

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:	Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Debbie Banks
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 304	Title (max 10 words): Enhancing Enforcement to End Tiger Trade in South East Asia
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 June 2017		End date: 31 May 2019		Duration: 2 years	
2017/18 £135,366	2018/19 £147,147	2019/20 £ 19,680	2020/21 £	Total request £302,193	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost					%

4. Summary of Project

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

(max 80 words)

The project will map transnational criminal networks and leverage the growing international engagement with government agencies in Lao PDR and neighbouring countries, mobilising an effective enforcement response against trafficking and selling wild and captive bred tiger parts and products in and through Lao PDR. The project will generate information to facilitate intelligence-led enforcement, disseminate it to national and regional law enforcement agencies and key international influencers. Public reports of findings will further galvanise awareness and action.

5. What will be the outcome of the project?

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

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

(max 50 words)

Increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies in all project countries involving increased use of specialised investigation techniques leads to seizures, arrests and prosecutions against wildlife criminals operating in and through Lao PDR.

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 Declaration:

- A. Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products. I, III, VI, VII
- B. Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents. VIII, X, XI
- C. Strengthening Law Enforcement. XIV, XV, XVI

Kasane Statement:

- A. Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products. 3
- B. Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents. 5
- C. Strengthening Law Enforcement. 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.

Country 1: Lao PDR	Country 2: Vietnam
Country 3: Thailand	Country 4: China

8. About the lead organisation:

<p>What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?</p>	<p>Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) Ltd was established as a non-profit company in 1984. EIA was registered as a charity in 1994 (number 1040615).</p> <p>Following a restructuring in 2012 EIA in the UK was separated into two entities:</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Ltd (EIA Trust) is a charity registered with the Charity Commission (number: 1145359) and replaced EIA Charitable Trust (1040615). EIA Trust is also a private limited company by guarantee (number: 7844550).</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited (EIA UK) is a not-for-profit limited by guarantee company (Company number: 7752350).</p>
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What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes Government No University No Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) EIA is funded through donations from individuals, legacies and corporate in-kind and grant funding. EIA is also funded through grants from private trusts and foundations and statutory sources.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? Note that this is not required from Government Agencies	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.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Independent Monitoring of Commitments Enshrined in the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years 2014-2017
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation. Research and analysis, outreach and advocacy
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The aims and objectives were to develop a monitoring framework against which country progress to implement commitments made to tackling illegal wildlife trade could be measured, provide independent analysis and assessment to the international community to hold individual countries to account and to provide independent analysis to support effective enforcement and policies that reduce demand rather than stimulate it. The desired outcome is that decision makers in governments, law enforcement and judiciary will be better informed to take action to ensure effective enforcement against wildlife crime and end policies that stimulate demand.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	The Rufford Foundation. Simon Mickleburgh 4

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Strengthening EIA's Capacity to Curb Wildlife Crime
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Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years, 2014-2016
Role of organisation in project	Lead Organisation. Organisational development, research and investigations into wildlife crime. Advocacy and communications related to tackling wildlife crime.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The objective is to strengthen EIA institutional capacity to sustain operational outputs to stem the proliferation of organised wildlife crime.</p> <p>The desired outcomes include: 1) Enhanced capacity of EIA's institutional support functions, technical infrastructure support and sustained operational growth; 2) Detailed information on incidents on wildlife crime aids enforcement, policy-making and consumer outreach; 3) Increased political and financial commitment to improve regulatory frameworks and enforcement to combat wildlife crime; 4) expanded cooperation with government agencies and civil society organisations to tackle wildlife crime.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Adessium Foundation. Martijn Meijer

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Strengthening Forest Governance through Civil Society Monitoring and Tracking Illicit Timber Flows
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2 and ½ years, October 2015-March 2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead Agency. Investigations, Advocacy and Capacity Building. Coordination with Partners in Myanmar and Indonesia.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	EIA is supporting the engagement of civil society within relevant VPA's (voluntary partnership agreements) and exposing the lack of enforcement of illicit timber from both producer and consuming countries. By supporting local capacity of civil society independent monitoring this project will contribute to securing forest governance reform. Evidence based information obtained through field investigations will contribute to understanding illicit timber flows, methods used and actors behind the illegal trade. Market incentives will also be used. This information will also assist in increasing knowledge and facilitating change through international processes such as FLEGT, relevant VPA's the Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species (CITES), and various UN anti-corruption mechanisms.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	DFID. Dermot Shields (Programme Management Support Team (PMST), Forest Governance, Markets and Climate (FGMC))

