Submit by 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 4 - Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 18 and 19 of this form and the Guidance. This is available at GOV.UK. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

1. Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader only

Applicant Organisation Name:	Zoological Society of London
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 398	**Title (Max 10 words):** Securing Mongolia's Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking

3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: 1 July 2018	**End date:** 31 March 2021		**Duration:** 2 years 9 months	
2018/19 £100,295	**2019/20** £137,796	**2020/21** £98,344	**Total request** £336,435	
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. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(Max 80 words)

This project will strengthen Mongolia's border law enforcement capacity, enable inter-agency intelligence sharing and empower border communities to combat IWT and associated cross-border criminality, including human-trafficking. Key activities include targeted training, equipping, and performance-based incentivisation of Border Detector Dog units, and associated law enforcement staff at three prioritised pilot sites; establishing a national Wildlife Crime Control Task Force, to promote effective inter-agency and transnational intelligence sharing; and developing Community Surveillance Networks, increasing awareness, and reporting of IWT and associated criminality.

(*80 words*)

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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 25.**

(Max 30 words)

Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia disrupts IWT and increases the security of local communities against cross-border criminality, providing a model for replication.

(*30 words*)

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6. Which of the four 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 and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT	
2.	Strengthening law enforcement	X
3.	Ensuring effective legal frameworks	
4.	Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference 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)

<u>**London conference Declaration**</u> (I, II, III…)<u>**; Kasane Statement**</u> (1, 2, 3…)

XIII – The project will build border law enforcement capacity by: increasing the number, capacity and incentives for Border Detector Dog (BDD) units; providing inter-agency refresher training for key border law enforcement staff; and establishing community surveillance networks (CSN) in three border communities.

XIV / 12 – The project will establish the Wildlife Crime Control Task Force (WCCTF) to integrate the work of law enforcement agencies across Mongolia in combatting IWT, to facilitate strategic law enforcement planning, and draw on international best practice including through engagement with INTERPOL, ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN), and drawing on the ICCWC (International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime) toolkit.

XVI / 3 / 7 / 12 – Transnational intelligence sharing will be encouraged in each of the pilot border regions through quarterly transboundary intelligence coordination meetings, to facilitate ongoing and regular informal intelligence sharing, and enable opportunities for joint operations and capacity building in the future. Again, this will include collaboration with Interpol and ASEAN WEN as appropriate.

XVII – The project explicitly draws on the links from 1) IWT, to 2) defaunation and 'collusive corruption', via 3) reduced ecosystem services and compromised security for local communities, and finally to 4) the undermining of sustainable livelihoods and the loss of the critical enabling conditions for economic development. By making this pathway explicit the project will help raise awareness of the negative impact of IWT on poverty alleviation efforts with the Mongolian government and other partners.

XX / 12 /13 – The project will establish CSN in three pilot border communities. This will be critical both to engaging communities in combatting IWT, and in leveraging the extensive IWT intelligence potential, which communities have access to, in order to help combat IWT.

6c. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

The project will support the Mongolian and UK Government's commitments by contributing to the following SDG's:

1: No Poverty, and **2: Zero Hunger** - IWT and the unsustainable exploitation of Mongolia's wild animals will be reduced, thus decreasing the impact of biodiversity loss on ecosystem services. This, ultimately, will secure the incomes of, and provide greater food security for many of Mongolia's most marginalised communities, whose livelihoods depend upon wild animals, and the productivity of the natural landscape.

5: Gender Equality, and **10: Reduced Inequalities** – Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy (GESI) principles will be embedded in the design of training, and engagement initiatives throughout the project, in partnership with the Mongolia Gender Equality Center (MGEC). Thereby, systemic social barriers related to law enforcement will be dismantled, and disadvantaged groups empowered to take an active and secure role in community life.

12: Responsible Consumption and Production, and **15: Life on Land** – Mongolian border law enforcement capacity will be strengthened to reduce IWT across Mongolia's borders. This will contribute to lower levels of poaching, allowing key wildlife populations to recover, in turn enhancing 'life on land' in Mongolia and other IWT 'source' countries.

16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions - Equitable, effective and just official law enforcement institutions, and community-based informal policing and intelligence gathering institutions will be established. This will be facilitated in partnership with MGEC, using their significant expertise in Mongolia's institutional gender equality issues; and UKBF, drawing on their expertise in establishing and operating law enforcement institutions.

(249 words)

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.3 and 4.5)

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: Mongolia	**Country 2:**
Country 3:	**Country 4:**

8. a. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1826	
What is the legal status of your	NGO	Yes

organisation?	Government No
	University No
	Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Approximately 85% of ZSL's income comes from its two zoos; the majority is expended to maintain both sites. Additionally, ZSL supports two other Directorates; Conservation Programmes (CP), including international work, and the Institute of Zoology (IoZ), ZSL's science and research department. These departments are predominantly funded through grants and donations, which represents the remaining 15% of ZSL's income. CP receives ~4% of ZSL's total income annually to support its activities, as well as the covering of costs relating to ZSL's UK based support systems such as Finance, Human Resources, Marketing and Communications. In 2016/17 total income was £ (16 months due to a change in financial years).
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	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. They can include IWT Challenge Fund and Darwin Initiative projects

Contract/ Project 1 Title	IWT017: Tackling illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia through improved law enforcement
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	01/10/2014 – 31/03/2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	This project worked to reduce IWT in Mongolia through improved law enforcement. Specifically, the project determined the status of IWT in Mongolia; built the capacity of national law enforcement staff to combat IWT; conducted a review of Mongolia's IWT legal framework, and submitted recommendations to strengthen it; and promoted IWT awareness, providing a good basis for this proposal to build upon.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Victoria Pinion, Defra Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk +44 131 440 5506

Contract/ Project 2 Title	IWT041: Strengthening community anti-poaching and ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	15/6/2017 – 31/3/2021
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	ZSL, partnering with government and NGOs, is leading the recovery of tiger populations in the Terai Arc Landscape, by strengthening law enforcement capacity to combat poaching as a key component. This proposed project builds on current efforts to enhance Nepal's world-leading successes with community anti-poaching efforts in the Western Terai Complex by establishing 12 Community Based Anti-Poaching Units and a Rapid Response Network; improving anti-poaching intelligence and helping local communities benefit from recovering wildlife populations through ecotourism.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Victoria Pinion, Defra Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk +44 131 440 5506

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Oak Foundation OCAY-16-771: Conserving elephants and rhinos in Tsavo for the long-term
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	1/12/2016 – 30/9/2021
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	ZSL is working with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to improve key infrastructure and capacity within the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) for protection and monitoring of rhino and elephant populations; strengthen the intelligence function of KWS and the TCA to tackle IWT and other threats within the landscape; and professionalise Tsavo Trust's conservation, operational, administrative and fund-raising capabilities;
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Alexandra Kennaugh, Oak Philanthropy (UK) Ltd.

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the 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.

