

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:	Fauna & Flora International
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Jackson Frechette
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: No. 294	Title (max 10 words): Critical evidence to drive a reduction in Cambodia's ivory trade
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st July 2017		End date: 31 st March 2021		Duration: 4 years
2017/18 £ 95,462	2018/19 £ 74,525	2019/20 £ 76,101	2020/21 £ 88,647	Total request £ 334,735
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost				

4. Summary of Project

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

(max 80 words)

This project seeks to reduce illegal ivory trade in Cambodia, a country at risk of becoming a driver of the global trade, contributing to a decreased threat to elephant populations from IWT globally. Specifically, it will enable more effective enforcement of illegal ivory trade in Cambodia by improving knowledge of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks through research, building national capacity for genetic analysis of ivory to determine provenance and regional trade networks, and strengthening national legislation and its implementation.

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)

Effective enforcement of illegal ivory trade in Cambodia, through improved knowledge of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks, increased national capacity for genetic analysis of ivory, and strengthened legislation.

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)

The project contributes to the commitments of:

1. The London Declaration V, VII, VIII, X, XI;
2. The Kasane Statement 3, 5, and 13.

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4)

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

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

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<p>Fauna & Flora International (FFI) was established in 1903 and was registered with the Charity Commission in 1992, Registered Charity Number 1011102. FFI is also a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in January 1992, Registered Company Number 2677068.</p> <p>The FFI Cambodia Country Programme office was established in 2000 and is registered with the Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>								
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<table> <tr> <td>NGO</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (explain)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	NGO	Yes/No	Government	Yes/No	University	Yes/No	Other (explain)	
NGO	Yes/No								
Government	Yes/No								
University	Yes/No								
Other (explain)									

<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>FFI secures funding from a diverse range of sources, including statutory funds, trusts and foundations, corporate partnerships, individual donations (including memberships) and investments. Our income in 2015 is detailed below. Charitable expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure is very high, with 94% of funds being spent on conservation activities including related development work.</p> <p>Trusts and Foundations: £</p> <p>Corporate: £</p> <p>Government and Multilateral: £</p> <p>Individuals (incl. membership): £</p> <p>Investment: £</p> <p>Total: £</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/No</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	Fintrac, Inc. Prime Contract #AID-442-C-11-00001/ Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (USAID/HARVEST)
Contract Value/ Project budget	Total awards (sub-contracts to FFI): c. US
Duration	2011 – 2015
Role of organisation in project	Cambodia HARVEST was a five-year large scale integrated food security and climate change programme, supported by the US Feed the Future and Global Climate Change initiatives, working across four Cambodian provinces. To address environmental degradation and the effects of climate change on landscapes, the Cambodia HARVEST programme sub-contracted FFI to implement a broad range of natural resource management and biodiversity conservation activities.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>FFI's role under HARVEST was to address threats to biodiversity through local community partnerships in natural resource management and agroforestry, to improve the sustainability of natural ecosystems and safeguard the people dependent on them. FFI conducted activities in non-timber forest products (NTFPs) development, nursery and woodlot establishment, agroforestry, community protected areas, flooded and dry forest restoration and protected area management.</p> <p>Key aims of FFI's role under HARVEST were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Forestry Administration for management of the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, a total area of 402,000ha of biological significance. - Technical support to community forestry development with 30 communities across the four target provinces. - Use of various forms of media outlets such as TV, radio, posters and billboards to improve overall awareness and understanding of global climate change and the importance of forest conservation amongst the general public and with target communities. - Establish eight NTFP demonstration sites and train clients on soil management, vegetative propagation, bamboo planting protocols, inter-cropping practices and sustainable harvesting practices. - Establish six district-level watershed management committees to help district authorities and key stakeholders more effectively manage watersheds, thereby reducing the risk of flooding, improving fishery resources, improving rural livelihoods by increasing quality water availability. FFI also helped these management committees to develop Watershed Management Plans of Action which will be integrated into local commune and district development plans.
Client contact details	Fintrac Inc.:

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Margaret A. Cargill Foundation/ Strengthening Conservation Leadership: Capacity-building for Sustainable Development in Cambodia
Contract Value/ Project budget	Total Grant amount: US\$
Duration	3 years: 2012 to 2015
Role of organisation in project	Lead Implementer
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Building on a Darwin grant (2009 to 2011), from 2012 to 2015 the Capacity-building for Sustainable Development in Cambodia Project aimed to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Cambodia by strengthening individual and institutional capacity across the academic, non-government and government sectors. In partnership with the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) the project continued to deliver Cambodia's longest running Master of Science Degree through the Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC), to publish the <i>Cambodian Journal of Natural History</i> and best practice conservation manuals, and manage a zoological reference museum.</p> <p>Objectives & Outcomes:</p> <p>1) MSc course delivery: 70+ students; 130+ professionals completed vocational courses. In both cases we exceeded our targets.</p> <p>2) Research collaboration: Strengthened ability to evaluate and improve the status of ecosystems and conservation practices in the Lower Mekong Basin through the development of collaborative monitoring schemes and applied research projects led by at least 15 trained Cambodian scientists. This has been reached with the engagement of 25 Cambodian researchers.</p> <p>3) Data sharing and knowledge transfer: Enhanced awareness and capacity for sustainable biodiversity management across the Lower Mekong Basin through exchanging methods and results and fostering new cross-boundary actions. The continued publication of the <i>Cambodian Journal of Natural History</i>, the publication of <i>The Birds of Cambodia – An Annotated Checklist</i> and four translations of the <i>Mekong Ecosystem Environmentally Sensitive Development Manual</i> (English, Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese), the projects press releases and blog posts have increased awareness and capacity for sustainable biodiversity management. The <i>Cambodian Journal of Natural History</i> continues to be Cambodia's only peer reviewed scientific journal and through its print and online publication is an important platform for presenting and disseminating conservation methods and results.</p>
Client contact details	David Gordon, Senior Program Officer Environment

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Contract: European Commission (IFS-RRM/2010/258-666) Project title: Ensuring long-term peace and stability across Aceh: Community rangers, policing and sustainable livelihood
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2 Years (01 October 2010 – 07 October 2012)
Role of organisation in project	Project Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>This project was part of the European Union Aceh Peace Process Support (APPS), which especially focused on mitigating post-conflict impacts on environmental, forest, biodiversity and wildlife in Aceh.</p> <p>The objectives of the project were: (1) Secure sustainable employment for ex-combatants and other at-risk groups; (2) Support ex-combatants in delivering essential livelihood support to conflict-affected communities; (3) Increase social reintegration of ex-combatants into their communities and partnership with government law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Project results: (1) A provincial-level Community Rangers Institution established; (2) Community rangers are actively supporting livelihoods for >1500 households; (3) Community-based teams are preventing unsustainable natural resources use in Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems.</p>
Client contact details	Giovanni Serritella, Manager for Environment and Climate Change

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:	Fauna & Flora International
Website address:	www.fauna-flora.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>FFI has been active in Cambodia since 1996 and was one of the first conservation NGOs to work in the country. As the lead organisation, FFI has convened all discussions with partners about design and implementation. The project is built on existing relationships with these partners and within the Government of Cambodia under active MoUs.</p> <p>Specifically, FFI's roles and responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managerial and financial oversight; - Taking main responsibility for surveys and practice-oriented research to be carried out in partnership with RUPP and governmental staff; - Co-development of legislative framework; - FFI will work closely with the government to develop national legislation and policies.

Partner Name:	Royal Government of Cambodia
Website address:	www.maff.gov.kh
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The Forestry Administration (FA) is a government authority under the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in charge of managing forests and forest resources according to the National Forestry Sector Policy and the Forestry Law. FFI and FA have successfully collaborated for 13 years under an existing MoU, largely on conservation activities concerning both wild elephant herds and the dwindling number of domesticated elephants in Cambodia. The CITES Management Authority and CITES Scientific Authorities of Cambodia sit under MAFF, within the FA, and have existing relationships with FFI.</p> <p>Engagement with the project has been discussed and approved and is evidenced in the letter of support provided.</p> <p>Specifically, governmental roles and responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-development and implementation of legislative framework; - Law enforcement; - Permissions for testing processes at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) genetics lab.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes/No Comments if No:

Partner Name:	Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)
Website address:	www.rupp.edu.kh
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) is the oldest and largest public university in Cambodia. It has contributed significantly to development of human resources in numerous sectors; since 2005, FFI has been collaborating closely with its Faculty of Science under a University Capacity Building Programme (UCBP) which facilitates an applied conservation research hub and the country's only MSc degree in Biodiversity Conservation. In 2016, FFI under partnership with other conservation NGOs set up a genetics lab in the Biology Department of RUPP to carry out mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA tests on wild elephant populations in Cambodia. The Biology Department is highly interested in firmly establishing this lab with help of the proposed project.</p> <p>Specifically, RUPP's roles and responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of facilities and staff; - Overseeing of lab and testing processes.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes/No Comments if No:

Partner Name:	Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS)
Website address:	www.rzss.org.uk
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>Since 1909, the mission of the Royal Society of Scotland is connecting people with nature and safeguarding species and habitats. Its objectives are to achieve mission impact through conservation, education and research and by exemplifying environmental responsibility and taking a lead in diverse partnerships at community, national and international levels influencing both policy and practice. The RZSS WildGenes lab specialises in bridging the gap between academic science and conservation management. The lab conducts genetic and genomic analysis on a range of threatened taxa and works with partners across the globe to interpret and implement genetic research for conservation action. The lab is currently providing technical and capacity building expertise to elephant conservation in Africa and Asia. RZSS supports the fight against illegal wildlife trade through a wide variety of projects including a current IWT challenge fund project, the African Wildlife Forensics Network.</p> <p>RZSS contributed greatly to the project development through their expertise on genetic research.</p> <p>Specifically, RZSS's roles and responsibilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical oversight of ivory testing; - Technical methods development; - Capacity building of genetics lab; - Logistical support to genetics lab.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes/No Comments if No:

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?
Dr Jackson Frechette (FFI)	Project Leader	5	Yes/No
Tuy Sereivathana (FFI)	Country Director	15	Yes/No
TBD (FFI)	IWT Project and M&E Officer	100	See ToR attached
Regine Weckauf (FFI)	Technical Advisor	10	Yes/No
Trang Nguyen (FFI Consultant)	IWT Technical Advisor	30	Yes/No
Rebecca Drury (FFI)	Wildlife Trade Senior Technical Specialist	5	Yes/No
Dr Helen Senn (RZSS)	Oversee genetic training and analysis	10	Yes/No
Jennifer Kaden (RZSS)	Training and genetic analysis	33	Yes/No
Dr Gillian Murray-Dickson (RZSS)	Technical analysis support (population genetics/bioinformatics)	10	Yes/No
Srey Chansorphea (FFI & RUPP)	Genetics Lab Technician	50	Yes/No
Phoeurk Chanrith (FFI & RUPP)	Genetics Lab Technician	30	Yes/No

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. Asian Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)	2. African Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)
3.	4.

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)

African elephant (VU) populations have declined by 30% between 2007 and 2014, primarily due to global increase in poaching for ivory. Illegal trade in ivory is also a threat to Asian elephants (EN), of which fewer than 52,000 remain. Global illegal ivory trade, driven by organised crime networks, benefits the few whilst impoverishing communities local to source populations who bear the costs of poaching activities and enforcement responses, e.g. insecurity, ecosystem degradation.

This project seeks to reduce illegal ivory trade in Cambodia, a country at risk of becoming a driver of the global trade, by enabling more effective enforcement. FFI market surveys suggest Cambodian ivory trade networks are linked to other IWT networks, amplifying unsustainable harvest of domestic wildlife species. Little is known about these networks, but many of Cambodia's poorest, most natural resource-dependent communities live closest to source populations and are likely being impacted by poaching and wildlife depletion. Critically, Cambodian law does not prohibit the sale of African ivory nor have there been any market seizures of ivory. Therefore, there is risk of illegal ivory markets diverting to Cambodia from elsewhere; FFI documented that buyers of worked ivory are mostly from China, where ivory trade was recently banned.

We will provide essential evidence for urgent policy improvements, by tackling the lack of knowledge of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks through research, including identifying links to communities living closest to source populations. We will build capacity for genetic analysis of ivory to determine provenance and regional trade networks, further informing regional efforts to stop IWT. Finally, building on FFI's long-standing relationships with government partners, we will address legislative weaknesses and support the implementation of the Cambodian Elephant Conservation Action Plan and National Ivory Action Plan to ensure effective enforcement that prevents illegal trade in African and Asian ivory.

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.).

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

Output 1. Improved understanding of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks – including exploring links between drivers of IWT and poverty – informing policy and interventions to address ivory trade.

CITES (CoP16) identified Cambodia as “important to watch” due to lack of ivory trade data, and the risk of Cambodia becoming a major transit country and destination of illegally trafficked ivory. Seizures of suspected African ivory entering Cambodia support this concern, and highlight knowledge gaps regarding the provenance, networks and extent of trade. FFI research on the Cambodian ivory market (2015, 2016) in three major cities important for foreign tourism (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville) found a potentially growing market for carved ivory; indications of African ivory on sale; and identified main buyers as Chinese expatriates/tourists. This highlighted the need for further research into national and international supply chains.

This project will repeat market surveys in the same three cities to monitor trends in ivory markets and research trade networks – including exploring gender roles, links to wider IWT networks and poverty – through interviews with ivory vendors and key informants. Surveys will be implemented by the FFI project team, led by Trang Nguyen, who led previous surveys. Wildlife trade data from government and NGOs will also be collated, mapped and utilised by law enforcement. Findings will be shared with government partners and NGOs at relevant conference/meetings to ensure learning informs IWT intervention and policy.

Output 2. Strengthened national capacity for genetic analysis of ivory and regional collaboration for mapping of ivory trade to inform interventions to address ivory trade.

This project builds on our flagship University Capacity Building Programme (UCBP) at RUPP, established with Darwin funding in 2005. Recently, FFI and RZSS supported the creation of Cambodia’s first conservation genetics lab, at RUPP, including training two lab technicians and project staff to international standards for DNA analysis. This project will extend this to enable identification of the provenance of seized ivory in the future, something that has not been done before.

The previously collected 30 market samples of ivory will be genetically tested for their provenance and contribute to the establishment of species identification (Asian/African) testing. FFI’s Cambodian Elephant Conservation Group (CECG) recently collected DNA from elephant dung to estimate the elephant population in the Cardamom Mountain Landscape. WCS and WWF Cambodia completed similar collections. A total of 1871 elephant dung samples are currently being analysed. These samples provide an extraordinary opportunity to collaborate with regional groups (e.g. TRACE wildlife forensic network) to develop regional genetic markers to determine the geographical

origin of confiscated ivory and elephant parts, providing information about Asian poaching and trading networks. RZSS staff will lead in the training of RUPP and FFI project staff, development of Cambodia specific geographical DNA markers, and work directly with the regional genetic/forensic community to identify Asian elephant markers.

Output 3. Strengthened national legislation and enforcement addressing trade and marketing of ivory in Cambodia.

FFI has been collaborating with the FA, containing the CITES management authority and governmental responsibility for law enforcement, for 15+ years. Since 1999, FFI has been protecting Asian elephants in Cambodia through building capacity of local authorities, training community rangers, protected area management, population monitoring, and supporting communities in mitigating human-elephant conflict.

FFI formed the CECG in 2005 to work with government and communities to conserve Asian elephants. The CECG led the development of the Cambodian Elephant Conservation Action Plan, currently in the final stages of government approval. A Cambodian National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP), has been drafted, but has yet to be fully implemented. Current Cambodian legislation does not prevent sale of ivory from African elephants within Cambodia - the Cambodian endangered species list does not include African elephant - contributing to a situation where ivory is sold openly. Using our long-standing government relationships, this project will support implementation of both action plans and address legislation gaps, making the case for inclusion of the African elephant in the endangered species list. FFI's work with government on the development and implementation of improved legislation will include reporting directly to legislators and law enforcers, and training for improved airport screening of ivory products.

FFI's Cambodia programme will hold overall responsibility for project management and partner coordination, with support from FFI's Finance Team, Asia-Pacific programme and internal technical specialists on wildlife trade, livelihoods and governance. The project team will conduct monthly meetings and quarterly reviews of progress against annual workplans. Annual reviews will be conducted to review progress against outcome indicators, prepare subsequent years' workplans, and identify required budget revisions.

14. Beneficiaries

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

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income

countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

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

(Max 750 words)

The project will contribute to global sustainable development efforts for poverty reduction by disseminating gained knowledge of links between IWT and poverty; it will also create long-term capacity and tools to address these links, which were not available before.

Primary beneficiaries of the project are the project's government and academic partners, whose capacity will be built on collaborative IWT management and enforcement and who will acquire knowledge of ivory trading networks, including links to poverty. Primarily, this will include staff from the FA concerned with laws and policies regarding forest resources (including staff from the CITES Management and Scientific Authority) but will also target governmental officials from the Ministry of Environment who are overseeing the management of protected areas. Within the RUPP, the two lab technicians as well as approximately five members of the University Capacity Building programme (UCBP) and the Biology Department will benefit from training and knowledge transfer. It is expected that approximately 50 people will receive training tailored to their respective roles, taking into account a proportional representation of women where possible.

This capacity and knowledge currently only exists rudimentarily and this project therefore paves the way for Cambodia to become capable of addressing issues surrounding ivory trade long term, within the country and globally. It is expected that this capacity will keep growing after the project ends, through dissemination of training materials and end results. In addition to direct training, the RUPP will benefit from improved and established collaborations and communication channels to project partners such as the RZSS beyond the project life cycle. Overall this will increase the capacity of the Royal Government of Cambodia to respond to and address wildlife crime, helping them to uphold national laws and meet international commitments.

Secondary beneficiaries are communities in source countries, including Cambodia. This project contributes to addressing the global illegal trade in African and Asian ivory, and also to a greater understanding of the links to threatened wildlife populations, wider wildlife trade networks, and poor natural-resource dependent communities. As such, it indirectly benefits local communities living closest to source populations in Africa, Asia, and in Cambodia specifically.

A significant proportion of elephant populations are found in remote areas of developing countries. In these areas, the men and women living closest to elephants are amongst the poorest and most natural-resource dependent, and bear the greatest cost of living alongside wildlife and illegal wildlife trade activity. Trade in high-value products, where organised criminal involvement is greatest, benefits only a minority of local people. Local actors who benefit from short-lived illicit income-earning opportunities such as those who facilitate poaching are at the bottom of the value chain and receive a very small share of the overall value of ivory.

Ivory poaching and trade can also marginalise poor communities by increasing insecurity, from both armed poachers and increasingly militarised top-down enforcement efforts. In some areas this has exacerbated the risk of conflict and political insecurity; and in some cases has impacted rights of access to land and resources, and led to abuses of power and unfair targeting of local people.

Loss of iconic elephants, and other wildlife species linked to the same trade networks, undermines livelihood and income opportunities, deteriorates essential environmental

services and destroys natural heritage, representing significant opportunity costs in terms of future development options foregone (e.g. environmental services, tourism and cultural value).

To maximise the impact of this project beyond the project location, the project will ensure that findings will be shared widely, both through FFI's global programmes (including critical elephant sites in Africa and Asia) and FFI's global partner network, and shared externally with other partners and programmes through conference attendance and publication of results.

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)

FFI recognises that women and men frequently have different roles and responsibilities, and thus value and use natural resources in different ways. In Cambodia, women often have major roles in running small businesses and household finances but are under-represented in governmental and policy-making roles. IWT networks can be complex, involving various actors including harvesters, intermediaries such as processors and vendors, and consumers, each driven by different values and circumstances, which may differ for women and men. Similarly, the impacts of IWT on local communities in Cambodia may vary, for example women may be more affected by insecurity.

The project will consider gender in all aspects of research design, and will capture and analyse these differences through sampling and gendered analysis of data. As such, the project will ensure improved understanding of the role of both men and women in the IWT and identify any gendered benefits and costs of involvement.

Operationally, this project will also seek to ensure gender inclusiveness at all levels. Project management will ensure a gender inclusive environment in all hiring processes and selection for, and participation in, training opportunities. All project staff will undergo gender training from a gender specialist. The RZSS and RUPP laboratory staff is entirely female, and their inclusion in the team will promote women's participation in science across the university, a field largely occupied by men. RUPP staff will be given the opportunity to contribute to a "women in science" feature on the RZSS WildGenes blog annually tying in with the International Day of Women and Girls in Science.

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)

While the Cambodian elephant population has been relatively stable thanks to the successful work of the CECG, the identified high risk of Cambodia becoming a destination and transit point for illegally traded ivory would have potentially devastating effects on the Cambodian population as well as regional populations. Even though it is hard to quantify the project's impact on a species level, this project will effectively preempt aforementioned risk and ensure that the population remains stable. The project will also safeguard regional elephant populations; the development of regional genetic markers will lead to an understanding of ivory trade networks in Asia more broadly.

Addressing gaps, specifically tackling the current absence of reference to African elephant in Cambodian legislation, will be essential for national capability to respond to the global illegal trade in ivory. The Royal Government of Cambodia will be better able to fully implement its Elephant Action Plan and NIAP, better meet its international commitments, disrupt trade networks and, ultimately, reduce Cambodia's role in the transit and marketing of ivory. This will have a direct impact on elephant populations in African source countries, reducing the threat to African elephants from poaching for ivory.

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)

FFI's main strength lies in engagement and long-term capacity-building of partners. This project will further foster the successful collaborations established with the government and RUPP through direct capacity building, and through laying connections to new partners. For these new partnerships, systematic communication lines will be set up to ensure long-term knowledge transfer, building upon the completed research. The genetics lab and laboratory staff will remain with RUPP. FFI plans to transfer full ownership of FFI's UCBP to the RUPP over the next 3 to 5 years which will further support the sustainability of this project. The RZSS will coordinate involvement in the regional data management beyond the project cycle and enforcement will be maintained and managed by the FA.

These connections and built knowledge and capacity ensure effective long-term IWT management and enforcement, and the project is expected to become self-sufficient after its end.

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 project builds on previous work done by FFI in Cambodia. Since 2005, FFI's Cambodian Elephant Conservation Group (CECG) has contributed significantly to the conservation of elephants, achieving positive results from maintaining habitat, mitigating human-elephant conflict, improving livelihoods, and conducting applied research, leading to a decrease in incidences of retaliation killings of elephants.

In 2015/16, our Conservation Leadership Programme intern (Trang Nguyen) undertook the initial ivory market surveys as part of the CECG. The CECG also led the elephant faecal DNA sampling and the partnership with RZSS to establish the conservation genetics lab. The aforementioned work was funded by the USFWS, Los Angeles Zoo, Australia Zoo, International Elephant Foundation and the Elephant Family Foundation.

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

Yes

To our knowledge, there is no other work specifically targeting ivory in Cambodia. The Wildlife Conservation Society is working with the Ministry of Environment in support of the development of Cambodia's Environmental Code. Our work will directly feed into the technical details of the code's development providing the basis for legislative change.

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

Yes/No

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

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet 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:

Funding is secured for the Project Leader and FFI Technical Advisor for the first two years of the project and for the IWT Technical Advisor for the first year. RZSS is contributing substantial in-kind funds, almost covering % of the total Partner organisation costs. Other smaller funds are leveraged from Australia Zoo for the project start.

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
November 2016	Elephant Family		The Elephant Family has been a long-term supporter of FFI's work on elephants.
January 2017	USAID		FFI intends to respond to this upcoming call which supports forests and biodiversity in Cambodia in various provinces, providing a potential large geographical overlap. The call will include components of Natural Resource Management and law enforcement which would support planned work within this project.

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)

All capital items purchased will continue to support the work on elephant ivory DNA after the grant period. The purchase of a new PCR machine is needed as the existing equipment has shown wear and abrasion and will likely not survive the course of the project. The laboratory equipment will be utilised and maintained by the genetics lab staff at the RUPP. Besides the continuation of the work related to the requested funding, the equipment will also be used for other ongoing conservation genetics projects and teaching.

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)

The project builds on previous studies (2015 market survey; genetics lab) and existing relationships (RUPP, RZSS, FA), which have an existing infrastructure of office, lab facilities, and basic lab equipment already in place. The budget was estimated based on this and previous experience of working in the area since 1999. FFI is familiar with market prices and has an operational and financial system in place to ensure the most cost-effective, transparent, and efficient activities and expenditures. Whereas FFI employs local staff as much as possible, for this project the main bulk of money is needed for equipment and expertise currently not present in-country. Costs for these crucial activities have been kept as low as possible through a bare minimum of overseas visits and conservative budgeting of new equipment. This initial investment to build national capacity and facilities is expected to have a high return for years to come.

Much of the value of the project stems from the new knowledge base and capacity built within Cambodia, combined with the connections put in place to ensure knowledge and data transfer internationally. Links will be kept across FFI's overall programme, specifically within Asia and to African source countries, and outcomes shared globally with other organisations. The in-built collaboration with state institutions responsible for furthering higher education and for national legislation increases the project's sustainable nature in terms of cost-effectiveness.

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)

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

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

- Local governance structures will oversee activities and agree benefit-sharing mechanisms, guaranteeing strong local leadership.
- Project staff will be covered by FFI's detailed Health and Safety Policy (available on request), which puts safety above all else and which provides medical insurance for all FFI staff.
- FFI will retain accountability for governance of all elements of the project. FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption (policies that meet international legislation are available on request)

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)

The project has a strong component of knowledge and information gathering, especially through its market surveys and investigation of ivory networks. Outputs aimed at informing legislative change will be shared and personally discussed with governmental authorities while outputs focused on the investigated links of ivory trade and poverty will mainly be shared with FFI's other programmes and other organisations through digital formats.

Specifically, outputs include:

i) Market survey and data mining reports shared through public communication channels within Cambodia such as Open Development Cambodia Network (<http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/>) and outside of Cambodia through FFI's organisational outlets to reach our global network of supporters and partners as well as FFI's website to reach the wider public.

ii) Project reports, including account summaries, shared through FFI's organisational outlets, FFI's website, and through IWTCF channels.

iii) Media releases and conference papers shared within Cambodia through national newspapers such as the Phnom Penh Post, and internationally through FFI's media outlets such as the FFI Magazine, blog sphere, and online platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Other communication resources to promote the project and the IWT Challenge Fund will be used where appropriate.

iiii) Peer-reviewed publications (including genetic publication by RUPP lab technicians) shared in the Cambodian Journal of Natural History, an open-access journal for biodiversity conservation published by FFI and RUPP, and international journals where appropriate.

Costs for these outputs are expected to be minimal, mainly relating to workshop and conference attendance. Any associated costs are budgeted under the annual 'conference, workshops, and seminars' budget line.

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: Reduction of illegal ivory trade in Cambodia contributing to decreased threat to elephant populations from IWT globally. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Effective enforcement of illegal ivory trade in Cambodia, through improved knowledge of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks, increased national capacity for genetic analysis of ivory, and strengthened legislation.	0.1 50% decrease from the 2016 baseline (1,116 pieces) of the recorded amount of ivory available for sale in markets in Cambodia by Y4 0.2 Legislation in place to close loopholes regarding ivory 0.3 Authorities begin confiscating ivory, and arresting/fining ivory market vendors by Y4 0.4 By the end of Y4 airport confiscations of ivory products increase 50% from Y1 baseline	0.1 Market survey reports 0.2 Official legislation 0.3 Law enforcement records and CITES reports 0.4 Official airport seizure records and CITES reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The market surveys capture the actual existing ivory market, i.e. do not miss large underground components which might grow as enforcement tactics tighten. (Market surveys will include monitoring and evaluation of available underground information throughout the project.) - The government and enforcement authorities are open to creating and enforcing strengthened laws concerning ivory trade. (Governmental relationships and the political environment will be analysed and monitored throughout the project.) - The government and airport authorities release ivory confiscation figures. (Awareness, capacity, and relationships will be built and monitored throughout the project.)

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Improved understanding of Cambodian ivory markets and trading networks – including exploring links between drivers of IWT and poverty – informing policy and interventions to address ivory trade.</p>	<p>1.1 Results of biannual market surveys are shared and discussed with government and NGOs</p> <p>1.2 Findings of research into ivory trade networks and the links between IWT and poverty are used by key stakeholders (e.g. government, NGOs) to inform policy and intervention</p> <p>1.3 Existing wildlife trade data from government and NGOs are collated annually and mapped</p> <p>1.4 Cambodian elephant population genetics used to develop regional markers and used for law enforcement</p>	<p>1.1 Survey and data mining reports, meeting and workshop minutes, final report</p> <p>1.2 Survey report, final report, statements from stakeholders</p> <p>1.3 Map of wildlife trade network, workshop reports, presentations, records of law enforcement</p> <p>1.4 Publications, conference presentations, records of law enforcement</p>	<p>- Potentially sensitive information is shared. (The project will carefully build on the existing trust between project partners and monitor relationships to react and adapt to changes.)</p> <p>- Government supports strengthened law enforcement. (Capacity will be built and monitored throughout the project.)</p>
<p>2. Strengthened national capacity for genetic analysis of ivory and regional collaboration for mapping of ivory trade to inform interventions to address ivory trade.</p>	<p>2.1 By Y2, the origin of an initial 30 independent samples of illegally trafficked ivory is genetically determined</p> <p>2.2 By Y4, there is a genetic knowledge base to trace Asian ivory routes to Cambodia and the wider region by laboratories within the ASEAN Wildlife Forensic Network</p> <p>2.3 By end Y4, two female RUPP lab technicians and one local FFI senior staff are fully trained by RZSS to genetically test collected ivory</p> <p>2.4 By end of Y4, law enforcement officials from FA and Conservation NGOs (e.g. Wildlife Alliance) workers are genetically identifying ivory utilising the lab</p>	<p>2.1 DNA analysis reports and publications</p> <p>2.2 Reports and publications</p> <p>2.3 Training and work protocols of genetic lab</p> <p>2.4 Meeting and workshop reports, training materials</p>	<p>- Government is open to continued testing of ivory. (Awareness, capacity, and infrastructure and networks are built to ensure sustainability of the project.)</p>

<p>3. National legislation regarding ivory is in place and effectively enforced</p>	<p>3.1 By Y3, the official report to Government incorporating data and evidence gathered on ivory trade to support law enforcement is disseminated through workshops to authorities, and utilised within 12 months from that point</p> <p>3.2 By end of Y4, government legislation makes the sale and buying of Asian and African ivory illegal</p> <p>3.3 By end of Y4, 50% increase of ivory seizures at the airports from 2017 baselines</p> <p>3.4 By end of Y4, arresting and/or fining wildlife criminals for ivory related crimes is effectively carried out</p>	<p>3.1 Project report, workshop and meeting reports</p> <p>3.2 Draft legal proclamation</p> <p>3.3 Data on ivory seizures at airports</p> <p>3.4 Data on prosecutions</p>	<p>- Engaging with our existing partners at the Forestry Administration, and feeding information to Wildlife Alliance will have an impact on improving law enforcement. (The project will build on and monitor existing relationships and capacity)</p> <p>- Wildlife Alliance will continue to have resources and the will to improve law enforcement. (The project will build on and monitor existing relationships)</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 Conduct biannual surveys of markets to monitor and quantify ivory in Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, and Sihanoukville (target areas informed by prior research by FFI), including vendor surveys and intelligence gathering to identify the supply chain networks – drawing on data mining of existing national reports and surveys, informant networks and triangulated interviews;

1.2 Produce national map of trading hotspots and networks;

1.3 Conduct gendered surveys of consumers and vendors to better understand the links between poverty and the ivory trade;

1.4 Provide intelligence to law enforcement on ivory trade networks to facilitate effective enforcement;

1.5 Use existing Asian elephant population genetic data from 250-300 previously collected quality-screened DNA faecal samples to generate genotype data on a genetic marker system, which will enable Cambodian elephant population-level data to be used as a reference resource by laboratories within the ASEAN Wildlife Forensic Network (Asian elephant SNP marker data currently available for the region was developed with the assistance of the RZSS staff named on this project).

2.1 Establishment of species identification (Asian/African) testing from initial 30 market survey ivory samples and testing of samples to establish species provenance (mtDNA test);

2.2 Production of Cambodian Elephant reference genetic data from existing samples collected from wild elephant surveys to assist with global traceability of ivory (mtDNA, SNP based or microsatellite testing);

2.3 Investigation of geographic origin of Asian ivory found in Cambodia;

2.4 Establishment of individualisation and sexing tests to allow for seizure inventory (SNP-based or microsatellite testing);

2.5 Establishment of seizure sampling, data-basing and chain of custody protocols;

2.6 Strengthen professional links of the lab with regional and international wildlife forensics/ elephant genetics network.

3.1 Produce official report to the government with results from Outputs 1 and 2 highlighting the need for laws banning the sale of ivory;

3.2 Engage with the Ministry of Environment to ensure that laws banning the sale and purchase of ivory are incorporated into the development of legislation;

3.3 Work with the Forestry Administration/CITES Management Authority to encourage implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan, and close legislative loopholes to facilitate arrest and prosecution of ivory traders;

3.4 Engage and train airport border controls and the Forestry Administration/CITES Management Authority to improve airport screening for ivory products entering and leaving Cambodia.

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 1 Critical knowledge gaps of ivory trading networks, including links to poverty, are addressed																	
1.1 Biannual ivory surveys of markets, vendors, and intelligence gathering to identify the supply chain networks – drawing on data mining of national reports and surveys, informant networks and triangulated interviews	16																
1.2 Produce national map of trading hotspots and networks	1																
1.3 Gendered surveys of consumers and vendors to better understand the links between poverty and the ivory trade	16																
1.4 Provide intelligence to law enforcement on ivory trade networks	2.5																
1.5 Use existing Asian elephant population genetic data from 250-300 previously collected samples to generate genotype data on a genetic marker system	10																
Output 2 National and international capacity for collaborative IWT management and enforcement is built																	

2.1 Establishment of species identification testing (Asian/African) and testing of samples to establish species provenance (mtDNA test)	24																	
2.2 Production of Cambodian elephant reference genetic data from existing samples testing	24																	
2.3 Investigation of geographic origin of Asian ivory found in Cambodia	24																	
2.4 Establishment of individualisation and sexing tests to allow for seizure inventory	12																	
2.5 Establishment of seizure sampling, data-basing and chain of custody protocols	6																	
2.6 Strengthen professional links of the lab with regional and international wildlife forensics/ elephant genetics network	6																	
Output 3 National legislation regarding ivory is in place and effectively enforced																		
3.1 Produce official report to the government with results from Outputs 1 and 2	1.5																	
3.2 Engage with Ministry of Environment to ensure that laws banning ivory sale and purchase are incorporated into the development of legislation	12																	
3.3 Work with the Forestry Administration/CITES Authority to encourage implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan, and close legislative loopholes to facilitate arrest and prosecution of ivory traders	14																	
3.4 Engage and train airport border controls and the Forestry Administration/CITES Authority to improve airport screening for ivory products entering and leaving Cambodia	5																	

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)

In terms of the project outcome, the project will be evaluated by the results of the bi-annual market surveys for ivory, as well as direct engagement with the government for data on ivory seizures and legislature approval. Surveys will receive technical input from FFI's Wildlife Trade Senior Technical Specialist, the IWT Technical Advisor, and a Wildlife Crime Consultant. The IWT Technical Advisor will work with the Wildlife Crime Consultant in overseeing and implementing the market surveys and network analysis.

RZSS will lead the monitoring of the genetic work, and it will be evaluated by successful delivery of analyses and built national capacity. The project will be highly adaptive, as it will engage in regular market monitoring, constant government engagement, and the monitoring of the genetics lab will be ongoing. All aspects of the delivery of the project will be monitored by the Project Leader with assistance from the Technical Advisor.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	170 days
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.

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

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

27. Certification

On behalf of the company of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £334,735 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	Rosalind Aveling
Position in the organisation	Deputy Chief Executive

Signed

Date:

12 December 2016

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

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra