

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>

Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader

Applicant Organisation Name:	Stop Ivory (SI)
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	John Stephenson
Email:	
Phone:	

Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 324	Title (max 10 words): Developing Investigation and Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants
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Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st June 2017	End date: 31 st March 2020	Duration: 3 years (32 months)	
2017/18 £69, 690	2018/19 £136,510	2019/20 £120,810	Total request £327, 010
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost			%

Summary of Project

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

Deliver priority actions in Angola's National Ivory Action Plan and National Elephant Action Plan.

Aims:

- Strengthen criminal justice system for wildlife crime.
- Investigate, analyse and reduce domestic and trans-boundary ivory trade.

Activities:

- Review wildlife crime sentencing, legislation; train law enforcers; implement wildlife crime database.
- Survey ivory markets and borders; investigate ivory trade networks; develop recommendations for market closure, long-term enforcement.

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)

Elephant poaching and ivory trafficking is reduced in Angola by increasing the capacity of law enforcement agencies, leading to an increase in successful prosecutions; and by implementation of recommendations to combat domestic and trans-boundary ivory trade..

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 Conference Declaration: I, I VIII, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV
 Kasane Statement: 4, 5, 9

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: Angola	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	2013
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes Government No University No Other (explain)

<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>Stop Ivory is funded through grants from government agencies such as Defra, multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, partner NGOs such as Conservation International, foundations such as the Tusk Trust and private individuals.</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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

<p>Contract/ Project 1 Title</p>	<p>Providing support for implementing the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI). Funded by Defra.</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	
<p>Duration</p>	<p>2 years</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>Sole implementing organisation, working in partnership with African governments and NGOs.</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>Aims: to achieve significant progress towards gaining the commitment to, and implementation of, the EPI aims across African Elephant range States.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>1. Institutionalising the EPI. 12 African states joined the EPI and 24 NGOs pledged support for the EPI aims.</p> <p>2. Supporting the implementation of the EPI actions relating to ivory. EPI countries were supported to draft the resolution on closing domestic ivory markets, which was submitted to CITES 17th COP. Guidance for closing domestic ivory markets was developed and shared with EPI members. National ivory inventories were carried out in 10</p>

	<p>countries and ivory disposal events were supported in 4 countries.</p> <p>3. Developing National Elephant Action Plans (NEAPs). Guidelines on developing NEAPs were written and disseminated and NEAPs were developed in 6 EPI member countries.</p> <p>4. Funding the Implementation of the NEAPs. The Stop Ivory NEAP disbursement mechanism was developed with advice from Ernest and Young and Mishcon de Reya including Terms of Reference Guidelines and forms for the Technical Review board. Stop Ivory commissioned a review of the international funding mechanisms for the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and organised an EPI Implementation meeting in Gabon in June 2016 to review the major challenges that have prevented implementation of the AEAP.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Alexander Rhodes,

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Contract 7172687 ‘Program Development to Address Elephant and other Wildlife Poaching and Illegal Tracking in Sub-Saharan Africa. Funded by the World Bank.
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	10/09/14 – 31/03/15
Role of organisation in project	Sole implementing organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Objective: Organise two or three high level events to garner more support and feedback from client countries; Conduct research from which to draft technical guidance and recommendations to address the problems of elephant poaching and the illicit trade in ivory; Design an overall program for client countries to adopt.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>1. Desk top review identified the key priorities of governments to combat</p>

	<p>elephant poaching and ivory trafficking.</p> <p>2. High-level event in New York in September 2014 assembled heads of state and donors to agree on committing funding to the EPI, agree a timeline and actions for funding through the GEF and other donors and a strategy to invite new members to the EPI.</p> <p>3. Technical meeting at the IUCN World Parks Congress on the EPI for government stakeholders to discuss national and regional components of the EPI and present the tool kits of the EPI including the process for developing National Elephant Action Plans.</p> <p>4. Report delivered to the World Bank on priority investments needed for elephant protection work, priority investments for regional wildlife protection activities, monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Alexander Rhodes,