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:	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
Website address:	www.eia-international.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>EIA has decades of experience researching and documenting organised wildlife and forest crime, including in Lao PDR since 2008. Since 2000 EIA has advocated intelligence-led solutions to wildlife crime, producing analytical and campaign outputs tailored to law enforcement, policy, media and public audiences. In enclosed letters, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) states that “EIA’s research and analysis on wildlife crime in the region is informative and accurate”, while the British Embassy in Lao PDR cites the timeliness and value of this project.</p> <p>EIA will be responsible for project development, management and evaluation, with experience of managing statutory donor projects Including as the lead organisation on an IWT Challenge Fund Round Two grant (no. IWT030). EIA has committed significant time from senior campaigns personnel to the project, and has recruited communications personnel. EIA will collaborate with ENV and WFFT on strategic planning, desk-based research, field interviews, research and analysis, documentation, the production of analytical and campaign tools, including criminal network maps, and information dissemination. EIA’s Chinese-speaking staff will be responsible for liaising with Chinese law enforcement agencies, and will share responsibility with WFFT for communicating with Lao PDR law enforcement agencies.</p>

Partner Name:	Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV)
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Website address:	www.envietnam.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>ENV is the primary organisation in Vietnam documenting illegal tiger trade and the Vietnamese criminals operating in Lao PDR. In their letter of support for the project, ENV detail their experience in providing information to national law enforcement and cooperating to assist enforcement operations. EIA and ENV have undertaken joint field research on tiger and other wildlife trade in and through Lao PDR since 2014. In addition to joint confidential briefings to law enforcement, we have also released joint findings in 2015 with the release of a sanitised report, “Sin City” (https://eia-international.org/report/sin-city-illegal-wildlife-trade-in-laos-special-economic-zone).</p> <p>ENV’s Senior Technical Advisor and Field Operative will collaborate with EIA and WFFT on strategic planning, desk-based research, conducting joint field interviews, research and analysis, documentation, the production of analytical and campaign tools, including criminal network maps and information dissemination across the region. ENV will also be responsible for liaising with Vietnamese law enforcement. ENV’s capacity will be increased with the acquisition of intelligence management and analysis software with training provided by EIA, and the recruitment and training of an analyst who will manage the database and produce analytical outputs.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	British Embassy Vientiane
Website address:	www.gov.uk/government/world/laos
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	Letter of recommendation
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT)
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Website address:	www.wfft.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>WFFT have over 15 years' of experience researching and documenting the role of criminal operations engaged in tiger trade between Thailand and Lao PDR. In their letter of support for this project WFFT have detailed how their work puts them in an excellent position to be able to ground truth information through established networks and access to tiger "farms". They require resources to recruit a dedicated Field Operative, to develop a picture of the Thai end of the wildlife crime networks operating across Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China. WFFT's participation will be overseen by the Director who has extensive experience in the kind of field research required.</p> <p>They will lead on documenting how captive operations in Thailand are keeping, breeding and laundering illegally-acquired tigers for trade into Lao PDR. WFFT will collaborate with EIA and ENV over strategic planning, desk-based research, field interviews, research and analysis, documentation, the production of analytical and campaign tools, including criminal network maps, and information dissemination across the region. WFFT will also be responsible for liaising with Thai law enforcement, and as appropriate given the advantage of language and their existing network of contacts, they will also liaise with Lao PDR law enforcement agencies.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

10. Project staff

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Debbie Banks	Campaign Leader, Tigers Campaign (EIA)	30%	Yes
Charlotte Davies	Senior Crime Analyst (EIA)	25%	Yes
Shruti Suresh	Senior Wildlife Campaigner (EIA)	25%	Yes

Name must be kept anonymous for security reasons	Senior Field Operative (EIA)	40%	Yes
Chris Milnes	Visual Media Editor (EIA)	5%	Yes
Name must be kept anonymous for security reasons	Field Operative (EIA)	25%	Yes
Douglas Hendrie	Senior Technical Advisor (ENV)	20%	Yes
Edwin Wiek	Founder and Director (WFFT)	20%	Yes

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

1. Tiger	Some members of the criminal networks engaged in trade in Tiger in this region also trade in live Asiatic Black Bear, parts and products derived from Asiatic Black Bear, Helmeted Hornbill, Pangolin (Asian and African species), Rhino (Asian and African species) and ivory (Asian and African Elephant species).
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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)

Transnational criminal networks operating between Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and China are exploiting weak governance in Lao PDR to traffic and sell wild and captive bred tigers in and through the country. The project will address the organised criminality and corruption that is driving this trade, and the need for law and policy reform to end tiger “farming”.

The tiger is one of Asia’s most endangered big cats with under 4,000 remaining in the wild. Over half of them are in India. Poaching to supply demand for their body parts as a symbol of wealth and status in China and Vietnam is the primary threat to survival. Poaching in India has dramatically increased to levels not seen since 2001, with records of 49 tigers killed for trade in 2016 so far. Wild tigers are functionally extinct in Lao PDR and Vietnam, perilously close to extinction in China, and there are an estimated 189 in Thailand. In contrast, there are an estimated 7000+ tigers in captivity in these four countries, including in facilities that have been implicated in transnational wildlife trafficking. Parts from wild and captive sourced tigers are found in and through Lao PDR markets. Trade in “farmed” tigers perpetuates the desirability of tiger parts and undermines enforcement and demand reduction.

Wildlife crime in Lao PDR is linked to poverty as proceeds from the illegal tiger trade profit criminal syndicates undermining the rule of law, perpetuating the cycle of corruption and weak governance, and undermining development. This in turn limits the prospects of wild tiger population recovery and the accompanying livelihood potential around ecotourism. Improving the rule of law in Laos PDR against wildlife crime will also benefit actions against illegal logging which has a negative impact on livelihoods of forest-dependent rural communities.

13. Methodology

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

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

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

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

Project Design

The project has been designed through consultation with the project partners, other NGOs and media operating in the region, UNODC, the British and US Embassies in Lao PDR and USFWS.

The project builds upon joint research and analysis of tiger trade in Lao PDR carried out by EIA and ENV between 2014 and 2016. Nominal information on traders was shared with national law enforcement agencies and members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC); INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation (WCO), UNODC and CITES Secretariat. A sanitized version was published in the widely circulated “Sin City” report (<https://eia-international.org/report/sin-city-illegal-wildlife-trade-in-laos-special-economic-zone>) and film (<https://eia-international.org/media-resources/videos?id=122482029>). This helped secure a renewed commitment at CITES CoP17 by all Parties (except China), to end tiger farming and the recommendations of the 2016 CITES mission to Lao PDR.

The project builds upon work being carried out by WFFT to encourage the Thai authorities to investigate tiger facilities in Thailand, and in advising the Lao PDR government on tiger “farm” phase out plans. With additional resources, WFFT and ENV can expand efforts to document tiger trade from facilities in Thailand and Vietnam.

Lao PDR announced a major change of policy at the 68th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC68) committing to phase out tiger “farms”. This provides a time sensitive opportunity and leverage for change across the region. EIA and partners will maximise this opportunity and provide information to key stakeholders, particularly ICWC members, and to foreign government delegations that are members of the informal Sustainable Development Goal 15.7 Working Group, to catalyse action by Lao PDR government agencies.

Please also see 18b for information on relevant projects that have been taken into account.

Methodology

The project will consolidate a dataset on tiger crime incidents, case outcomes, criminals and the dynamics of the trade between the project countries; trafficking and concealment; trade hotspots; trafficking routes; consumers, and onward consignment. EIA and partners will profile and map problem areas, known criminals, and facilities suspected of being engaged in tiger trade and tiger farming.

This will be followed by field research principally in Lao PDR but also the other project countries, to verify information collected and better understand the trade. Findings will be analysed and partners will be consulted over the delivery of confidential briefings to law enforcement. EIA and the partners will liaise directly with national law enforcement in the project countries, relevant ICWC members, UK and US government agencies as appropriate.

Images of skins or carcasses offered for sale will be shared with agencies holding stripe-pattern profile databases to investigate the source of tigers. Government agencies will be encouraged to undertake to collaborate with specialists such as TRACE Wildlife Forensics, to collect DNA samples from confiscated specimens to likewise assist with determining origin.

These activities will facilitate targeted law enforcement and raise the alarm around leakage from tiger farms, as Lao PDR proceeds with phase out plans.

Following a review of the law enforcement response, including financial investigations, the partners will prepare sanitised briefings to raise awareness amongst governments, NGOs, and donors, and to advocate for time-bound country specific actions at CITES and UN organised crime and corruption treaty meetings.

This includes recommending amendments to laws to end tiger farming. Given the outcomes of CITES SC68 and CITES CoP17, foreign government, intergovernmental and donor engagement with the Lao PDR government through the SDG 15.7 Working Group, there is a window of opportunity to institutionalise the Lao PDR commitment and encourage donor support. Actions in Lao PDR combined with the outputs and activities of this project could bolster advocacy for the closure of tiger “farms” in Thailand and Vietnam.

Public communications materials will be produced to raise awareness of the crime and corruption associated with tiger trade and tiger “farms” and garner public support for legal and policy reform. Awareness raising work aimed at discouraging visitors from supporting facilities engaged in tiger farming will complement existing campaigns such as the successful World Animal Protection campaign that led TripAdvisor to end sales to places where animals were used for entertainment. Awareness raising materials will be circulated via tour operators and online travel forums, particularly targeting Chinese and Vietnamese visitors.

Project Management

EIA is experienced in managing multi-year statutory grants and is the recipient of a DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund Round Two Grant (IWT030) We will use a project /monitoring system that is being integrated into the EIAs strategic planning and review process to capture log frame information. Partners will take part in regular monitoring and evaluation meetings.

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 direct beneficiaries of the work will be the government agencies in Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam and China, responsible for law enforcement and criminal justice including police, Customs, financial intelligence and anti-corruption units, forest / national park agencies, prosecutors, and the judiciary. In addition, the foreign government, donor and NGO stakeholders seeking to combat organised wildlife crime including INTERPOL, WCO the CITES Secretariat, the UNODC's South East Asia and Pacific programmes on Wildlife and Forest Crime, and Anti-Money Laundering, the British and US Embassies and the EU Delegation (as key members of the SDG 15.7 Working Group in Lao PDR).

Information and intelligence generated by this project will provide the opportunities for intelligence-led investigation and prosecution of wildlife criminals not only for wildlife offences but also corruption and money laundering offences. The completion of full investigations and cooperation between agencies, as well as the prosecution of wildlife criminals will be how we intend to monitor the benefits to the direct beneficiaries.

Tiger and other illegal wildlife trade (IWT) has been taking place openly in Lao PDR which indicates that corruption is enabling the trade. Lao PDR was ranked 139th out of 167 countries worldwide in Transparency International's 2015 global index of corruption perceptions. Corruption is symbolic of the absence of rule of law and poor governance in Lao PDR, which has made it an ideal country for organised crime to flourish in. US government agencies have intimated that at a particular location in Lao PDR, wildlife crime is being perpetrated alongside narcotics trafficking, money laundering and possibly trafficking in women. By tackling corruption, including that associated with wildlife crime, and facilitating enforcement at the local, regional and national levels the project will lead to better environmental governance in Lao PDR. Better governance and reduced corruption are key enabling conditions for the success of community focused interventions, including initiatives to generate local financial benefits from living with wildlife. While the wild tiger population in Lao PDR is currently functionally extinct, *in situ* conservation and policy reform to end the farming and commodification of tigers could help to create an environment for the successful translocation of wild tigers from other range states. The recovery of breeding populations of wild tigers would provide local communities with opportunities to pursue sustainable livelihoods related to tiger tourism.

The project will indirectly support sustainable development and poverty alleviation by contributing to Goal 15.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which recognises the need to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. Given that the wild tiger population is virtually extinct in Lao PDR and neighbouring countries, wild tigers are poached from range countries of India and Nepal to cater for consumer demand for the real authentic article, with consumers from China and Vietnam travelling to Lao PDR and other markets to purchase tiger products. This demand has driven an increase in poaching in India and Nepal in 2016.

As a keystone megafauna species, the tiger is essential for well-functioning ecosystems. The poaching of tigers has a direct impact on the poor and vulnerable forest communities that are dependent on those ecosystem services. With ecotourism the fastest growing subsector of tourism in developing countries, poaching of tigers also risks loss of livelihood. A government study estimates that just six of India's high profile tiger reserves generate USD\$852m / year in ecosystem services. One particular tiger reserve, in one year, is estimated to have generated USD\$103m for the local and national economy from tiger tourism.

It is envisaged that stronger action against wildlife crime in Lao PDR will also improve enforcement against illegal logging, as the same agencies are involved. This will benefit rural communities in Lao PDR whose livelihoods are directly impacted by forest crime.

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)

EIA and our partners are committed to ensuring equality is promoted through our work and will take gender equality into account throughout the project.

By addressing the criminality and corruption around organised wildlife crime, the project will contribute to good governance, in turn contributing to wider goals towards improved law enforcement, criminal justice, and the reduction of inequality.

EIA and ENV's research in Lao PDR to date indicates that both men and women are involved in the criminal syndicates in Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR and China, and at the retail end of the trade chain in Lao PDR, China and Vietnam. EIA advocates for intelligence-led enforcement to target the major criminals controlling wildlife crime between Lao PDR and neighbouring countries regardless of their gender.

Dismantling criminal networks would particularly benefit women and girls who are being trafficked into prostitution in areas in the region that are hotspots for tiger and other wildlife crime like the Lao PDR Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone.

Since the project is not working at the community level and is aimed indirectly at promoting equality through good governance and improved rule of law we are not collecting data related to gender but will report back on any unexpected benefits that may arise related to gender equality from the project.

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)

Corruption and lack of enforcement against the regional criminal networks operating in and through Lao PDR have turned the country into a flourishing market, source and transit point for trade in tiger parts and products, sourced from both wild and captive tigers. This is a major driving force behind the continued decline of wild tigers in South East Asia and as far afield as South Asia. The unregulated breeding of tigers for domestic and international trade in their parts and derivatives further perpetuates the market and stimulates demand.

Strengthened regional law enforcement in the Greater Mekong sub-region and neighbouring Chinese Provinces will help to eradicate the market for tiger parts and products, contribute to the long-term recovery of wild tiger populations across South and South East Asia, and to the Global Tiger Initiative goal of doubling wild tiger populations by 2022.

The project will also capitalise on the momentum generated by the CITES mission, the CITES CoP17 outcomes and the political engagement by the SDG 15.7 Working Group, to institutionalise stated commitments to phase out tiger farms in Lao PDR. This will set a precedent for neighbouring countries Vietnam and Thailand to phase out tiger farms.

17. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

The proposed project is to run over two years allowing sufficient time to research, document, analyse and disseminate independent information to inform and guide the law enforcement community in their operations, as well informing the wider conservation community.

The project period is sufficient time for the law enforcement community to react appropriately, in Lao PDR, Vietnam, China, and Thailand and under the umbrella of relevant ICCWC members. The information provided to the authorities will have value beyond the duration of the project. The process for prosecutions and financial sanctions may take longer than the project period.

In the final six months of the project, the partners will consult and determine if there is a role for the collective to extend the project.

The CITES mission and Asian big cat specific review processes provide a long-term mechanism for international scrutiny of progress in Lao PDR, while existing and future donors will have a solid baseline of information with which to evaluate progress and target future giving to the relevant government agencies.

18. Funding

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

(Max 200 words):

It is a development of existing work. EIA received a grant for “Combatting Wildlife Crime to Secure the Future of Elephants, Tigers and other Asian Big Cats” (Year 3 of 3) from the Rufford Foundation for EIA’s core Tiger and Elephant Campaigns, and from Save Wild Tigers that funded research, field investigations and campaign work on the illegal tiger trade and tiger farming since 2014. EIA also received funding from a legacy in 2016 that has enabled us to sustain some activity on this strand of our work.

Depending on year-to-year funding can result in disruption to the flow of work between desk-based and field research, analysis, production of analytical and campaign outputs and advocacy. The security of significant multi-year income and the provision of funds to our partners would enhance work completed to date. Funding for partners to recruit dedicated personnel, software and equipment would enhance their capacity to secure sustained income beyond the duration of the project. This is capacity that we have sought for our partners for several years.

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

Yes

EIA is aware that other international NGOs such as the Freeland Foundation, the Wildlife Conservation Society, Wildlife Justice Commission, WWF, TRAFFIC, as well as the UNODC and other members of the SDG 15.7 Working Group are seeking to improve wildlife law enforcement across the Greater Mekong sub-region. The EIA, ENV, WFFT partnership will have a special emphasis on regional tiger trade and tiger “farming”, and through EIA’s working relationship with all these organisations we can ensure good cooperation and avoid duplication of effort.

EIA has also taken in to account the following projects in the development of this project, including two funded by the Defra IWT Challenge Fund.

--Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) “Leveraging Action to Disrupt Networks in Lao PDR” (Round Two project). The project proposed by EIA would complement the work by WCS as it would provide independent information primarily on the regional criminal networks involved in tiger trade and farming.

--WCS “Cutting Out the Middleman: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in Vietnam” (Round One project). EIA’s partner ENV is a national NGO at the forefront of investigating tiger trade and tiger farming in Vietnam, and by Vietnamese nationals in Lao PDR. This includes working with national and provincial law enforcement. The project proposed by EIA would complement the objectives of this WCS project.

- EC Funded Project:

UNODC-CITES Asia Wildlife Enforcement and Demand Management Project. 2016-2020. The project proposed by EIA will complement this project by providing independent information on the regional criminal networks associated with tiger trade and farming, and other species of concern where multi-species traders are identified. This information will offer insights useful to the UNODC and CITES in the preparation of their capacity building materials.

EIA's role has been recognised by good relations between EIA and the personnel of these organisations working in the region. Further, the area of work where EIA has been identified by tiger conservation peers as being critical, since no one else is doing it, is investigating tiger trade and tiger farming, particularly in China and among Chinese networks operating regionally.

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

No

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

Funding and budget

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

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

Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

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

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

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

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

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

Confirmed:

Rufford Foundation grant for “Independent Monitoring of Commitments Enshrined in the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade” and the grant for “Combatting wildlife crime to secure the future of elephants, tigers and other Asian big cats” projects £over two years (2017/2018 and 2018/2019)

Anonymous donor £ (over the 2017/2018 year)

Anthony Rae Foundation Grant for “Campaigns Tackling Resource Exploitation by China” project £over two years (2017/2018 and 2018/2019)

Adessium Foundation grant for “Expanding EIA’s Capabilities to Tackle Wildlife Crime” £ (2018/2019)

Total confirmed: £

19b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

19c) Justification

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

(max 150 words)

20. Capital items

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

(max 150 words)

The project will purchase a drone which will remain with WFFT once the project ends.

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)

This application is based on decades of collective experience researching and documenting tiger and other illegal wildlife trade,

The partner organisations are small, local and effective, with experience of collating, analysing and rapidly disseminating information, tailored to different audiences. ENV and WFFT have good working relations with national law enforcement and international stakeholders in Vietnam, and in Thailand and Lao PDR respectively.

Independent information is vital in determining progress with implementation of CITES resolutions and decisions, the London Declaration on IWT and the Global Tiger Recovery Program. This project will provide information for multiple purposes and audiences, with law enforcement the priority audience.

Communication with key stakeholders in Lao PDR in the lead up to and following release of the “Sin City” report supports the approach outlined in this project and the value of releasing independent information; global media coverage raised the profile of Lao PDR’s role in wildlife crime including trafficking between Africa and Asia, alerted concerned law enforcement officials in the USA and Thailand to the activities of a particular company, and galvanised donor coordination and support for capacity building projects in Lao PDR.

There is great value in funding this project particularly at this critical period; with momentum in Lao PDR over the revised policy on tiger farms, and international scrutiny on tiger farms in the region as part of the CITES review process adopted at CoP17. This process will be reviewing information on tiger farms in 2017 and 2018, concluding at the CITES CoP18 in 2019.

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)

EIA has over two decades of experience of operating in the four project countries, and in relation to this project has identified risks to human rights associated with abuse of authority, lack of transparency and corruption.

EIA has robust health and safety and risk assessment procedures in place to mitigate these risks, both to project personnel and persons of interest identified through the proposed research. In terms of field investigations this includes identifying hazards and mitigating measures, pre-trip checklists and insurance. The project benefits from consultation with the project partners who have significant local experience and knowledge.

EIA adheres to the UK Data Protection Act, in relation to collection, use and retention of information about persons of interest, including collection of information using covert methods. The latter is used where this is justified in the public interest and as a means of upholding the credibility of our findings.

EIA respects and aims to safeguard the rights of individuals and other entities who may be the subject of confidential briefings and publications. EIA will share sensitive information related to detected criminal activity with relevant governmental agencies in a confidential manner to aid law enforcement, except in cases where suspects could be liable to the death penalty or other risks such as unlawful detention. Information in reports for public release will be limited to that which is necessary, relevant, fair and proportionate to the public interest in raising awareness about illegal trade in wildlife species, and will be reviewed by libel lawyers.

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)

Confidential briefings, containing nominal criminal information, will be provided discretely and directly to law enforcement agencies, specialised anti-money laundering and anti-corruption units, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, the CITES Secretariat, relevant UK and US government officials.

Sanitised and engaging communication media and public outputs from the project will be made available on EIA's website and, where appropriate, on the websites of the project partners. This will include interactive maps, reports, films and infographics.

Technical documents will be tailored to particular audiences and proactively circulated among stakeholders, for example, CITES Management Authorities and relevant CITES Working Groups, the member states of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), members of the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), IUCN Cat Specialist Group, Global Tiger Forum, the Smithsonian Institute's WildTigers listserve, Asian Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, Financial Action Task Force Asia-Pacific Group, relevant national financial institutions in the region, and the participants to follow-up meetings of the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade. As much as funds allow, outputs will be shared during face to face meetings and at national and international gatherings and support from the IWT Challenge Fund will be acknowledged.

Information from desk-based and field research will be securely held in EIA's database, which also has various analytical tools, including a network mapping function. EIA operates under the UK Data Protection Act regulations as appropriate.

24. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) The disruption of organised wildlife crime networks and the reduction of corruption as an impediment to the recovery of wild tiger populations, effective governance and sustainable development in Lao PDR.			

<p>Outcome: (Max 50 words) Increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies in all project countries (Lao PDR, China, Vietnam, Thailand) involving increased use of specialised investigation techniques leads to seizures, arrests and prosecutions against wildlife criminals operating in and through Lao PDR.</p>	<p>0.1 By June 2019, information generated by the project partners prompts an increase in prosecution of major criminals and businesses involved in wild and captive tiger trade in and through Lao PDR and their associates in the other project countries (Vietnam, Thailand, China) from zero prosecutions of major criminals in project countries (between 2010 and 2016) to 5 arrests leading to prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2 By June 2019, engagement with relevant agencies in the project countries leads to increased application of ancillary laws, including anti-corruption and anti-money laundering legislation, against major criminals engaged in tiger crime from one case in one project country (Thailand in 2014) to 3 cases in the project countries (including Lao PDR, Vietnam, Thailand and China).</p> <p>0.3 By June 2019, law and policy changes lead to a 20% decline in the population of captive tigers in the region that are bred for trade in their parts and products from a baseline of estimated 2,329 in Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam in 2016 to 1,865 tigers.</p>	<p>For all indicators 0.1 to 0.3:</p> <p>Video stills and notes from field research by project partners</p> <p>Reports from INTERPOL Project Predator</p> <p>Reports to CITES Secretariat (as per Resolutions, Decisions & Article XIII requirements)</p> <p>Court case records where available.</p> <p>Correspondence between project partners and law enforcement personnel in police, customs, forest agencies, anti-corruption and financial investigation units and members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) (INTERPOL, WCO, CITES Secretariat, UNODC)</p> <p>Reports and correspondence with other stakeholders in the region such as other relevant NGOs, the SDG 15.7 Working Group in Lao PDR and foreign government delegations</p>	<p>Multiple initiatives to strengthen wildlife law enforcement capacity in Lao PDR are successful.</p> <p>Governments in the region remain committed to ending illegal trade in tigers, their parts and products.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies have the political support to take enable them to take action, including ensuring businesses comply with revised laws and regulations regarding keeping and breeding of tigers.</p>
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Independent information, analysis and regional criminal network maps using intelligence analysis software are shared with the law enforcement community, including specialist investigation agencies, prosecutors and with key international stakeholders, enabling improved collation, analysis and sharing of information on regional tiger crime networks, to secure prosecutions and recover assets.</p>	<p>1.1 By June 2019, an increase in the number of regional tiger crime networks that will be mapped by project partners from a baseline of 2 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, an increase in the number of tiger crime networks that will come under investigation by financial investigation units and anti-corruption units in the project countries from a baseline of 1 in 2016 to a target of 4.</p> <p>1.3 By June 2019 an increase in the number of tiger crime cases involving transnational networks where prosecutors and the judiciary in the project countries treat wildlife crime as a serious crime facilitating mutual legal assistance under the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and supporting the imposition of deterrent sentencing, including the recovery of proceeds of crime. Baseline to be established in project first quarter following consolidation and analysis of incidents and case files by partners. Target to be determined accordingly.</p>	<p>For all indicators 1.1 to 1.3:</p> <p>Government reports to CITES</p> <p>INTERPOL Project Predator reports</p> <p>Court records</p> <p>Project partner correspondence with law enforcement (police, customs, forest, border), financial investigation units, anti-corruption units, ICCWC members</p> <p>Video, stills and notes from field research by project partners</p> <p>Reports and correspondence with other stakeholders in the region such as other relevant NGOs and foreign government delegations, including the SDG 15.7 Working Group in Lao PDR</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>As implementation rests with government agencies assumes that governments are genuinely committed to ending illegal wildlife trade and will respond appropriately to the independent research findings from the project.</p> <p>Assumes the influence to date of foreign government and IGO delegations and donors continues and is strengthened</p>
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<p>2. Advocacy leads to changes in national laws and regulations in Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, governing captive tiger facilities, disposal of specimens, methods of auditing and monitoring captive specimens, facilitating law enforcement investigations and prosecutions.</p>	<p>2.1 By June 2019, increase in number of countries preparing amendments to national laws and regulations to restrict the keeping and breeding of tigers from a baseline of 0 in 2016 to a target of 3.</p> <p>2.2 By June 2019, the number of project countries declaring the volume of stockpiles of tiger parts and products, consolidating and destroying them, increases from 0 in 2016 to 3.</p> <p>2.3 By June 2019, the number of DNA and/or stripe pattern profiles databases in the project countries that are operational and used for law enforcement increases from a baseline of 2 fledgling databases in 2016 to a target of 3 fully functional databases</p> <p>2.4 By June 2019, there is an increase in the number of occasions where stripe pattern profiles of tigers seized in the project countries are cross-referenced against databases of wild and captive tigers across all tiger range countries, for law enforcement purposes, from a baseline of 1 reported analysis in 2015, to 10.</p>	<p>For 2.1 Government announcements, and amendments tabled for consideration in Parliament / Assembly</p> <p>For all indicators 2.1 to 2.6:</p> <p>Government reports to CITES</p> <p>INTERPOL Project Predator reports, Strategic Review</p> <p>Local NGO and media reports</p> <p>Correspondence with law enforcement agencies and forensic specialists</p>	<p>Assumes the influence to date of foreign government delegations and donors continues and is strengthened</p> <p>Assumes existing affordable technology behind DNA and stripe pattern profiling databases will be shared.</p>
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<p>3. Compelling campaign materials raise global political, public and NGO awareness of criminality and corruption associated with the trade in wild and captive source tigers, thereby mobilising support from a wide range of stakeholders for law and policy reform to phase out tiger farms and strengthen enforcement.</p>	<p>3.1 By June 2019, an increase in global media posts quoting officials linking tiger crime to serious organised crime and corruption from a baseline of an average of 5 officials quoted per year in 2010-2016, to 15.</p> <p>3.2 By June 2019, an increase in NGO public appeals such as sign-ons and campaign alerts, and demand reduction campaigns that call for an end to tiger farming and trade in captive bred tiger parts from 5 public appeals and 1 demand reduction campaign in 2016 to 10 and 4 respectively.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in tour operator and travel forums that discourage tourists from visiting facilities where tigers are suspected to end up in trade for parts and products in 2018 and 2019 from one major targeted campaign in 2016 to 3 by June 2019, including in all relevant languages</p>	<p>Mainstream and social media reports and forums</p>	

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

- 1.1 Collation (desk-based and field), and analysis of existing tiger crime incidents, trade observations, profiling of individuals and companies, captive tiger facilities, role of corruption and status of any court cases across the project countries.
- 1.2 Undertake field research principally in Lao PDR, but as necessary in the other project countries, to document tiger crime incidents, captive tiger facilities, and associated criminal networks operating across the region.
- 1.3 Prepare tactical and strategic analytic products, problem and subject profiles, typologies, transnational criminal network maps for national law enforcement agencies, ICCWC members, specialist investigators and prosecutors, where appropriate containing nominal information.
- 1.4 Disseminate findings long-distance and during one-to-one meetings, with national law enforcement personnel, financial investigation and anti-corruption units, ICCWC members and key members of the SDG 15.7 Working Group.
- 1.5 Produce sanitised technical briefings profiling trade hubs and facilities complicit in illegal trade, trafficking routes and modus operandi, and disseminate to government, officials, donors and NGOs in the lead up to and during meetings of INTERPOL, the CITES Standing Committee, the 18th Conference of the Parties to CITES, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), the Asia Development Bank (ADB), and Illegal Wildlife Trade conferences.
- 2.1 Analyse legal frameworks governing tigers in captivity in Thailand (already completed for Lao PDR, Vietnam and China).
- 2.2 Prepare briefing documents to propose amendments to legislation regarding the regulation and monitoring of the keeping/breeding of tigers in captive facilities and the disposal of specimens in the interests of preventing illegal trade in captive-sourced specimens.
- 2.3 Liaise with the legislature, foreign government delegations, donors, local NGOs, private sector / industry and media to encourage adoption of proposed amendments
- 2.4 Collate and analyse information on facilities that keep or breed tigers, and/or launder illegally-acquired tigers.
- 2.5 Undertake field research to document illegal activity at captive tiger facilities in Thailand, Lao PDR, China and Vietnam and produce technical briefings as per Activities 1.3 and 1.5
- 2.6 Liaise with forensic specialists and donors to promote the completion and application of DNA and stripe pattern profile databases for registered captive tigers.
- 3.1 Prepare multi-lingual infographics, films and photo-stories for public distribution to share findings from field research and analysis.
- 3.2 Release profiles of captive facilities engaged in illegal trade in tiger parts and products, and circulate online, including on travel forums to target visiting public
- 3.3 Update existing publicly available interactive map on location and size of tiger farms in Asia including additional information and images as appropriate.

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 24	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3
		Q1 June 2017	Q2 July- Sept 2017	Q3 Oct- Dec 2017	Q4 Jan- March 2018	Q1 April- June 2018	Q2 July- Sept 2018	Q3 Oct- Dec 2018	Q4 Jan- March 2019	Q1 (April- May 2019)
Output 1										
1.1	24									
1.2	18									
1.3	21									
1.4	21									
1.5	21									
Output 2										
2.1	1									
2.2	6									
2.3	18									
2.4	24									
2.5	21									
2.6	24									
Output 3										
3.1	21									
3.2	18									
3.3	24									

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)

At the beginning of the project, EIA will hold an internal project launch meeting for the core project staff, and Campaigns Director, Head of Fundraising, Head of Finance and Head of Communications, to ensure all systems are in place to manage the grant.

Following this, EIA will coordinate a meeting with project partners to set the work plan and discuss the monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes. EIA has been working with WildTeam which helps organisations increase their conservation impact by developing an M & E framework and project management system. This will help to ensure project activities remain on course and to measure progress based upon the Outcome and Output indicators in the logframe.

EIA will also hold online quarterly planning meetings to ensure activities are taking place on schedule and that information on the Outcome and Output indicators is being collected and shared and a quarterly financial review is undertaken. The outcome of these quarterly reviews will be communicated to the Campaigns Director of EIA who will make recommendations on any alterations that might be needed to ensure the success of the project. In the final quarter of both years, the project partners will meet face-to-face for evaluation and in the second year this will include assessment of the need to extend the project.

EIA will keep a file of trip reports, intelligence products for law enforcement personnel, advocacy and communications materials, as well as managing a framework to capture source information used to verify Output and Outcome indicators.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
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Number of days planned for M&E	12 days meeting face to face (EIA internal staff project launch meeting in UK, EIA and partner project launch meeting and 2 final quarter evaluation meetings in project countries); 6 days quarterly online meetings (EIA and partner staff); 48 days staff time to collate indicators (2 days per month)
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	% of Defra budget

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 Directors of Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited

I apply for a grant of £302,193 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)	MARY RICE
Position in the organisation	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Signed

Date:

12/12/2016

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