process and legal reform for departmental-level prosecutors, judges and gendarmerie in the Sangha and Likoula Departments of Northern Congo
- 3.5 Convene a workshop and facilitate on-going discussions with NESREA on a partnership to establish a wildlife crime unit in Calabar, Nigeria

**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 (see above)	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1</b>													
1.1	36												
1.2	32												
1.3	32												
1.4	32												
1.5	27												
1.6	24												
1.7	30												
1.8	3												
<b>Output 2</b>													
2.1	3												
2.2	27												
2.3	27												
<b>Output 3</b>													
3.1	27												
3.2	1												
3.3	1												
3.4	2												
3.5	21												

## 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")

<p>The WCS Project Lead (Emma Stokes) with support from the LE specialist and individual country-program leads will oversee Monitoring and Evaluation for this project.</p> <p>This is a multi-country project, thus M&amp;E is critical to ensuring progress of activities as well as impact of proposed activities. There are three mechanisms by which M&amp;E will be directly integrated into this project to ensure timely reporting on indicators, demonstrate impact, and ensure an adaptive management approach to project implementation</p> <p>Firstly, tracking of documentation, enforcement operations, intelligence sharing and prosecution success rate, will be directly enabled through the intelligence management systems and software deployed at each of site-level and national/provincial-level target sites. Monthly reporting protocols with predefined indicators will be built into standard operating procedures for the deployment of these systems</p> <p>Secondly, formal quarterly (remote) coordination, planning and evaluation meetings will be held with all core project staff across the three sites in Africa.</p> <p>Thirdly, one of the benefits of having an established presence in all of the target countries is the unique role our field programs can play as the 'ears and eyes' on the front-line. This enables us to conduct informal continuous monitoring in order target effective action</p>	
Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	432
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%

## 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.

Yes (no written advice)  Yes, advice attached  No

## 27. Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company\* of **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of **£365,009** 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.

(PDF)

**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 <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you read, and can you meet, the current <b>Terms and Conditions</b> for this fund?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X

Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Project Staff</b> identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	X*
Have you included a signed <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	X
Have you <b>checked the IWT website on GOV.UK</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

\* One is forthcoming from the Republic of Congo.

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](mailto:IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk) using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (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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