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Support for Stop Ivory's secretariat role in delivering the EPI. (Gift from a private US donor).
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	01/05/15 – 01/11/16
Role of organisation in project	Sole implementing organization
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Objective: Support delivery of EPI</p> <p>Outcomes: National inventories of ivory stockpiles; development of National Elephant Action Plans; expanding the membership of the EPI; organising EPI Implementation Board meetings; conduct research on demand reduction; support EPI members for drafting resolutions at the CITES CoP 17 to further the aims of the EPI.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Alexander Rhodes,

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:	Stop Ivory (SI)
Website address:	www.stopivory.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>Stop Ivory is the co-Secretariat of the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) with Conservation International. The EPI supports its 15 African state members to deliver the EPI commitments including conducting inventories of ivory stockpiles, development of National Elephant Action Plans (NEAPs) and delivering priority actions under the NEAPs.</p> <p>Stop Ivory will be responsible for overall project management and reporting; financial management and reporting; provision of technical and legal advice.</p> <p>Stop Ivory will work closely with INBAC, Kissama Foundation and the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) to plan and monitor all activities and ensure the outcomes and lessons learnt are shared across a wide network of stakeholders including all members of the EPI, elephant range states, development experts and conservation and development NGOs.</p> <p>Stop Ivory staff will regularly hold Skype calls with all partners to plan activities and monitor progress and will visit Angola at least twice annually to plan activities and monitor progress against targets.</p>

Partner Name:	National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), Ministry of Environment, Angola.
Website address:	https://www.facebook.com/pg/inbac2011/about/?ref=page_internal

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>INBAC is the competent authority in Angola for wildlife management. In 2016, with the support of Stop Ivory, INBAC developed the Angola National Elephant Action Plan. Stop Ivory partnered with INBAC and the Ministry of Environment to inventory Angola's ivory in 2016.</p> <p>INBAC have been involved in all stages of this application and have inputted into and agreed the project design through face-to-face meetings, Skype calls and emails. The activities are drawn from the Government-identified priorities in the National Elephant Action Plan and National Ivory Action Plan. The Ministry of the Environment is fully supportive of this project.</p> <p>INBAC will be responsible for in-country implementation and project management, including logistics and in-country partnerships and will liaise regularly with Stop Ivory and Kissama through Skype, emails and face-to-face meetings during visits by Stop Ivory staff.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organization?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Kissama Foundation</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.kissama.org (in development)</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/fundacao.kissama/</p> <p>See this Mongabay article for information on Kissama's wildlife protection work: https://news.mongabay.com/2014/07/rebuilding-kissama-war-torn-angolas-only-national-park-affected-by-deforestation-but-refaunation-gives-hope/</p>
<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Kissama is an Angolan NGO established in 1996, which focuses on wildlife and habitat protection, notably in the rebuilding and re-stocking of Kissama National Park. Kissama are the implementing agency for the giant sable</p>

	<p>antelope conservation project and for the development of learning support materials for environmental education activities.</p> <p>Kissama has been involved throughout this application process and have inputted into and agreed on the project design through face-to-face meetings and email communication. Kissama is already working with INBAC and Stop Ivory through the NEAP process and will provide technical consultancy and operational support to this project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>https://eia-international.org/about-eia</p>
<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) is an international NGO established in 1984 to expose and combat environmental crime. One of EIA's main areas of work is documenting the illegal trade in elephant ivory, an endeavour it has engaged in since the late 1980s.</p> <p>EIA has over 30 years of experience investigating the ivory trade, with a focus on East/Southern Africa and its links to end-markets in southeast Asia. During this time, EIA has built up unrivalled knowledge of ivory-smuggling routes, methods, channels and the identities of key networks and culprits. Throughout its operations, EIA has assisted law-enforcement agencies in their investigations through the provision of actionable intelligence and the production of tailored training materials.</p> <p>EIA was awarded a grant from IWT round 2 'Combating illegal ivory trade: training film to aid enforcement officers'.</p>

	EIA will develop the methodology for and deliver the assessment of the domestic and trans boundary ivory trade, investigate criminal networks trading in ivory and provide recommendations to combat ivory trafficking in Angola. EIA will be in regular contact through email and face-to-face meetings with Stop Ivory and will visit Angola to deliver the ivory trade assessment component of this project.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes Comments if No:

Partner Name:	Save the Elephants (STE)
Website address:	www.savetheelephants.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>Save the Elephants (STE) is an internationally renowned elephant conservation charity and a close partner of Stop Ivory. STE works to secure a future for elephants through identifying and supporting effective global partners to stop poaching, thwart traffickers and end demand for ivory. Leaders in elephant science, STE provides cutting-edge scientific insights into elephant behavior, intelligence, and long-distance movement and applies them to the long-term challenges of elephant conservation. STE co-manages the Elephant Crisis Fund, which has provided \$8 million in funding to projects in 26 countries.</p> <p>STE will provide expert technical advice to support the law enforcement components of the project and will lead on the review of the capacity and training needs of the Environmental Crime Unit.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes Comments if No:

Partner Name:	Conservation International (CI)
Website address:	www.conservation.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>Conservation International (CI) has worked in sub-Saharan Africa since 1990. Across the region, CI is engaging African leaders, empowering local communities and helping to evaluate the true value of the region's natural resources. CI works with communities, governments and partners at all levels to secure and protect habitat; support enforcement, regulation and policy efforts; and educate consumers on the illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>CI's Nairobi office will provide expert technical advice on all activities and particularly on the alternative livelihoods programme. CI, as joint secretariat of the EPI with Stop Ivory, will also contribute co-funding and in-kind support.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes Comments if No:

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?
John Stephenson	Project Leader, Stop Ivory	5%	Yes
Abias Huongo	Project lead in Angola (INBAC)	5%	Yes
Vlady Russo and Kissama staff	Advise on enforcement activities.	10%	Yes
EIA senior staff	Develop methodology for and deliver domestic and transboundary ivory trade assessment.	10%	Yes
Donnamarie	Project manager for Stop Ivory.	25%	Yes

O'Connell			
Jasmine Williams	Project administrator	4%	Yes
Keith Roberts	Technical advisor, CI	5%	Yes

Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

1. Elephants	2. Strengthened law enforcement capacity will also benefit other species illegally traded and poached in Angola including lion, pangolin, marine turtle species, chimpanzee and other primate species.
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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)

This project will address:

- a) Angola's severe elephant poaching crisis.
- b) the weak criminal justice system pathway for illegal wildlife trade in Angola, the lack of capacity within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and the lack of successful prosecutions.
- c) the large-scale domestic ivory trade and trans-boundary trafficking of ivory through Angola.

Angola's main elephant population in Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), described as the last stronghold for 60% of African elephants, is being poached at 10%/yr. Angola could support the largest remaining African elephant range; protecting its elephants is of crucial international importance.

Angola is a major ivory trafficking hub and arguably the largest such market in Africa; identified as "of importance to watch" by the Elephant Trade Information System which identified commercial scale exports of raw and worked ivory in 2016. Angola joined the Elephant Protection Initiative in April 2016 and since June 2016 is implementing measures to close its domestic ivory market.

Methodology

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

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

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question. (**Max 750 words** - this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

This project implements Angola's **National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP)** and **National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP)**, critical to Angola's **Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI)** commitments. It follows the **national ivory inventory, Great Elephant Census**, and establishment of a **National Commission for the Management of Environmental Crimes**, and the **Environmental Crimes Unit**, Ministry of Environment (MofE).

Since June 2016, the Environment Ministry has taken actions to **close Angola's domestic ivory trade**, Africa's largest (2014 Benfica market survey in Luanda, >10,000 ivory pieces concurrently on sale¹).

Angola suffers high poverty levels², low institutional and technical capacity, high levels of corruption,³ deficient data on elephant populations, and weak law enforcement. This project will reduce poaching and ivory trafficking to promote a sustainable elephant population in one of Africa's last strongholds for elephants. SI and the MofE's partnership will develop sustainable solutions for Angola, and will model a proof of concept for the implementation of NEAPs in countries with strong political will that can be replicated elsewhere.

Institutional and technical support provided to INBAC:

1) Strengthen the criminal justice system for wildlife crime

- a) Review penalties and application in wildlife crime.

- b) Develop a best-practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and judiciary.
- c) Deliver two skills-based training courses to prosecutors and judiciary.
- d) Implement a National Wildlife Crime Recording Database.
- e) Review capacity and needs of the Environmental Crime Unit.

2) Investigate, analyse and take action to reduce domestic and trans-boundary ivory trade

- a) Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade.
- b) Luanda scoping visit:
 - Assessment of informal markets which will include photographic and video footage; interviewing traders, law enforcement officials and INBAC staff as appropriate.
 - Investigate ivory trade routes in and out of Angola through visit(s) and interviews; determine key personnel/networks/locations for further investigation. Produce a definitive assessment of criminal networks trading in ivory in Angola (and potentially neighbouring countries) including recommendations for preventative and law enforcement interventions.
- c) Share investigation outcomes with national, regional and international governments and agencies (including ETIS, MIKE and Interpol as appropriate) to improve understanding of trade flows.
- d) Recommendations for effective enforcement will guide the development of the training courses and the work of the Environmental Crime Unit.
- e) Monitoring the ivory trade during the project will facilitate adaptive management and measurement of project outcomes.

Roles and Responsibilities

We and our partners will use the project implementation plan and log frame and share project documents through an online folder. SI will be in regular contact with each partner through face-to-face meetings in Angola, Skype and email and multi-partner Skype calls. SI/INBAC will work with local lawyers to deliver the legislation review and handbook and will draw on SI's excellent network of law enforcement experts to deliver the training. INBAC will manage implementation of activities and logistics in collaboration with Kissama Foundation. EIA will take advice from INBAC and deliver the ivory trade assessment activities. STE will work with INBAC to assess the ECU. SI is working with Wildlife Conservation Society to roll out a national wildlife crime-recording database in several countries, which will be adapted for Angola.

¹ Findings on the flourishing ivory trade in Angola's capital, Luanda, TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 26

No. 2 2014

² 149th of 184 countries on the Human Development Index, UNDP, 2015.

³ Angola was listed 163rd of 167 countries, Transparency International, 2015

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)

This project will benefit: INBAC, Kissama Foundation; prosecutors and the judiciary.

INBAC and Kissama Foundation staff will benefit from the institutional capacity building and personal development opportunities delivered throughout this project. A similar project in Malawi significantly increased the Wildlife Department's capacity to deliver IWT programmes and helped to leverage funding for additional projects. Key government staff involved in the Malawi programme have since chaired the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime and have become the experts within their agencies on IWT.

Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary

Training provided through this project will directly upskill at least 50 officials drawn from the prosecutors office and the judiciary. This will develop both personal and institutional capacity, improving the individuals' ability to carry out their professional duties and developing recommendations to embed policies and practices within the institutions leading to institutional level change. Indirectly the project will benefit all prosecutors and judicial staff through cascade awareness raising and the sharing of tools through the course participants.

We will ensure that where appropriate activities in this project are well publicised nationally and internationally. Media outlets and their readers and viewers will

therefore also be beneficiaries of the project, along with all interested parties through our Open Access commitments.

¹ Findings on the flourishing ivory trade in Angola's capital, Luanda, TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 26 No. 2 2014

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)

This project has been designed in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the International Development (Gender Equality) Act. The INBAC and SI teams designing and implementing the project are gender balanced.

We recognize the need to ensure gender equity and gender equality throughout this project. All capacity building initiatives with the prosecutors and judiciary will request as equal a gender representation on training as possible; this may be difficult to achieve as in many countries these professions remain male-dominated.

The female Minister of Environment and the female Secretary of State will represent the project at its launch and through the official opening ceremonies for training courses.

Monitoring data on training course evaluations, will differentiate between male and female participants to ensure data can be gender disaggregated.

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)**

In the short-term this project aims to reduce the poaching of elephants and ivory trafficking through improved awareness and capacity of prosecutors and the judiciary, leading to successful prosecutions. Assessment and analysis of the ivory trade in Angola and the investigations into the networks' poaching elephants and trafficking ivory will provide evidence for successful prosecutions. This may identify networks expanding beyond Angola. Successful prosecutions will act as a disincentive, and lead to a decrease in poaching.

In the medium term we plan this project to act as a catalyst to the Angolan government and donors to implement other elephant protection measures and

activities to combat ivory trafficking, as outlined in the NEAP. Long-term the project impact will be a growing elephant population; safe from poachers and Angola will no longer be a central market for ivory trading in Africa

Whilst elephants and ivory are the emphasis of the project activities, other species impacted by the illegal wildlife trade (including the bushmeat and wildlife trafficking trades) will co-benefit. The understanding of the networks and routes of the IWT will also identify traders involved in the trade of other species (including chimpanzee, parrots, marine turtles) which can be utilized to further investigations and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement.

The increased capacity and awareness of prosecutors and judiciary of the wildlife trade in general will increase the number of successful prosecutions for other species as well. These will also be recorded in the National Wildlife Crime Recording Database. As with elephants, these law enforcement improvements will move wildlife crime from a low risk to a high risk crime, therefore decreasing the incentive to be involved in wildlife crime generally.

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)

Sustainability and scalability has been built into this project through:

- This project implements priority actions under Angola’s NIAP and NEAP, which spans 2016-2026. Outputs from this project will inform on-going activities under the Plan, led by the Angolan government.
- Training courses will build capacity of individuals and of their institutions to facilitate institutional-level change. Tools for wildlife crime case management will be shared across institutions, thereby reaching officials not on the course. Working groups during the course will develop recommendations to institutionalize policies and practices to improve wildlife crime prosecutions. We will also discuss with the judiciary the development of sentencing guidelines, to embed these within the judiciary to effect all sentencing for wildlife crime.
- Angola is a key country for elephant conservation and combating the ivory trade; we expect that this project will help to leverage funding, technical advice, awareness and media attention to ensure on-going support for priority actions within the NEAP. Stop Ivory intends to continue to support the Angolan government to deliver the NEAP beyond the end of this project.

Funding

a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details. (Max 200 words):

The activities under this project are new initiatives, but are a continuation of Angola's commitments as a member of the Elephant Protection Initiative, and are highlighted as priority actions under Angola's NEAP and NIAP. Stop Ivory has an on-going partnership with the Ministry of Environment through INBAC, and already works in close partnership with all technical partners on this application.

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

No

Stop Ivory is aware of similar law enforcement capacity building initiatives funded through the IWTCF and other donors in other countries, but not in Angola. We will implement lessons learnt from such projects in this project.

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

Yes

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

Stop Ivory and Conservation International, through our joint role as Secretariat of the Elephant Protection Initiative, of which Angola is a member, will provide co-funding of £.

We applied to the Mohamed bin Zayed Endangered Species Fund for \$to support the co-financing of this project but unfortunately this application was not successful so co-financing will be provided by SI and CI.

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

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:

£ from Stop Ivory + Conservation International.

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
August 2016	Mohamed bin Zayed	\$	We have since heard that this application was not awarded.

19c) Justification

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

(max 150 words)

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 7 computers and one server (to be used at INBAC headquarters) to ensure the main centres of wildlife crime nationally, plus the headquarters of INBAC, has a dedicated computer for the wildlife crime recording database and a server to hold the data securely. Following the project, all equipment will remain in place to facilitate the ongoing recording of wildlife crimes.

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 Outcomes of the project are sustainable – e.g. training provided to the prosecutors and judiciary will include recommendations developed by participants to embed new policies and practices on wildlife crime prosecution, leading to institutional-level change. Improving prosecution skills in wildlife crime case management will lessen the demand on the judiciary over the long term. Increased capacity in law enforcement and prosecution will co-benefit other species threatened by the illegal wildlife trade.

-- Stop Ivory works closely with other recipients of IWTCF funding which have delivered law enforcement projects (e.g. IFAW, RSPCA International). We will ensure that we are cognizant of the lessons learnt in these projects. Where possible we will utilize tools developed in these projects and collaborate with both the organisations and law enforcement officials they have trained, for example to advise on the training courses.

- Stop Ivory already partners with INBAC and Kissama Foundation, so they have advised on costs on the ground. We will ensure that we use this local expertise to reduce costs as much as possible, such as securing venues for training courses.

- We are committed to ensuring that our outcomes are shared widely and inform projects in other countries planning to close their domestic ivory projects, so the achievements of this project will extend beyond Angola.

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)

We have noted the ethical obligations of all IWTCF projects as detailed in Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1. There are no human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to this project.

This project will:

- Work with local experts in government and NGO partners in Angola who will lead on the implementation of this project. We will develop MoUs with all partners to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined.
- Ensure that risk assessments are discussed with the implementing partners for all aspects of the project (there are no foreseen serious risks).

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)

- Our Open Access plan will ensure our outputs are widely shared across Angola and with governments and NGOs working on similar projects, particularly in countries planning on closing domestic ivory trade markets.
- We will make available all tools used in the prosecutor and judiciary training.
- The legislation handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions will be available in Portuguese and therefore will have relevance also for Mozambique which has similar challenges with wildlife crime prosecutions and law enforcement officials with limited English have access to fewer resources in this area.
- Regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and international NGOs working on illegal wildlife trade will be informed of the availability of the resources.
- Training presentations and the legislation handbook will be provided to all

participants on the training courses.

- We will actively seek wide national press coverage of the activities within this project.
- We would welcome any opportunities extended through Defra to share project outcomes with other IWTCF award recipients.

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
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Elephant populations in Angola increase to sustainable levels, making it a stronghold for elephants in southern Africa following a sharp decline in poaching and ivory trade.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 50 words) Ivory trading and trafficking in Angola is reduced, through strengthened capacity of the wildlife department, prosecutors and judiciary and implementation of recommendations from the ivory trade analysis and investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions.</p>	<p>0.1 Arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from baseline measured in Yr1 by 20% by end Yr 2, 50% by end Yr3. .</p> <p>0.2 Average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking increase by 20% by end Yr 2 and by 50% by end Yr3 following prosecutor and judiciary training from baseline determined in Yr 1.</p> <p>0.3 By end Yr 3, 100% of wildlife crime cases are included in the national recording database for wildlife crime.</p> <p>0.4 By end Yr 1, ivory trade assessment provides new baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola following the 2016 domestic trade ban on ivory compared to 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p>	<p>0.1 Data from national park staff on poaching events and INBAC/Police/courts on poaching and ivory prosecutions. INBAC/police/court data</p> <p>0.2 INBAC/police/court data</p> <p>0.3 INBAC reports on the database use; reports generated through the database.</p> <p>0.4 Data and analysis from Environmental Investigation Agency scoping and investigation reports.</p>	<p>- The Government of Angola remains committed to enforcing the domestic ivory trade ban and to improved investigations and prosecutions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p>	<p>1.1 National wildlife crime recording database implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at 7 sites and records all wildlife crime cases by Q4 Yr 3. - at least 3 days of training provided to a minimum of 2 people per site <p>1.2 Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0) - number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment. <p>1.3 Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0) - number of novel cases of poaching/trafficking which result in arrest and successful conviction in years 3 (compared to baseline data assessment in year 1). 	<p>1.1 Database training for INBAC staff participant list and report; reports generated from database.</p> <p>1.2 Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations; analysis of penalties from court records.</p> <p>1.3 Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations; police and court records, database records.</p>	<p>Prosecutors actively engage in training programme and are able to implement lessons learnt to improve prosecutions on wildlife crime.</p> <p>Judiciary actively participate in the training programme and recognize the seriousness of wildlife crime in sentencing.</p> <p>Co-operation with all law enforcement agencies is achieved to ensure national wildlife crime recording database is used as central repository for all wildlife crime data.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2. A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.</p>	<p>2.1 Report on Angola's ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/networks/location targets for the investigations is produced by Q1 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.2 Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.3 Report on second investigation produced by Q3 Yr 3</p>	<p>2.1 Scoping report and data analysis following desktop research on ivory trade in Angola and first site visit to Luanda. Compare to findings of 2014 study by Martin and Vigne.</p> <p>2.2 and 2.3 Investigation reports and recommendations produced and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>2.4 Communications and reports from</p>	<p>Effective engagement of key personnel in the ivory trade assessment.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies remain committed to acting upon recommendations from the assessment.</p>

	<p>2.4 Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr 3.</p> <p>2.5 Ivory trade assessment data and recommendations from reports in 2.1-2.4 are used to prioritise investigations and prosecutions by law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>INBAC on investigations in progress.</p>	
<p>3. Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented</p>	<p>3.1 Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.</p>	<p>Stakeholder meeting participant list and minutes. Outputs of the project shared as per open access plan.</p>	<p>Stakeholders remain engaged throughout the project.</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)

0.1 Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.

1.1 Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime – INBAC and Stop Ivory will develop terms of reference and the review will be carried out by an Angolan lawyer.

1.2 Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary will be developed by an Angolan lawyer following terms of reference developed by INBAC and Stop Ivory and with reference to similar handbooks developed for other countries in the region.

1.3 Deliver skills based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 30 prosecutors in Kissama National Park.

1.4 Deliver skills based training course/awareness raising for judiciary on wildlife crime prosecutions and sentencing – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 20 magistrates/judges in Kissama National Park.

1.5 Implement national wildlife crime recording database – training and computers will be provided to INBAC staff to implement the database at 7 different sites including INBAC headquarters and protected areas.

2.1 Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade and comparison with previous 2014 Martin/Vigne study.

2.2 Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations.

2.3 First investigation on Angolan ivory trade including site visits and reports produced and shared with relevant law enforcement agencies and report produced for potential second investigation.

2.4 Second investigation visit and report produced and shared with law enforcement agencies (this is dependent on the results and feedback from the first investigation)

3.1 Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented.

3.2 End of grant reports submitted.

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.

Output	Activity	No. months	Year 1/Quarter				Year 2/Quarter				Year 3/Quarter							
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
Output 1: Law enforcement agencies have increased capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching+ ivory trafficking cases; judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime	0.1 Planning and project launch meeting	<1																
	1.1 Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime (planning + delivery)	6																
	1.2 Best practice handbook on wildlife crime developed (planning + delivery)	9																
	1.3 Skills based training course for prosecutors (planning + delivery)	6																
	1.4 Skills based training and awareness course for judiciary (planning + delivery)	6																
	1.5 Implement national wildlife crime recording database + training (planning + delivery)	9																
Output 2: Strategic assessment of domestic and transboundary ivory trade and analysis of key trade networks and personnel	2.1 Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade	1																
	2.2 Scoping visit to Luanda, onsite assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and officials, report produced	1.5																
	2.3 First investigation visit, report on Angolan trade produced and shared with law enforcement agencies	2																
	2.4 Second investigation visit + report (dependent on outcomes of first investigation)	2																

Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Financial Information for IWT"). **(Max 250 words)**

The logframe and project implementation plan will be used to monitor progress against agreed project indicators. Ongoing M and E will be conducted primarily by project staff locally through regular contact with e.g. former ivory traders. The ongoing mentoring provided to participants through regular monitoring visits and phone calls is a key component throughout the project.

The M and E plan will be discussed during the project launch meeting for project staff. For formal periodic reviews, SI, INBAC and Kissama will participate through dialogue, 6-monthly project visits by SI, technical input and capacity-building. A thorough and participatory review will be conducted at the end of each year of the project to input into the interim and final reports.

Stop Ivory will regularly engage through email and face-to-face meetings with the Environmental Investigation Agency on the progress of the ivory trade assessment and investigations, which is straightforward as both organisations are London based. Conservation International will be kept updated on all aspects of the project through regular dialogue with Stop Ivory, including formal requests for technical input.

A final evaluation will be conducted through a project wrap-up meeting, which will involve representatives from the respective government departments, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

The M and E budget contains provisions for on-going monitoring, reviews during SI's 6-monthly visits and final evaluation. Monitoring will take place as part of the project staff's regular activities but there will also be formal periodic reviews as above to assess progress and agree next steps.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	x 2 visits by Stop Ivory per year = £total (not including SI time) Kissama costs for M and E = £6 End of project meeting = £ Total: £
Number of days planned for M&E	SI will visit twice per year for approximately 4 days. EIA will monitor the ivory trade throughout the project through the site visits and other investigative work.
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	Approximately%

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.	<p>X</p> <p><u>We would request that the ivory trade assessment component should not be publicised, all other aspects of the project can be publicised.</u></p>
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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

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of	Stop Ivory
I apply for a grant of £327, 010 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)	JOHN STEPHENSON
Position in the organisation	CEO

Signed		Date:	15 th May 2017
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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.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	Yes
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
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?	Yes
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)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

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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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

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