Lead Organisation name:	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Website address:	www.zsl.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	(Max 200 words) **Role:** Project Lead. **Responsibility:** ZSL will manage the project and oversee partners, bringing together the relevant skills to complete the project, and provide expertise in training and assessments, monitoring, and project reporting. **Capacity to Engage:** ZSL is a science-based conservation charity founded in 1826. With activities and projects in over 50 countries, and a wide range of conservation expertise, in wildlife trafficking. ZSL is a member of the SMART partnership and founding member of United for Wildlife, a coalition of NGOs dedicated to reducing wildlife trafficking led by the Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry. With 15 years of experience and permanent staff in Mongolia, ZSL has strong partnerships with relevant individual experts, international NGOs and government bodies. ZSL prepared Mongolia's first national CITES government report and is near to completing an Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF), and FCO funded project to understand the current status of Mongolia's IWT, enhance Mongolia's legal framework, build law enforcement capacity, develop a centralised IWT database and raise IWT awareness nationally. These solid foundations and significant team project experience and expertise, positions ZSL to build upon and deliver lasting impact from the proposed project. *(197 words)*

Partner Name:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia (MET)
Website address:	https://www.mne.mn/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	(Max 200 words) **Role:** Facilitation and support of project implementation. **Responsibility:** MET will have general oversight of project implementation. Experts from MET will be available to support the project's delivery by providing government backing, and promoting inter-agency cooperation. **Capacity to engage:** MET is responsible for planning, promoting, co-ordinating, and overseeing the implementation of Mongolia's environmental and forestry policies, and programmes. MET focuses upon the implementation of policies and programmes concerning the conservation of Mongolia's natural resources including its lakes, rivers, biodiversity, forests and wildlife. It also ensures the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, MET is guided by the principles of sustainable development and the enhancement of human well-being. In recent years Mongolia has joined 14 environment-related UN conventions and treaties, including the CBD, CITES, and RAMSAR. **Relationship:** In partnership with MET, ZSL has performed several conservation activities, including the completion of Mongolia's 5th National Report to the CBD, Mongolia's first national CITES governmental report, and Mongolia's first IUCN National Red List for vertebrates, and the first volume of plants. MET is committed to combatting IWT through improved law enforcement. (*187 words*)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	General Authority for Customs (Customs)
Website address:	www.customs.gov.mn
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	(Max 200 words) **Role:** Representing Mongolian Customs. **Responsibility:** Leading the involvement and collaboration of Customs officers (e.g. BDD units), across all three outputs. **Capacity to engage:** The General Authority for Customs is the government implementing agency primarily responsible for state revenue collection from imported goods. It also has a wider role in: national security; public health; prevention of bioterrorism; control of illicit trafficking of all banned and controlled products, including wildlife products; and coordinated border management, applying information and communications technology. Customs have over 1,000 employees, of which, 70% comprise Customs Inspectors who enforce laws governing imports and exports, as well as appraisal and inspection of individuals crossing Mongolian borders. The Border Detector Dogs (BDD) – Customs, is a sub-unit of the General Authority for Customs. Established in 1993, it has 20 dogs actively working on Mongolia's border. The existing IWTCF/FCO-funded project identified the need to increase the numbers and capacity of both handlers and dogs, to supplement the general training Customs provide. This project will provide that capacity building. **Relationship:** ZSL and Customs have previously collaborated on the existing IWTCF/FCO-funded project, ending March 2018, to build the capacity of customs officials for general IWT law enforcement, with the partnership formalised under a MoU.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Mongolia's National Police Agency, Department of Combatting Organised Crime, Ecologic Crime Division (NPA)
Website address:	www.police.gov.mn
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	(Max 200 words) **Role:** Leading the engagement of Mongolian law enforcement agencies within the project. **Responsibility:** NPA will play an important role in the project ensuring involvement and collaboration of the local police departments in the three pilot sites (Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt and Gashuun sukhait) preliminarily selected as priority areas following a needs-based consultation with law enforcement agencies. NPA will also facilitate: the collaboration between law enforcement agencies; transboundary intelligence sharing; and training of public police officers. **Capacity to engage:** The NPA is a law enforcement agency responsible for combating crime, and maintaining public order and security in Mongolia. The 'public police' programme was established in 2014 to improve public engagement with law enforcement and increase police department capacity. Their main roles are surveillance, crime reporting and increasing public awareness of illegal activities. There is a growing demand, and an identified need, to increase local police capacity to combat IWT and human trafficking in vulnerable border towns such as the three selected. **Relationship:** NPA and ZSL have previously worked together on Mongolia's CITES reporting, and under ZSL's existing IWTCF/FCO-funded project, with NPA providing data on seizures of IWT products in Mongolia. *(187 words)*
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes Comments if No:

Partner Name:	United Kingdom Border Force, Home Office (UKBF)
Website address:	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/border-force
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	(Max 200 words) **Role:** Capacity building of Mongolia's BDD units. **Responsibility:** UKBF will support the in-country review, evaluation, and subsequent training provided to dogs and handlers within Mongolia's BDD programme; including the upgrading of the training facility and the piloting of an incentive-based performance system for the BDD units. In support of this, UKBF-CITES will train and build capacity among border law enforcement units working alongside BDD units. **Capacity to engage:** UKBF is a law enforcement command within the Home Office. UKBF secures the UK border and promotes national prosperity by facilitating the legitimate movement of individuals and goods, while preventing those that would cause harm from entering the UK. This is achieved through immigration and customs checks carried out by staff at ports and airports. UKBF officers work at 140 sea and air ports across the UK and overseas. The UKBF has extensive expertise and experience in detecting IWT, specifically through the Heathrow-based UKBF-CITES team, which includes specialist officers trained to control the transit of IWT products. The UKBF contains an experienced BDD unit used to detect a range of goods, from drugs and wildlife products, to smuggled people. **Relationship:** This will be a new collaboration between ZSL and UKBF. (*198 words*)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Mongolian Gender Equality Center (MGEC)
Website address:	http://www.gaatw.org/members/asia/127-membership/asia/535-mongolian-gender-equality-now-mgec
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	**Role:** Supporting law enforcement training, including CSNs, which is GESI-principled and victim-based.
	Responsibility: MGEC will support law enforcement training to improve community-enforcement relations and enable appropriate responses to human-trafficking; as human-trafficking networks and IWT-networks are suspected to be associated in Mongolia. MGEC will provide vital support in combatting IWT and its insidious illegal counterparts.
	Capacity to engage: MGEC is a NGO, established in 2002, to promote and defend human rights. The main goals of MGEC are: to fight against gender-based violence, with the long-term goal of eradicating it; lobby for improvements in the legal environment for victims of gender-based violence and human-trafficking; lobby to improve social services for victims of gender-based violence and human-trafficking; and promote gender equality throughout all levels of society.
	MGEC has implemented various projects in collaboration with Mongolian and international organisations, including the Ministries of Social Welfare and Labour, Justice and Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, NPA, Border Protection General Board, The Asia Foundation, USAID, SDC and UNICEF. MGEC, in collaboration with NPA, has established a hotline to receive information related to human-trafficking, and repatriate victims of trafficking from abroad.
	Relationship: This will be a new collaboration between ZSL and MGEC.
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 or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Please include more rows where necessary**.**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Project Leader (ZSL)	10%	Yes
TBC (in recruitment)	Co-Project Lead and Country Manager (ZSL)	10%	ToR
Gombobaatar Sundev	Project Advisor (National University of Mongolia)	5%	Yes
Samuel Merson	Project Coordinator (ZSL)	50%	Yes
Munkhjargal Myagmar	Technical Advisor (ZSL)	50%	Yes
Khaliun Tsog	Finance Officer (ZSL)	50%	Yes
Myagmarsuren Shagdarjav	Project Administrator and Logistics Support Officer (ZSL)	50%	Yes
TBC (to be hired)	Project Officer	100%	ToR
TBC (in recruitment)	Law Enforcement Specialist (ZSL)	10%	ToR
Bayarkhuu Sandagdroj	National Expert of Environment (MET)	20%	Yes
Naranbadrakh Boldbaatar	Head of Detector Dog Training Unit (BDD), Customs	20%	Yes
Guy Clarke	Senior law enforcement advisor and trainer (UKBF-CITES)	5%	Yes
Ganbayasgakh Geleg	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion expert (MGEC)	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. **Saiga Antelope** (*Saiga tatarica*) (Critically endangered, declining, CITES Appendix II). Populations have declined by 85% between 1999 and 2004[1], with uncontrolled hunting for their horn a major driver[2]. Recently, populations across Central Asia and Mongolia have come under even greater threat due to widespread bacterium-linked mass die-offs[3].	2. **Siberian Marmot** (*Marmota sibirica*) (Endangered, declining). Populations have been estimated to have declined by 75% from 1990 - 2001[4], largely resulting from widespread high-volume hunting for their fur[5]. This demand is unlikely to abate with marmot furs sold to China to supply their apparel industry, often through the targeted supply of criminal organisations[6].
3. **Snow Leopard** (*Panthera uncia*) (Vulnerable, declining, CITES Appendix I). One of Mongolia's iconic top predators, the snow leopard is under a total hunting ban in Mongolia, although skins are still known to be sold[7]. Snow leopards are targeted for traditional medicine, and also for their valuable fur, often sold as gifts and souvenirs[5]. Total poaching numbers are not well understood[8].	4. **Musk Deer** (*Moschus moschiferus*) (Vulnerable, declining, CITES Appendix II). Hunting of Musk deer has been prohibited in Mongolia since 1953, yet despite this ban, hunting has continued and their population is in long-term decline[9]. This is primarily due to the male musk deer's highly profitable musk oil, making them an attractive target of organised crime, and particularly vulnerable to IWT[6].
5. **Brown Bear** *(Ursus arctos)* (Least Concern, stable). The brown bear is significantly threatened by the traditional	6. **Grey Wolf** *(Canis lupus)* (Least Concern, stable, CITES Appendix II). The grey wolf is currently Mongolia's most exported species,

[1] Fine, A., Odonchimeg, N., and, Scharf, K. 2010. Mongolia – Strategies for enforcing wildlife trade regulations in Ulaanbaatar., Mongolia Discussion Papers. Washington D.C.: World Bank.

[2] Mallon, D.P. 2008. *Saiga tatarica*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T19832A9021682. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T19832A9021682.en. Downloaded on **7 February 2018**.

[3] Kock, R.A., et al. 2018. Saigas on the brink: Multidisciplinary analysis of the factors influencing mass mortality events. *Science Advances*, *4*(1), p.eaao2314.

[4] Batbold, J. 2002. The problems of management of marmots in Mongolia. In: K.B. Armaitage and V.Y. Rumiantsev (eds.) *Holarctic marmots as a factor of biodiversity, proceedings of the third international conference on marmots*. Cheboksary. pp. 68-75. (In English and Russian)

[5] Clark, E. L., Munkhbat, J., Dulamtseren, S., Baillie, J. E. M., Batsaikhan, N., Samiya, R. and Stubbe, M. (compilers and editors) (2006). Mongolian Red List of Mammals. Regional Red List Series Vol. 1. Zoological Society of London, London. (In English and Mongolian).

[6] ZSL led Silent Steppe II report: *Silent Steppe: Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis, Ten Years Later*.

7 Nowell, K., Li, J., Paltsyn, M. and Sharma, R.K. (2016). An Ounce of Prevention: Snow Leopard Crime Revisited. TRAFFIC, Cambridge, UK.

[8] Wingard, J.R., Zahler, P., 2006. Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis in Mongolia., Mongolia Discussion Papers, East Asia and Pacific. Environment and Social Development Department. Washington D.C.: World Bank.

[9] Nyambayar, B., Mix, H. & Tsytsulina, K. 2015. *Moschus moschiferus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T13897A61977573. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T13897A61977573.en. Downloaded on **08 February 2018**.

medicine market for their oil and bile[5,6]. Consumer preference for bear products of Mongolian origin is a major driver of this trade[6].	measured by total permits issued[6], despite the endangered status of the Mongolian population. The Silent Steppe 2 report estimates the grey wolf to be the second most targeted mammal for hunting, with a minimum estimated harvest of 17,000 wolves hunted in 2015.
7. Red Deer *(Cervus elaphus)* (Least Concern, increasing). Although red deer numbers are increasing globally, there has been a steady population decline in Mongolia and they are locally rare. Popular and highly profitable for their blood antlers[5] in traditional medicine, red deer have been the focus of organised criminal hunting networks across Mongolia[6].	

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)

Mongolia is a key source and transit country for IWT. It is driving catastrophic declines across a broad spectrum of Mongolia's wildlife populations, including most of their iconic medium and large-sized mammals[6] (Sections 11, 16).

This defaunation and biodiversity loss is degrading ecosystems, which support human wellbeing[10] (Section 14, 15). Exemplifying this are Siberian marmots, recognised for their critical ecological role but suffering a steep population decline[1]. This ecosystem degradation[6] undermines ecosystem services, which are not only a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development, but also intimately connected to family income and nutrition for 30%[11] of Mongolians directly dependent on productive grasslands for their

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[11] Mongolian National Statistics

pastoral livelihoods. Moreover, healthy wildlife populations enable communities' sustainable, traditional wild meat harvest, an important contribution to household protein requirements, while preserving socio-cultural identities associated with hunting[6].The declining health and productivity of grasslands[6] therefore directly threatens the income and food security of around 1,000,000 people[11].

IWT is also facilitating and spreading 'collusive corruption'[12], exposing border communities' to all types of cross-border criminality, including pernicious human-trafficking[13]. The lack of security experienced by border communities compromises individual security, and thereby limits personal and economic freedom and wellbeing; undermining legitimate economic enterprises[14]; hindering long-term economic development[15] (section 14, 15).

Enforcing Mongolia's borders is key to halting IWT as few products have their final market in Mongolia[6,8]. ZSL has been working with the Mongolian Government to tackle IWT since 2013, identifying several nationwide IWT-specific border-law enforcement capacity gaps which are in urgent need of addressing. These include: under staffing of the BDD programme; insufficient inter-agency, and transnational intelligence sharing; ineffective centralised data record keeping by law enforcement staff; and inadequate community engagement and support, particularly amongst border communities at risk of illegal activities associated with IWT, such as human-trafficking[16]. This project aims to address these key gaps.

(300 words)

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.

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[12] Nellemann, C., Henriksen, R., Raxter, P., Ash, N., Mrema, E. (Eds). 2014. The Environmental Crime Crisis – Threats to Sustainable Development from Illegal Exploitation and Trade in Wildlife and Forest Resources. A UNEP Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme and GRID-Arendal, Nairobi and Arendal, www.grida.no

[13] Metz, A.E., 2006. Human trafficking in Mongolia. Mongolian Journal of International Affairs 95–108.

[14] World Customs Organization. 2008. Customs in the 21st Century: Enhancing Growth and Development through Trade Facilitation and Border Security. 50th Anniversary of the World Customs organization http://www.wcoomd.org/~/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/key-issues/customs-in-the-21st-century/annexes/annex_ii_en.pdf?la=en (accessed 10/02/18).

[15] UN, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/A-RES-67-1.pdf (accessed 2.9.18)

[16] Mongolian Gender Equality Center. Personal Communication. 10th January 2018.

Building on ZSL's experience and existing IWT initiatives:

ZSL has been working with the Government of Mongolia to tackle IWT since 2013, publishing the first national CITES report on behalf of the Mongolian Government[17]. Support from the IWTCF in 2014 (application reference: IWT017) enabled ZSL with Government partners to conduct Mongolia's first nationwide surveys collecting robust data on the scale of IWT and identifying resources needed by law enforcement agencies to mitigate it. This work, and ZSL's ongoing partnership with Mongolia's Ministry of Environment, NPA and Customs, has revealed specific capacity gaps in border-law enforcement which this project's outputs address.

Through IWT017 ZSL has conducted extensive awareness-raising activities among communities nationwide. The project reviewed Mongolia's IWT legal framework, empowering law enforcement officials and courts to prosecute IWT criminals. The proposed project will build the capacity of law enforcement agencies at vulnerable border check posts to apprehend and facilitate prosecution of IWT criminals, thereby strengthening enforcement. This strengthened enforcement will be supported by the expansion and strengthening of Mongolia's IWT intelligence-gathering networks.

ZSL has developed a Wildlife Product Identification app, with FCO funding from the British Embassy in Mongolia, to assist law enforcement staff in the identification of wildlife products during enforcement activities. This project will provide training to Customs and NPA staff demonstrating its effectiveness and encouraging them to adopt it as a standard tool.

The project will be effective by building on lessons learnt, particularly around the effective use of Border Detector Dog (BDD) units, from previous Central Asian border-law enforcement projects[e.g.18].

Materials and Methods:

1) Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme.

Based on data collected from the initial project and in consultation with Customs, three priority border regions (Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt and Gashuun sukhait) have been identified as preliminary pilot sites, and will be validated using a bespoke border vulnerability index. A needs assessment of the BDD programme and its training facilities will be conducted by UKBF to inform the subsequent upgrading of the BDD training facilities in Ulaanbaatar. UKBF will also review the overall BDD programme and generate

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[17]   Myagmarsuren, S., Gombobaatar, S., Conaboy, N., & Munkhjargal , M. (2014). Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; first national report of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar: Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia

[18] http://www.fauna-flora.org/news/boots-and-noses-fight-wildlife-crime-in-kazakhstan/

recommendations to be submitted to Customs and NPA, which will include an enhanced 'training of trainers' curriculum. UKBF will train and equip five new BDD units (single dog and handler), assigned according to the relative size of each border crossing (3 Zamiin-uud, 1 Bichigt, 1 Gashuun sukhait). In addition, UKBF will provide refresher training to at least 50% of the 20 existing BDD units, prioritised by need. New BDD units will be deployed to pilot sites (including the building of dog housing facilities). A performance-based incentive system for BDD units will be trialled and recommendations on its effectiveness submitted to Customs.

2) Wildlife Crime Control Task Force (WCCTF) integrating the work of well-trained and equipped law enforcement agencies.

Customs, NPA, State Inspection and Prosecution Agencies will be supported to establish WCCTF, under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the National CITES Committee, to coordinate the work of multiple law enforcement agencies; and to own the centralised IWTCF/FCO-funded IWT database, overseeing both data inputs and the deployment of intelligence gained from it. Training and equipment for wildlife product identification (enhanced by the FCO-funded wildlife identification app), trafficking interception, evidence handling and responsive law enforcement will be provided to 100 law enforcement staff from Customs and NPA at three pilot sites. Training will also include complementary inputs from MGEC on recognising signs of cross-border human-trafficking, often conducted through the same criminal networks[13]. Through WCCTF, and engagement with INTERPOL and ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN), law enforcement staff at pilot sites will be encouraged to conduct regular (upwards of four during the project timeframe) transnational intelligence coordination meetings with cross-border counterparts leading to informal intelligence sharing. WCCTF and ZSL will produce recommendations on expanding interventions beyond pilot sites.

3) Capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN).

CSNs will be established at three pilot sites, using the existing 'community police' institution[19]. Five new officers, recruited according to GESI principles, will be trained and equipped, and refresher training and equipment provided to existing officers. Training will also be provided on gathering and managing sensitive intelligence, awareness raising, and security training in how to mitigate risks to 'human sources'. Support will be provided for intelligence-gathering and awareness-raising operations of the CSN.

Project management

ZSL will lead project implementation using the Asana project management tool.

(*721 words*)

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[19] http://www.police.gov.mn/media/PoliceLaw.pdf

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? 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.

(Max 750 words)

Beneficiary 1: Border communities in the three pilot sites

Rapid community assessments in liaison with Customs and MGEC have been conducted to identify three target border communities. MGEC is currently working closely with these communities, and their established networks will provide the basis for community engagement. These communities will benefit from improved security, with a target of at least 25% of approximately 17,000 community members reporting improved security within the project timeframe. This will have specific benefits for women and marginalised groups, detailed in Section 15.

This improved security will be delivered by tackling cross-border IWT and its associated threats. IWT facilitates and spreads 'collusive corruption' in vulnerable border areas, endangering communities' security against all cross-border criminality. In Mongolia, this process ranges from criminal gangs engaged in IWT conducting other criminal activities, to weak border law enforcement encouraging various criminal activities[12]. A critical threat is increasing human-trafficking associated with the mineral extractives industry[20]. Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in the most vulnerable border areas, accounting for the challenges of human-trafficking through MGEC's technical support, will help safeguard communities. CSNs will enable them to take ownership of tackling criminality and controlling the spread of 'collusive corruption'.

Similarly, improved enforcement-community relations will be enabled through MGEC advised law enforcement training focusing on pro-community policing, with the CSN supporting police-community relations. This will benefit border communities by building trust and rapport between community members and police, improving the likelihood of community members receiving effective support, and in turn, providing effective IWT

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[20] IOM, Mongolia React to Increased Human Trafficking in Country's Mining Zone [WWW Document], 2016. . International Organization for Migration. URL https://www.iom.int/news/iom-mongolia-react-increased-human-trafficking-countrys-mining-zone (accessed 7.24.17).[21] World Customs Organization. 2008. Customs in the 21st Century: Enhancing Growth and Development through Trade Facilitation and Border Security. 50th Anniversary of the World Customs organization http://www.wcoomd.org/~/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/key-issues/customs-in-the-21st-century/annexes/annex_ii_en.pdf?la=en (accessed 10/02/18).

intelligence.

Improved security and enforcement-community relations will make significant contributions to poverty alleviation, and in the long-term, to sustainable development. This will be achieved firstly through, strengthened law enforcement at borders, which reduces the prevalence of all forms of cross-border criminality, promoting legitimate economic enterprises as the direct (e.g. theft and coercion) and indirect (e.g. competition) threats of corruption and illegal activity recede[21]. This secure environment is a prerequisite to bottom-up poverty alleviation and sustainable development[22]. Secondly, the wellbeing of local communities will be enhanced through the experience of greater security, and the personal and economic freedom this provides.

These changes will be measured through the project's monitoring and evaluation plan, which includes assessment of progress towards successfully increasing border security and reducing IWT, as well as directly measuring the self-reported security of community members at the three pilot sites.

Beneficiary 2: Natural Resource Dependent Communities across Mongolia Post-Project

Natural resource-dependent communities also stand to benefit in the long-term, again, specific details on gender are included in Section 15.

Currently, the catastrophic IWT-driven decline of Mongolia's wildlife is undermining ecosystem health across Mongolia, including productive pasture land on which communities depend[8]. Exemplifying this are Siberian marmots, recognised for their critical ecological role[23] but suffering a steep population decline[1]. In the long-term, reducing IWT in Mongolia will allow wildlife populations to recover, safeguarding communities' vital ecosystem services.

Ecosystem services are a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development, and in the Mongolian context, where 30% of Mongolians own livestock, and consequently, depend on natural resources, they also have potentially far-reaching implications for short-term poverty alleviation. Mongolia's communities are historically highly natural resource-dependent, with pastoral communities the prime example. Thriving wildlife populations contribute to productive healthy grasslands, capable of sustainably supporting greater numbers of productive livestock[8]. These wildlife populations also support communities to continue sustainable, traditional harvest of certain wildlife, an

[21] World Customs Organization. 2008. Customs in the 21st Century: Enhancing Growth and Development through Trade Facilitation and Border Security. 50th Anniversary of the World Customs organization http://www.wcoomd.org/~/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/key-issues/customs-in-the-21st-century/annexes/annex_ii_en.pdf?la=en (accessed 10/02/18).

[22]UN, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/A-RES-67-1.pdf (accessed 2.9.18)

[23] Davidson, A.D., Detling, J.K., Brown, J.H., 2012. Ecological roles and conservation challenges of social, burrowing, herbivorous mammals in the world's grasslands. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 10, 477–486. doi:10.1890/110054[24] Bruun, O., Narangoa, L., 2011. Mongols from country to city: Floating boundaries, pastoralism and city life in the Mongol Lands. Nias Press.

important contribution to household protein requirements, while preserving socio-cultural identities[8].

These long-term project benefits are expected through the slow recovery of wildlife populations in association with reduced IWT poaching. Therefore it will not be possible to accurately measure changes during the project timeframe. However, ZSL is committed to the long-term biological monitoring of wildlife populations, and wider socio-ecological linkages, through its permanent presence in Mongolia. This ensures that these long-term changes will be measured to inform future IWT initiatives.

Beneficiary 3: Law Enforcement-Related Staff and Public Police

As well as extensive institutional benefits, this project will deliver benefits for individual law enforcement staff and public police. Ten existing (50% of total), and five new handler and dog teams will be trained; 100 law enforcement staff at the three pilot sites will receive refresher-training; and six existing and five new public police officers will receive training, including training of trainers.

(733 words)

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

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

15. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.6)

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)

Reducing inequality

Strengthened law enforcement will reduce gender inequality as women and other marginalised groups are disproportionately dependent upon it for their security, as traditional customs afford them less protection than other groups[24]. Their increased security will directly reduce gender inequality, and also reinforce equality through addressing safety concerns and so enabling greater independence.

The project will promote equality through the explicit inclusion of GESI concerns during the training of law enforcement staff, and trainers – enabling its impact to be scaled post-project. This will include consideration of structural and unconscious biases in law enforcement, and how this impacts security and social inclusion for members of different identify groups. For example, marginalised and vulnerable groups (e.g. women, adolescents and ethnic minorities) are often subjected to criminalization and victimization by law enforcement institutions[25]. The experience and expertise of MGEC will be vital to appropriately address these issues in the Mongolian context.

Recovering wildlife populations and ecosystem services in the longer-term will reduce resource scarcity and competition. This has an outsized impact on marginalised groups as they are usually the first group to lose access to resources through competition.

Collecting gender disaggregated data

In consultation with MGEC, relevant data will be disaggregated by gender; ensuring gender equity improvement opportunities are taken.

Promoting equality

Gender equality within law enforcement institutions will be directly promoted through, for example, maintaining progressive and culturally appropriate gender ratios in training opportunities, and promoting workplace behaviour which is respectful of differences.

Additionally, the engagement and training of the CSN network will provide both direct (for CSN members) and indirect (through their interaction with fellow residents) channels to border communities through which GESI principles will be strategically promoted.

 (280 words)

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[24] Bruun, O., Narangoa, L., 2011. Mongols from country to city: Floating boundaries, pastoralism and city life in the Mongol Lands. Nias Press.
[25] Decker, K., Sage, C., Stefanova, M., 2005. Law or Justice: Building Equitable Legal Institutions.

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)

Mongolia's native species face immense pressure. Whilst they face broad pressure from climate change and habitat loss, the international IWT is arguably their greatest immediate threat[2,6,8]. China's burgeoning middle-class has created unheralded levels of demand for Mongolian species, e.g. grey wolf (fur, skull), brown bear (gallbladders and bile), red deer (blood antlers), musk deer (glands), marmot (fur), saiga antelope (horn), and snow leopard (fur, bones)[2,6,7,8].

Four of the focal species' populations, along with many others not listed, have been in decline for the last three decades. The immediate driver of this is hunting for IWT[2,6,8]. With this pressure mitigated, through stronger enforcement of Mongolia's borders to disrupt access to the major external markets which Mongolian IWT is serving, long-term species recovery is possible. For example, the Siberian marmot population has declined rapidly resulting in a 2005 national hunting ban. Surveys of marmot burrow densities during the following two years recorded a steady increase, demonstrating the potential for species recovery in the absence of hunting[26]. Similarly, the preferential hunting of male musk deer has skewed sex ratios, driving their decline[27], with opportunities to recover through their male harem-breeding behaviour.

(190 words)

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)

ZSL has a permanent legal presence in Mongolia, providing a platform to implement the project, and ensure ongoing technical advice and support is available to deliver a lasting legacy.

This project is designed to reach a stable and sustainable conclusion. To ensure the BDD programme has a lasting impact, its current facilities will be upgraded, and official

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[26] Townsend, S.E., 2009. Estimating Siberian marmot (Marmota sibirica) densities in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia. *Ethology Ecology & Evolution*, 21(3-4), pp.325-338.
[27] Milner-Gulland, E. J., et al. "Conservation: Reproductive collapse in saiga antelope harems." *Nature* 422.6928 (2003): 135.

UKBF training programmes (and piloted incentive programmes) will be institutionalised so that improved skills can be mainstreamed into work and training programmes. The 'training of trainers' will promote longevity and the expansion of training improvements across Mongolia and safeguard against staff turnover.

The newly formed WCCTF will contain senior officials from law enforcement and government agencies to ensure effective institutionalisation. These senior officials have requested resourcing support to promote inter-agency cooperation, demonstrating their commitment to this solution, and as IWT prosecution rates improve, the role of the WCCTF will be reinforced, becoming integral to Mongolian law enforcement activities.

The CSN will be sustained by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public police' institution. The project will empower the community police through improved training, increasing the number of officers, and institutionalising a 'training of trainers' approach to ensure improvements in training are cemented within the CSN.

(199 words)

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.

Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

NB: **Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.** The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

18. Funding

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

(Max 200 words)

This project builds upon an existing ZSL IWT Challenge Fund grant (IWT017) that aimed to: estimate current wildlife consumption; improve national law enforcement training; update and institutionalise a centralised IWT database (including FCO-funded enhancements), improve community IWT reporting (supported by a FCO-funded IWT hotline campaign), and promote community led sustainable resource use. Gaps in specific border law enforcement capacity, inter-agency and transnational intelligence sharing, and community engagement to facilitate greater IWT reporting, were identified as critical priorities to addressing Mongolia's IWT crisis. These objectives were also developed as a result of priorities identified in the upcoming Silent Steppe report II, a cross-sectional report (proceeding the Silent Steppe report published in 2006) further analysing Mongolia's IWT crisis in-depth. The upcoming Silent Steppe report was a direct output of ZSL's previous IWTCF-funded project.

ZSL's previous CITES work and current IWT project provides an excellent foundation for this project. ZSL is well positioned with government and other local stakeholders in Mongolia, which has resulted in access to significant data and reports that would otherwise need to be part of the early stages of an IWTCF-funded project. In addition, ZSL has open communications with relevant ministries, law enforcement and border agencies in Mongolia.

(*199 words*)

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

No

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

Yes

ZSL is currently in discussions with Mobicom about the possibility of continuing the text messaging IWT awareness raising campaign started under the previous ZSL-led IWTCF-funded project. This would amount to an in-kind contribution of around £ over the project period.

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 "[Finance for Darwin & IWT Challenge Fund](#)" and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

Confirmed:

Funding Source	Funding amount	Details
ZSL		Staff time and provision of office and field equipment.
BDD		Field work operating costs.
Total		NA

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
Ongoing Discussions	Mobicom	£	ZSL is currently in discussions with Mobicom about the possibility of continuing the text messaging IWT awareness raising campaign started under the previous ZSL-led IWTCF-funded project.

19c) None

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

(Max 150 words)

20. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(Max 200 words)

Fraud and bribery

The project will follow ZSL's Fraud, Corruption and Anti-bribery policy, and utilise ZSL's long-term experience working in Mongolia to recognise and deal with any issues that arise. These policies will be made available to partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

General Financial Management Risks

ZSL has robust financial management systems in place, both in our country offices and in the UK. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review and updating, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects we implement, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. In addition, ZSL undertake due diligence on prospective partners to ensure their finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements.

Procurement

The project will follow standard ZSL guidelines on procurement processes to ensure sound financial management. For example, we will accept goods and services from reliable and recognised vendors with at least three quotations where required.

Conflict or grievances

Selection of law enforcement staff and community members for capacity building will be conducted transparently. Project staff will communicate with participants, explaining clearly the selection process, criteria and grievances mechanism.

(189 words)

21.   Capital items

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

(Max 150 words)

All capital equipment purchased during this project will remain the property of the relevant agency upon closure of the project. This equipment will allow for the project's activities to be continued in the long term by individual project partners.

High quality and appropriate capital goods using ZSL's procurement policy will be purchased (where possible) in country to support efficient and cost effective ongoing support and maintenance.

(*62 words*)

22.   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)

ZSL has 15 years' experience working with Mongolian institutions, such as the British Embassy, National University of Mongolia and NPA, improving ZSL's access to information, tools, permits and local expertise; thus enabling cost-effective impact. The project utilises methods, data, infrastructure and learning from the previous IWTCF/FCO-funded project.

Economic use of resources in activities

Staff Costs & Consultancy Costs: project partners will provide 15.8% of total staffing needs. UKBF's involvement is cost efficient as they provide unrivalled access to expertise whose value could not be secured monetarily or intellectually elsewhere. UKBF and specialist-consultants will build capacity of law enforcement staff, and crucially trainers, to ensure project legacy and scalability, delivering value for money.

Overhead Costs: By using existing infrastructure, administrative costs are minimised without risk to project implementation.

Travel & Subsistence: International travel costs have been minimised to cover only vital travel for training and M&E purposes.

Operating Costs: The social surveys on community security and IWT awareness will be conducted in parallel to reduce logistical expenses.

Efficient achievement of outputs through activities

Activities have been carefully designed to be both multi-faceted (e.g. delivering multiple trainings in a single event), and impactful based on ZSL and partners' intimate knowledge of IWT enforcement, and community security needs in Mongolia's border regions.

Effective delivery of the outcome from the outputs

The outputs have been carefully designed for both sustainability and scalability to effectively deliver the outcome, whilst also providing the foundations of further impact, so increasing value for money.

(246 words)

23. Ethics and human rights

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

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?

(Max 250 words)

ZSL has been working in Mongolia for the last 15 years, employing a multi-cultural team familiar with local customs and laws, and an excellent track record regarding working principles. This project has been designed in consultation with local partners to ensure that all legal and ethical obligations of both the UK and Mongolia are met.

ZSL and our partners have existing experience at the proposed project sites and the support of the local community and government to undertake this project. When starting project activities, we will provide a full explanation of the principles and objectives behind the project and seek written Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from our target communities. Prior to the collection of any socio-economic/personal information, the aims of the project and confidentiality arrangements of resulting data will be explained to respondents, as also required by Mongolian law on personal statistics. Respondents will be given the opportunity to opt out of the interview or survey should they desire.

ZSL's Health and Safety procedures require risk assessments and emergency procedures to be completed prior to initiating any activities to be delivered by ZSL staff. In-country staff are covered by national health insurance policies and by Falck Global Assistance for emergencies that may occur during their work for ZSL. ZSL staff travelling outside of their own country are covered by ZSL's central travel cover, provided by Falck. Our partners on this project also have high standards of health and safety requirements to which they are bound.

(246 words)

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24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Internally, ZSL maintains an online database accessible to all staff which hosts project reports and outputs. Externally, key project outputs will be reported on ZSL's and partner's websites and disseminated via social media. Content will be provided to ZSL's and IWTCF's press departments for inclusion in newsletters and press releases, where relevant. The project will have a dedicated page on the ZSL website under the Mongolia projects section, which will remain beyond the project duration. Any data collected will be freely available in English and Mongolian, and delivered to project partners and associated organisations. Any project publications will be through open access peer reviewed journals (e.g. PLOS ONE). Associated costs will be covered by the overhead contributions requested.

Official workshops will be held to provide recommendations to government enforcement agencies and associated communities. Project information will be provided in the form of official recommendation reports, and executive summaries for presentation to senior government officials.

It is important that we share the project's outputs with those without access to digital media. Therefore we will provide Mongolian language hard copies of updated training materials, recommendation reports, management plans, protocols and guidelines to project partners, communities and other stakeholders. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members through holding workshops to ensure that everyone, regardless of their literacy level, has access to this information. Necessary printing costs have been included in the budget requested.

(232 words)

Project monitoring and evaluation

25. 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 Outcome 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 provides helpful advice on completing a logical framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Reduction in Mongolia's IWT and increased community security against cross-border criminality reduces biodiversity loss, and in turn its impact on ecosystem services, enabling the conditions for long-term poverty alleviation.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia disrupts IWT and increases the security of local communities against cross-border criminality, providing a model for replication.	0.1 At least a 20% increase in the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3. 0.2 At least a 20% increase in the quantity of wildlife products seized at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3. 0.3 At least a 20% increase in the number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites, being passed on, with associated evidence, to final prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3. 0.4 At least 25% of 17,000 local community members (of those at least	0.1 General Authority for Customs (Customs), State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency (NPA) records; and IWTCF/FCO funded IWT database records. 0.2 General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency records; and IWT database records. 0.3 General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency, and The Office of the Prosecutor General of Mongolia records; and IWT database records. 0.4 Social survey, assessing security through a questionnaire on incidents	0.1 The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable Customs' data of the effect of training and BDD unit deployment on interceptions. 0.2 The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable Customs' data of the effect of training and dog unit deployment on seizures. 0.3 The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable NPA data of suspects and evidence currently not passed onto prosecuting agencies, including the anticipated improvement to this process. 0.1 – 0.3 IWT interceptions, quantity of

	50% women) at target project sites report increased personal security, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3. 0.5 Set of recommendations on expanding successful techniques to reduce IWT and improve community security in Mongolia, published and endorsed by the WCCTF and formally received by the Department of Natural Resource management, the National CITES Committee (Ministry of Environment and Tourism) and NPA, by the end of year 3.	where security has been threatened and, self-reported perceptions of security. 0.5 Recommendations by the WCCTF, and official responses from the Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), the National CITES Committee, National Police and the State Inspection Agency.	IWT products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, are reliable, and measurable short-term proxies of Mongolia's ability to successfully prosecute IWT suspects, and disrupt IWT. 0.1 – 0.3 It is assumed that IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project before declining as the effect of the deterrent is felt. 0.4 Training courses developed, overcome Mongolia's existing law enforcement culture, to deliver effective and responsive law enforcement with an awareness of the negative consequences of heavy-handed law enforcement, and successfully implemented GESI public awareness activities produce a strengthened law enforcement that increases community security and feelings of security among the proportion of the population anticipated. 0.5 Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), Customs and NPA remain receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT and improve security for local communities, and to expanding interventions that prove successful.

| Outputs:
1. Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings. | 1.1 UKBF review of existing dog training facilities and overall BDD programme in Ulaanbataar, with subsequent upgrade completed according to identified needs by the end of year 2.

1.2 At least 10 existing handlers and dogs (50% of total), selected according to need and site representativeness, are provided with IWT refresher training and 'training of trainer' course; including participation in a performance-based incentive system pilot, by the end of year 2.

1.3 Five newly trained dogs and handlers (to be recruited in year 1) deployed at project sites, with new accommodation facilities, both completed by the end of year 2.

1.4 Formal UKBF recommendations report on BDD programme, detailing dog unit performance improvement methods, and identification of a suitable performance-based incentive system, submitted to Mongolia's Customs Department by the end of year 3.

1.5 Deployed BDD units increase the proportion of successful searches by 50%, relative to searches without dog units at the same border crossing and time, by the end of year 3.

1.6 100% of IWT suspects intercepted by dog units at project border crossings are passed onto police/state inspection for processing with supporting evidence | 1.1 UKBF review of BDD Programme; minutes from workshop including attendees from Customs and UKBF to increase engagement with recommendations; official response from Customs.

1.1 Dog unit facility records; UKBF review; updated training manual.

1.2 – 1.3 Post training assessment records; report on pilot incentive-system; General Authority for Customs records; Border vulnerability index, utilising data from Customs, Police, Border Defence Agency, Mongolian Gender Equality Center and available transboundary border data; Project agreements defining work area with Customs and State Inspection Agency.

1.4 Report on pilot incentive-system; recommendations report; minutes from workshop to increase engagement with recommendations; official response from Mongolian customs.

1.5 General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency records, and National Police Agency records; IWT database records; dog unit monitoring and evaluation.

1.6 General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency, and National Police Agency records; and IWTCF/FCO-funded IWT database records; dog unit monitoring and evaluation. | 1.1 General Authority for Customs remains receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT through BDD units.

1.1 Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used.

1.2 – 1.3 Five new handlers and dogs, and a 50% (defined as feasible percentage due to logistical constraints) refresher training rate is appropriate to tackle the gaps in BDD unit staffing for identified vulnerable border crossings.

1.5 Dog Training Department remains supportive to collaborating and maintaining the flow of relevant data on trained dogs and handlers.

1.5 – 1.6 The lack of incentive[9] for BDD units to pass suspects on to police/state inspection agencies is a key factor limiting their performance, and providing enhanced incentives will result in 100% of suspects passed on.

1.6 The identified vulnerable project sites suffer from limited BDD capacity and it is a limiting factor in effective IWT enforcement as all indications suggest. |

	(baseline = year 1) by the end of year 3.		
2. A newly established inter-agency Wildlife Crime Control Task Force (WCCTF) integrating the work of well-trained Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency staff.	2.1 100 law enforcement staff (30 women), at the three project sites refresher-trained and equipped for effective, inter-agency IWT enforcement, including responsive law enforcement, based on GESI sensitive approach by the Mongolia Gender Equality Center (MGEC), by the end of year 2. 2.2 WCCTF registered and operational, integrating the IWT work of all relevant Mongolian law enforcement agencies and managing data input and acting on intelligence data from the new centralised IWT database by the end of year 2. 2.3 At least 80% of trained frontline law enforcement staff (80 staff) actively use the ZSL (FCO-funded) wildlife identification app, effectively sharing inter-agency IWT data, with 50% of them self-reporting it as effective, by the end of year 3. 2.4 Four transnational intelligence coordination meetings over 3 years, lead to informal transnational intelligence sharing between adjacent local border departments at project sites, including direct collaboration with INTERPOL and ASEAN WEN, by the end of year 3. 2.5 At least 20% increase in proportion of wildlife trafficking arrests made by trained police that result in suspects and	2.1 Post-training assessment records; training attendance sheet; Mongolian Gender Equality Center contributions to training course; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. 2.2 WCCTF reports; IWT database records; WCCTF reports and meeting minutes demonstrating active participation and collaboration of Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. 2.3 Survey on use and perceptions of the wildlife identification app; necessary improvements made to the app based on results of the user-survey; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. 2.4 Customs records; DEFRA-funded IWT database records of trafficking interceptions on the basis of transnational intelligence sharing; minutes of transnational meetings; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. 2.5 Mongolia police records, trained police staff monitoring and evaluation.	2.1 From the estimated 100 law enforcement staff at project sites, 30% of these staff are female as average law enforcement gender ratios indicate and of these 30%, all of them will wish to participate in training. 2.2 Mongolian law enforcement agencies remain supportive of the role of the WCCTF and maintain the free flow of data and intelligence; and the National CITES Committee, under which the WCCTF will sit, retains sufficient influence to facilitate the WCCTF's work. 2.3 Existing mobile application satisfies the needs, working situations, technical skills and technological equipment of law enforcement officers sufficiently to achieve an 80% staff adoption rate as indicated by other law enforcement technology trials. 2.4 ZSL's extensive experience of encouraging and supporting effective transnational collaboration to combat IWT in Asia, and the Mongolian government's continuing support, will overcome the inherent difficulties of transnational intelligence sharing. 2.5 Training on effective cross-agency working to frontline staff including dog units and police, with a focus on how they can facilitate each other's work, alongside the WCCTF's integrating role,

	evidence being passed to relevant prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.		supports a close relationship between dog units and police, with a clear division of responsibility and working procedures to reliably and efficiently pass suspects from dog units to police. 20% projected increases expected based on current Customs and NPA data.
3. A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of wildlife trafficking at project sites.	3.1 At least six existing and five new Public Police officers trained, equipped and deployed at project sites to combat cross border criminality and improve community security by the end of year 1; 3.2 Three National Police, one per site, trained to train public police officers to facilitate CSN expansion, by the end of year 1. 3.3 At least 10% increase in intelligence reports on cross-border criminality received by Public Police directly from community members by year 2 (relative to year 1 baseline); and 30% by the end of year 3. 3.4 At least 10% increase in IWT incidents reported by the Public Police to police and Customs Department at project sites, relative to baseline (= year 1), by year 2; and 30% by the end of year 3. 3.5 At least 50% of local community members in project sites (approximately 50% women) have increased knowledge of IWT and how to report it, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.	3.1 – 3.2 Post training assessment records; training course covering wildlife trafficking, evidence gathering, anti-corruption, and techniques to ensure the security of sources, including inputs from the Mongolian Gender Equality Center; training of trainers course material and participation records. 3.3 Public police records, and report from Mongolian Gender Equality Center's Human Trafficking Hotline. 3.4 Local police records on Public Police activity. 3.5 Social survey, detailing community members' knowledge of IWT and how to report local incidents.	3.1 – 3.2 The Community Surveillance Network will be successfully established and sustained in the long-term by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public police' institution. 3.1 – 3.2 ZSL's experience building effective Community Surveillance Networks across Asia and Africa, which ensure the security of sources and mitigate the potential for individual relationships and grievances to introduce biases and corruption into community law enforcement, will enable the Public Police to also operate in this way. 3.3 Local community members remain engaged with public awareness activities to combat IWT and human trafficking, leading to 10% increase in information received based on public police records in other fields. 3.4 Local government and police department remain supportive of inclusion of IWT enforcement in the activities of public police. 10% increase in incidents reported based on public police records in other fields.

			3.5 Public police's direct access to communities and ability to provide a channel for information from communities to official law enforcement staff position them as highly effective awareness raisers of IWT. 50% increase based on public police records of other law enforcement awareness raising activities.

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 Validate three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions using a bespoke vulnerability index.

1.2 Upgrade BDD Ulaanbaatar training facilities according to UKBF assessment and recommendations.

1.3 UKBF review of Mongolian Customs' border dog programme.

1.4 UKBF delivered refresher training for 50% of existing dogs and handlers.

1.5 Train and deploy new dogs and handlers, incorporating new UKBF training protocols.

1.6 UKBF led pilot of a performance-based incentivisation system for BDD units at priority sites.

1.7 ZSL led (and UKBF supported) monitoring of dog and handler training outcomes.

1.8 Produce a formal UKBF recommendations report on Mongolia's border law enforcement.

2.1 UKBF specialist training workshop for law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement.

2.2 Specialist survival-skills training workshop for front-line border law enforcement staff.

2.3 Build capacity of law enforcement staff to use the existing IWT app through on-going training and post-training support.

2.4 Establish Wildlife Crime Control Task Force and ensure their utilisation of existing IWT database.

2.5 Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences, such as London 2018 IWT conference and/or national CITES meetings.

2.6 Encourage transnational intelligence sharing through four formal WCCTF led meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing.

2.7 Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.

2.8 Produce a set of recommendations on IWT and community security.

3.1 Establish community surveillance network at pilot sites using five new public police officers, supported by local police force.

3.2 Training of six existing public police officers (including the training of trainers course) at Ulaanbaatar NPA training facilities.

3.3 Raise public awareness about IWT through community surveillance network at three pilot sites.

3.4 ZSL led social survey of community perceived security in three pilot sites.

26. 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 (starting from Q2 July 2018). 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	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
	months	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1. Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.												
1.1 Identify three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions.	3	▓										
1.2 Improve dog unit training facilities.	6					▓	▓					
1.3 Review border dog programme.	3	▓	▓									
1.4 Refresher training for existing dogs and handlers.	1					▓						
1.5 Train and deploy new dogs and handlers.	6					▓	▓					
1.6 Pilot a performance-based incentive system.	12						▓	▓	▓	▓		
1.7 Monitor dog and handler training outcomes.	12						▓	▓	▓	▓		
1.8 Formal UKBF recommendations report.	6										▓	▓
Output 2. A newly established inter-agency Wildlife Crime Control Task Force (WCCTF) integrating the work of well-trained Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency staff.												
2.1 Law enforcement staff training.	16	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓						
2.2 Survival skills training.	16	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓						
2.3 Build capacity to use the existing IWT app.	33	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.4 Establish Wildlife Crime Control Task Force and utilisation of IWT database.	18	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓					
2.5 Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences.	30		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
2.6 Encourage transnational intelligence sharing.	30		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
2.7 Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.	21			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
2.8 Produce a set of recommendations on IWT and community security.	6										▓	▓

Output 3. A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of wildlife trafficking at project sites.													
3.1 Establish community surveillance network.	30												
3.2 Public police staff training.	15												
3.3 Raise public awareness about IWT.	30												
3.4 Social survey of community perceived security.	6												

27. 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 "Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund")

(Max 500 words)

Oversight of the M&E for the outcome will be the responsibility of the Project Leader, with significant experience in conducting monitoring and evaluation of large-scale projects. ZSL staff in Mongolia will monitor project progress through monthly reporting and evaluation against the indicators outlined in the logframe. Further milestones will be developed to measure monthly progress. In addition, there will be mid-term and terminal monitoring and evaluation events for this project. All baselines will be set in year one through initial data collection, surveys and reviews.

Communications will be maintained with monthly meetings and via email and Skype/phone between ZSL Mongolia and ZSL HQ. Completion of milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted using ZSL's web-based system – these include activity tracking, indicator tracking, and finance tracking systems. Together these allow the different aspects of successful project implementation to be monitored simply and effectively, while enabling the information sources to be readily combined to assess overall progress, and enable highly flexible adaptive management in response to changing conditions.

Outcome indicators on wildlife trafficking will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of official statistics from the relevant authorities. The core project team and project leader will conduct data collation and analysis to enable this on an ongoing basis throughout the project as updated statistics are released. Outcome indicator 0.4 will be evaluated on the basis of a social survey (baseline and project end) conducted with a stratified-random selection of participants in the focal border communities. MGEC's expert input will ensure that the survey accurately captures experienced, and perceived security changes, and that data is gender disaggregated.

Progress towards the goals of output 1 will be monitored in the first instance on the basis of UKBF's reports and reviews and the subsequent reports produced by Mongolian law enforcement agencies. BDD unit training will be evaluated based on pre

and post-training assessment data, and the success of the overall initiative will be evaluated through official statistics on BDD unit performance at border crossings.

Progress towards output 2 will be monitored through post-training assessments and WCCTF reports in the early part of the project. As measurable results are achieved, records of transnational intelligence operations, and official statistics will be assessed.

Monitoring output 3 will be achieved through government agency statistics, MGEC's data collected through their human trafficking hotline, and local data on public police activity. As previously described, the project team will collate and analyse this data with the technical support of the project leader. Social surveys conducted in the project sites examining community members' awareness of, and views on IWT, will provide vital information on the measurable change between the baseline (year 1) and final year of the project.

(*446 words*)

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	60
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%

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** ☐ x   **No** ☐

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of the   Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of £336,435 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 last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	MATTHEW HATCHWELL
Position in the organisation	Director of Conservation

Signed | | Date: | 20th February 2018

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**, including the "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund"?	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 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018 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 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration,

evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund website listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

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

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or 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. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.

OGL

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra