

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: | Paul De Ornellas |
| Project Leader email: | |
| Project Leader phone: | |

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

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|---------------------|---|
| Stage 1 Ref: | Title (Max 10 words): Combatting illegal wildlife trade in the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) landscape |
|---------------------|---|

3. Project dates and budget summary

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|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Start date: 1/7/2018 | End date: 31/3/2021 | Duration: 2 years 9 months | |
| 2018/19 £ 96,520 | 2019/20 £ 139,972 | 2020/21 £ 150,657 | Total request £ 387,149 |
| 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)

The W Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (WTBR) is a key part of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) landscape, recognized as a conservation priority and last stronghold for elephant, lion and cheetah in West Africa. IWT is the major threat to these species in the WAP. This project will help address this by, strengthening protection of wildlife in W Niger park; better targeting of traffickers along the main trafficking route through Benin; and providing incentives for local communities to support efforts to combat IWT.

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)

A reduction in IWT in the WTBR through; strengthened wildlife protection, better use of intelligence and investigative tools to target those involved in wildlife crime, and increased support from communities.

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)

The main objectives of this project include: strengthening wildlife protection and law enforcement, as well as increasing support for efforts to combat IWT amongst local communities affected by IWT:

- The establishment of a site based protection and surveillance system for W Niger and strengthening regional capacity for law enforcement to address IWT, including training and mentoring of enforcement agents and protected area staff in the WTBR. This will support the following commitments: XIII, XV, XX (London Conference Declaration), 5 (Kasane Statement), actions C and D (Hanoi Conference).
- A better understanding of the linkages between IWT and communities within the WTBR, as well as action to support incentive/livelihood projects will help reduce the impacts of IWT and engage local communities in wildlife conservation and efforts to address IWT. This will support the following commitments: XIX, XXIV (London Conference Declaration), 12 and 13 (Kasane Statement).

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 WAP is one of the most important conservation landscapes in Africa. It is the last stronghold for the West African Lion and Northwest African Cheetah, both classified as Critically Endangered, as well as being home to the largest population of African Elephant in West Africa. All are severely threatened by the IWT crisis affecting the WAP complex. This project will enhance local capacity to manage protected areas, strengthen wildlife protection and help reduce poaching and trafficking of protected species within the WAP, which will directly contribute to Goal 15. The development and implementation of incentive schemes with local communities within the WTBR will also support development of sustainable livelihood opportunities which will contribute to reduced poverty (Goal 1).

Outputs 1 and 2 will contribute to Goal 16 by strengthening law enforcement and prosecution related to wildlife crime.

Output 3, linked to community engagement, will be designed to ensure equitable access to opportunities and benefits in the implementation of incentive schemes, supporting Goal 5 around gender equality. Female groups, because of their marginalised position in Niger, will be the main focus of income generating activities, in line with previous work in the region. This will provide economic empowerment and enhanced resilience for vulnerable households. Support will be provided to existing effective community sustainable activities as well as piloting other opportunities with communities in W Niger and Benin. This project will therefore enhance the engagement of women in combatting IWT and increase their capacity to generate income from sustainable livelihoods.

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: Benin | Country 2: Niger |
| Country 3: | Country 4: |

8. a. About the lead organisation:

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| What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? | 1826 |
| What is the legal status of your organisation? | NGO Yes Government No University No Other (explain) |
| How is your organisation currently funded? | (Max 100 words) Approximately 85% of ZSL's income comes from its two zoos; the majority is expended to maintain both sites. Additionally, ZSL supports two other programmes; 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 coverage 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). |
| 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 | 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 (TAL), with strengthening law enforcement to combat poaching as a key component. This proposed project builds on current efforts enhancing Nepal's world-leading success with community anti-poaching efforts in the Western Terai Complex (WTC) through 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 2 Title | DI 23-001: Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to implement CITES |
| Contract Value/ Project budget | |
| Duration | 1/4/2016 – 31/3/2019 |
| Role of organisation in project | Lead organisation |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project. | Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to monitor and reduce over-exploitation of pangolins and other trafficked wildlife through enhancing management at key sites, developing an evidence base on pangolin use and trade, setting baselines for monitoring/evaluating effectiveness of interventions, and providing training/ongoing support for enforcement agents and judiciary in proper application of wildlife laws. |
| Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number). | Eilidh Young, Darwin Initiative darwin-projects@ltsi.co.uk Tel: +44 131 440 5181 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 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 |

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|--|---|
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project. | Improve key Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) infrastructure and capacity within the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) for protection and monitoring of rhino and elephant populations; Strengthen 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.

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Lead Organisation name: | ZSL (Zoological Society of London) |
| Website address: | https://www.zsl.org/ |

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| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>ZSL is a leading international conservation organisation, providing technical support and building capacity to deliver on the ground conservation impact. This includes a long history as a technical partner to government agencies, such as the Cameroonian MINFOF and Kenya's KWS.</p> <p>ZSL has had a country office in Benin since 2014 and MoUs with wildlife agencies in Benin and Niger. It has secured financing from the USFWS, IUCN Cat Specialist group, Save the Elephants and IUCN Save Our Species to support work to address IWT in the WAP.</p> <p>ZSL's project team has extensive experience in the region and around the activities proposed. This will ensure effective delivery of the project outcome.</p> <p>ZSL will lead this project, co-ordinating partner organisations and overseeing all project management and administration. ZSL will also be responsible for the following specific components: 1. Supporting the W Niger protected area team to enhance site based protection through the SMART approach; 2. Wildlife market surveys and community perception and socio-economic surveys; 3. Training and mentoring of law enforcement agencies and wildlife authorities in information gathering, improved investigative capacity and legal process; and 4. Working with local communities to develop and implement incentive schemes.</p> |
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| <p>Partner Name:</p> | <p>MEDD (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) / DFC-AP (Direction of Wildlife, Hunting and Protected Areas), Niger</p> |
| <p>Website address:</p> | |

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| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>The MEDD is responsible for Nigerien national policy on environment and sustainable development as well as the conservation and protection of natural resources, including forests and wildlife. The DFC-AP is the agency responsible for the management of protected areas and wildlife conservation in Niger.</p> <p>In 2016, the MEDD, ZSL and Panthera signed an MoU on the conservation and protection of natural ecosystems and wildlife in Niger. The MEDD facilitates official authorisations, provides logistical support to ZSL and Panthera in country and support for sourcing funds for agreed activities.</p> <p>The DFC-AP is also in charge of the implementation of the National Action Plan for the conservation of Cheetah and African Wild Dog, as part of the ZSL/WCS led Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild dogs (RWCP http://www.cheetahandwilddog.org/).</p> <p>ZSL is working in partnership with the W Niger team, composed of the Conservateur (i.e. Park Director), the heads of surveillance and biomonitoring, the Régisseur (manager). Alongside are the eco-guard (rangers) including Eaux et Forêts, 'Foresters' under the supervision of DFC-AP within MEDD alongside local community scouts, who are integrated into patrol teams as needed.</p> |
| <p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p> | <p>Yes/No Comments if No:</p> |

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| <p>Partner Name:</p> | <p>AVIGREF (Village Associations for the Management of Wildlife Reserves), Benin</p> |
| <p>Website address:</p> | |

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| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>AVIGREF is a community association with responsibilities under a co-management agreement with the wildlife agency for parks in Benin, CENAGREF (Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune).</p> <p>AVIGREF's main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the sustainable management of the W NP, alongside CENAGREF. • Reduction of pressure on biodiversity through the development of income-generating activities for local populations. <p>Under the agreement with CENAGREF, 30% of income generated by the parks (through hunting and tourism) is paid to AVIGREF. AVIGREF also secures its own funding sources, recent support through a World Bank Programme ended in 2017.</p> <p>In the W NP buffer zone, AVIGREF represent 85 village associations. In 2016, these associations defined an activity plan with a main objective of strengthening surveillance to reduce poaching.</p> <p>ZSL has been building relationships with AVIGREF board members, including their President and Executive Secretary. Other AVIGREF members regularly collaborate with ZSL, mainly sharing intelligence and general information. These different contacts will enable ZSL to access the broader community.</p> <p>AVIGREF will be the focus for the community activities in the periphery zone of W Benin, including involvement in human source networks, participation in socio-economic and perception surveys, and livelihood assessments to develop incentive programmes.</p> |
| <p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p> | <p>Yes/No Comments if No:</p> |

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| <p>Partner Name:</p> | <p>Falmey, Tamou and Kirtachi communes, Niger</p> |
| <p>Website address:</p> | |

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| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Falmey, Tamou and Kirtachi are part of the 265 communes in Niger. These three rural communes (population under 10,000) are bordering the W National Park in Niger and have elected councils and mayors.</p> <p>To help overcome economic and food insecurity, these rural communes rely on the development and implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAs). In Falmey, Tamou and Kirtachi, the main IGAs include the production of honey, shea butter, moringa, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> oil and market gardening, as well as the restoration of pastures, agriculture and livestock farming.</p> <p>Falmey, Tamou and Kirtachi are also involved in the “Cheetah Landscape Initiative”, managed by the RWCP Regional Co-ordinator.</p> <p>The initiative in the WAP is a joint programme with the three governments to ensure long-term maintenance of cheetah range habitat. During stakeholder meetings recently held in Niger, “impactful” income generating activities were identified to improve livelihoods and reduce pressure on land and wildlife at the Park boundaries.</p> <p>Villagers in these communes will be the focus of the community activities in the periphery zone of W Niger. This will primarily include engaging with the project community team and participating in community surveys, incentive/livelihood evaluation and development of incentive programmes.</p> |
| <p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p> | <p>Yes/No Comments if No:</p> |

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| <p>Partner Name:</p> | <p>Gendarmerie & Judiciary (National Police and Regional Court in Benin)</p> |
| <p>Website address:</p> | |

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| <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>These government entities are responsible for application of the law in Benin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gendarmerie is a paramilitary national police organisation responsible for public safety, traffic enforcement and maintenance of law and order. Gendarmes based at Kandi, Natitingou and Tanguieta are the most likely to come across wildlife offences outside the jurisdiction of the national parks. • The Cellule Aéroportuaire Anti-Trafic (CAAT), based at Cotonou Airport, is a unit composed of agents from National Police, Gendarmerie and Eaux et Forêts. The CAAT has a responsibility to detect and halt the flow of illegal wildlife products into and out of Benin. • The judiciary in Benin (judges, prosecutors and clerks) operate a Napoleonic inquisitorial justice system, and therefore courts (such as the Natitingou court) have an important role to play in assessing evidence and guiding investigations. <p>These organisations have important partnership roles to play in combating IWT. The gendarmes are first responders/initial investigators; CAAT assist with trans-national offences and the judiciary require facts gathered by these agencies to direct an investigation and bring a successful, evidentially sound prosecution.</p> |
| <p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p> | <p>Yes/No Comments if No:</p> <p>It is always challenging to obtain formal letters of support from the enforcement sector in Benin. This relates largely to the cultural dynamic between these agencies and a foreign NGO – in effect they do not see this as one that should have a ‘formal’ component. We do not, however, anticipate this undermining their role in the project. To date ZSL have worked closely with these agencies with good results. In 2017 we delivered training to 30 law enforcement agents in essential policing skills, 11 agents received specialist HUMINT training. The ZSL law enforcement advisor also provided ongoing mentoring resulting directly in two seizures of wildlife products, 30kg of ivory and 20 kg of pangolin scales, as well as five arrests and prosecutions linked to intelligence provided via our networks.</p> |

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| <p>Partner Name:</p> | <p>University of Portsmouth</p> |
| <p>Website address:</p> | <p>http://www.port.ac.uk/</p> |

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| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>ZSL have an MoU with the University of Portsmouth (UoP) Faculty of Criminal Justice Studies to explore appropriate forensic techniques for field-based crime scene treatment. ZSL have previously deployed UoP forensic techniques, specifically around an easy-to-use, long-life forensic material retrieval system in Kenya (Tsavo East and West National Parks, in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Service) with promising results. ZSL and UoP are keen to explore the feasibility and practical challenges to using frontline forensic techniques in the field, and in different contexts.</p> <p>UoP are in a position to assist with provision of materiel and analysis of forensic samples, and research capability into the effectiveness of forensic sampling techniques. ZSL would be responsible for practical carriage and deployment of materials, and training in-country, as well as collection and retention of forensic samples, before delivering them to UoP for analysis. The training element includes training frontline staff to use these techniques, and provision of the appropriate equipment to take forensic samples in the field.</p> |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? | Yes/ No Comments if No: |

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|--|---|
| Partner Name: | Panthera |
| Website address: | https://www.panthera.org/ |
| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): | <p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Panthera is an international organization devoted to the conservation of wild cat species and their ecosystems. Through the development and implementation of global strategies for the most imperilled large cats (including lions, cheetahs, and leopards in Africa), Panthera's objective is to ensure a future for wild cats and the vast landscapes on which they depend.</p> <p>Panthera are longstanding partners of ZSL on the WAP programme and have been involved from the outset and in the design of this project. Dr Philipp Henschel will lead their involvement working alongside Nick Beale from their tiger security team.</p> <p>Panthera building on lessons from their tiger security team will lead on training W Niger staff in site-based security, strategy and patrolling tactics, with experienced trainers both in site-based protection and conservation.</p> |

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| Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? | Yes/ No Comments if No: |
|--|------------------------------------|

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff 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? |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Paul De Ornellas | Project Leader, ZSL Africa Programme Manager & IWT Lead | 33% | Yes/ No |
| TBC (will be in place before project commences) | Project/operations Manager | 100% | Yes /No |
| Vincent Lapeyre | WAP Technical Advisor | 100% | Yes/ No |
| TBC (candidate already identified) | Community Technical Lead | 100% | Yes /No |
| TBC | 2x Community Officers supporting the community technical lead | 50% | Yes /No |
| Yékini Chabi-N'Diaye / Félicia Tevoedjre / TBC x2 | 4x Market survey investigators | 50% | Yes/ No |
| Clément Aubert / Aurlus Ouindeyama | 2x SMART Field Officers supporting WAP technical advisor | 100% | Yes/ No |
| TBC | Driver for Community Team | 100% | Yes /No |
| Christian Plowman | ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor | 33% | Yes/ No |
| Sophie Grange-Chamfray | ZSL Africa Projects Co-ordinator | 33% | Yes/ No |
| Audrey Ipavec | RWCP Regional Co-ordinator and elephant ecologist over seas the Cheetah Landscape Initiative in the WAP | 33% | Yes/ No |

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| Sarah Durant | ZSL Institute of Zoology (IoZ) Theme Leader (People, Wildlife and Ecosystems) will provide expertise on the human dimensions of wildlife conservation. She has been working in the region for 10 years. | 5% | Yes/No |
| Marcus Rowcliffe | ZSL IoZ Senior Research Fellow and will provide technical support around community surveys, interventions and evaluation | 3% | Yes/No |
| Chris Ransom / Aaron Foy | ZSL Africa Senior Programme Manager / Grants Officer | 5% | Yes/No |
| Philipp Henschel | Panthera Lead | 15% | Yes/No |
| Nick Beale | Panthera Security Lead | 8% | Yes/No |
| Gareth Whittington-Jones | Panthera Security Advisor | 6% | Yes/No |

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. African Elephant (Vulnerable) | 2. West African Lion (Critically Endangered) |
| 3. Northwest African Cheetah (Critically Endangered) | 4. Leopard (Vulnerable) |
| 5. White-bellied pangolin (Vulnerable) | |

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.

The W-Arli-Pendjari (WAP) complex covers ~35,000km² in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger, encompassing five protected areas, hunting concessions and community lands. It is globally recognised as a conservation priority, home to the last significant populations of the endangered savannah elephant in West Africa¹ (~77% of the region's 11,489 individuals), the critically endangered West African Lion² (~350 of the remaining 400 individuals), and also one of the last sites with Northwest African cheetahs³.



The WAP is under immense pressure from IWT, compounded by a low capacity to respond. Poaching levels are high, especially of elephants and big cats. CITES MIKES highlighted Pendjari as a key site for concern in Africa⁴. Benin is the key trafficking hub linked to the WAP, and 2017 ZSL market surveys found products from big cats, pangolin and elephant openly for sale, with traders offering to source larger amounts. Links to international traffickers were also identified.

IWT is a direct threat to tourism-related livelihoods with around 300 families depending on employment at lodges/hotels, hunting concessions and as guides. Many more benefit indirectly as tourists visit the region. As poaching has escalated, visitors have decreased by almost 40% to <5,000 in 2015. Local communities are typically poor and both implicated in and adversely affected by IWT. Despite this, their role has been largely neglected by governments and funders. Engaging them effectively will be critical to secure a long term future for the landscape.

The last 18 months has seen the arrival of the African Parks Network (APN) with plans to manage four of the five protected areas in Burkina Faso and Benin. As the Nigerien government has not expressed an interest in this management model, W Niger urgently needs support to ensure it doesn't become a focus for IWT and act as a sink on wildlife populations elsewhere in the WAP.

1. This project will help address these problems. Thouless C.R. et al. 2016. African Elephant Status Report 2016: an update from the African Elephant Database. Occasional Paper Series of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 60. IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. vi + 309pp..
2. Henschel, P., Bauer, H., Sogbohossou, E. & Nowell, K. 2015. *Panthera leo* (West Africa subpopulation). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T68933833A54067639. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T68933833A54067639.en>. Downloaded on 09 December 2016.
3. Durant S.M. et al. 2017. The global decline of cheetah. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* Jan 2017, 114 (3) 528-533; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1611122114.
4. CITES CoP17 Doc 57.5 Report on Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants

13. Methodology

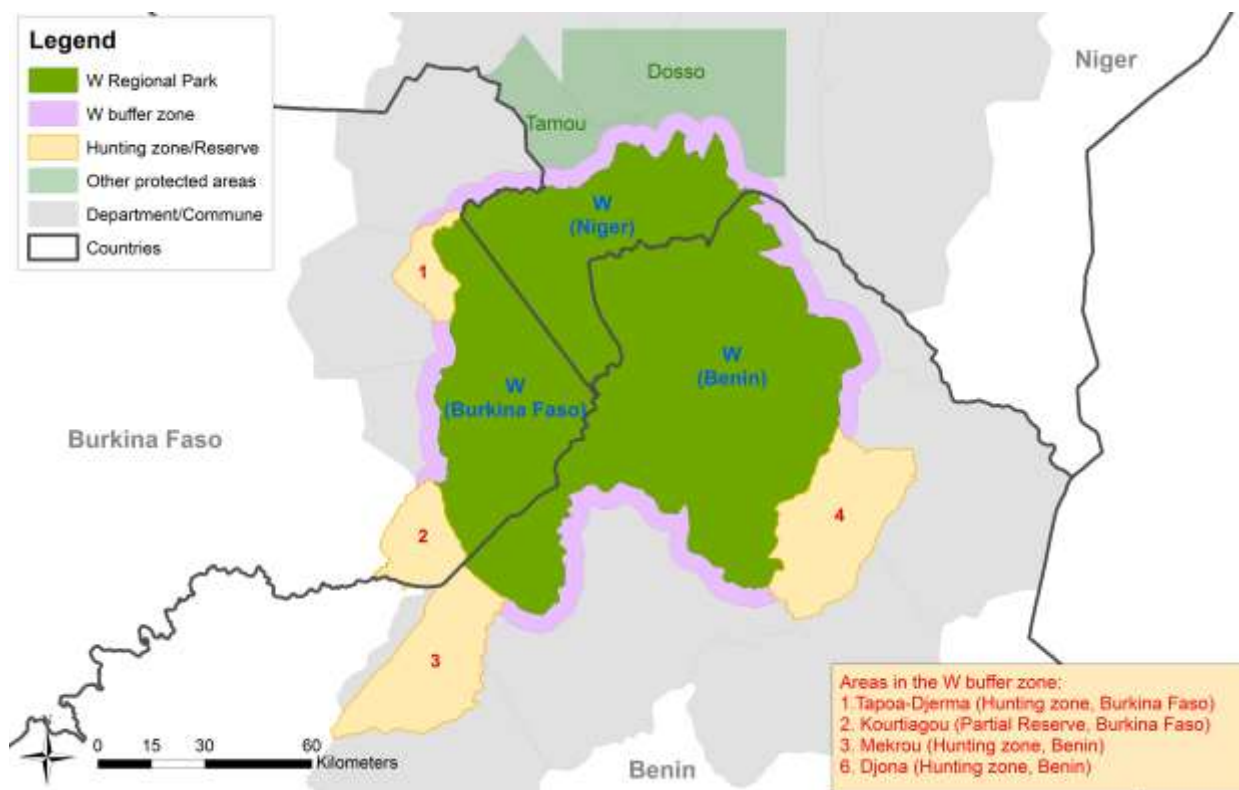
Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

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

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

(Max 750 words - this may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Activities will take place in the WTBR, focusing on W Niger, W Benin, and key sites in Benin linked to IWT in the WAP. The main project base will be at the 'Point Triple' (where the three WTBR borders meet).



The project will be overseen by the project lead. The WAP Technical Advisor will be responsible for activities linked to output 2 and, in conjunction with the ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor, output 1. The Community Technical Lead will be responsible for output 3, supported by the RWCP Regional Co-ordinator and IoZ advisors.

At a launch workshop, workplans and associated budgets will be developed to inform day-to-day project management. The operations manager will oversee progress against workplans and be responsible for financial oversight using ZSL's QuickBooks accounting system.

1. Enhanced intelligence gathering and operational investigative capacity:

The project will develop ZSL's existing work supporting law enforcement in Benin. ZSL's Law Enforcement (LE) Advisor will make at least three visits per year and engage remotely (via phone, WhatsApp and e-mail), liaising with the local team. Two training sessions will be delivered annually to agents from Police Nationale, Gendarmerie Nationale, Douanes Beninoises and AVIGREF on basic human source and intelligence management. Ongoing mentoring, including refresher training in-country and remote advice and communications will support establishment of an information gathering network. Information will be shared with the LE Advisor via WhatsApp or with the local team. This information will be evaluated by the LE advisor with intelligence stored on TRAFFIC's secure global database and passed via the LE Advisor's networks (INTERPOL, etc.) to support intelligence-led enforcement. Information on trafficking will also be obtained from markets selling illicit wildlife products around the WTBR and major markets within Benin. Basic LE training, including an applied operational component, will be provided to at least 60 agents in-country in three sessions per year. Ongoing mentoring will be provided. Selected prosecutors will join training sessions to advise on prosecution process and develop relations with agents.

2. Protection and surveillance in W Niger:

ZSL have piloted the SMART approach¹ in Pendjari National Park in Benin. Following a review of the current situation in W Niger, an operationalization plan will be developed by the WAP Technical Advisor in partnership with park management and Panthera. This will include training and resourcing needs, pilot phase plan, review and timetable. 60 eco-guards (Foresters and local scouts) will receive training in patrol strategy, field skills, personal safety and data collection. The park management team will be trained in data management, analysis and reporting and SMART adaptive management. The WAP Technical Advisor and SMART field officers will join patrol teams, providing on-the-job training and mentoring. Performance based incentives will be introduced for patrol teams, linked to effective implementation (e.g. data collection) or targets (e.g. distance covered). Approaches taken will be co-ordinated with other partners (CITES MIKES, Fondation des Savanes Ouest Africaines, African Parks Network) to ensure complementarity and longer-term sustainability.

3. Community empowerment:

The ZSL community team will identify potential partner communities at sites adjacent to the WTBR and known to be impacted by IWT, working with at least one village in each of the eight main communes: Banikoara, Kandi, Karimama, Kérou, Malanville in Benin and Kirtachi, Falmey and Tamou in Niger (see map). Community representatives in Niger have already expressed interest and existing relationships with AVIGREF in Benin will facilitate engagement (via an FPIC approach). The community team will carry out baseline surveys (focus groups, interviews) on knowledge, attitudes and perceptions around IWT, and develop relevant metrics to track these. Focus groups and interviews will be used to carry out a livelihood assessment and better understanding of relationships between protected areas, livelihoods and IWT. Data will inform a review of potential incentives/livelihood interventions, noting existing mechanisms and self-selected by communities (e.g. enhancing revenues for sustainable livelihoods, honey production, market gardening, village savings and loans schemes, supporting livestock management, human wildlife conflict mitigation, integrating community scout schemes, accessing benefits from eco-tourism/hunting, etc.). Based on these consultations, a pilot incentive programme will be carried out and evaluated. In the last phase of the project, an evaluation will be conducted, including recommendations for sustaining success. This will build connections between the project and local communities, enhance information gathering around IWT, and provide a platform for sustaining livelihoods, pro-wildlife activities and provision of benefits to communities from reduced IWT.

1. <http://smartconservationtools.org/>

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.

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.

(Max 750 words)

People living within WAP National Parks were relocated in the 1920s and, despite agreements between local communities and park authorities and the creation of buffer zones and village associations (e.g. AVIGREF in Benin), the effective role of community members in the management of the parks is limited.

In Benin, there is a co-management agreement through the community association AVIGREF and some tourism and hunting revenues are shared with local communities. In Niger, 50% of income generated by tourism activities should be redistributed to local municipalities. However, these benefits depend on visitor levels, which in turn are linked to good management of the landscape, ensuring security and maintaining wildlife populations. Reducing IWT through the project will ultimately lead to increased revenue from tourism/hunting disbursed to communities.

This project will directly engage protected area staff, enforcement agents, and local communities. The benefits will include enhanced local and regional capacity for effective protected area management, wildlife protection and law enforcement. The project will also provide local community members with incentives to support efforts to reduce IWT in the form of income from direct involvement in project activities, and support for sustainable livelihood programmes.

The management and protection of W Niger national park falls under the responsibility of the Park Conservateur, supported by a team of 36 foresters and local village scouts, hired on an ad-hoc basis to join patrols. Currently there is a lack of resources, equipment and skills to effectively protect the reserve. The support provided by the project team in implementation of the SMART approach will directly benefit the park team through an enhanced capacity to do their job, through:

- Enhanced skills in patrolling, anti-poaching strategies and use of the SMART approach through training and mentoring for approximately 36 park staff;
- Provision of equipment, maintenance of vehicles and infrastructure and operational resources;
- Income generation through performance-led bonuses for ecoguards and payments to village scouts.

- Better sharing of information and feedback on patrol activities to eco-guards and associated increased motivation.

Strengthening wildlife protection in the WTBR will also indirectly benefit approximately 100 families with members employed by national park authorities, hunting concessions and tourism industry. Enhancing wildlife protection in W Niger will also support wildlife protection and surveillance in the adjacent parks in the WTBR and the wider WAP.

Capacity to effectively enforce wildlife crime laws will be enhanced. This will be focused on disrupting trafficking networks targeting the WAP but will have wider benefits in reinforcing law enforcement capacity in Benin and Niger more broadly. More specifically benefits include:

- Enhanced skills in basic law enforcement, investigative techniques, recruitment and management of human intelligence sources will be provided to 60 police, CAAT and Eaux et Forêt agents/year (40 in Benin and 20 in Niger);
- The establishment of an active intelligence network will enable more efficient use of police and protected area resources to proactively target poachers and traffickers;
- Direct income in the form of bonuses for sources from local communities in the WTBR periphery in Benin and Niger.

The project will also provide benefits to local communities in the periphery zones of W Niger and W Benin. Communities in Niger have developed income generating activities (IGAs) including: beekeeping, market gardening, shea butter and desert date fruit oil. On the Benin side, similar IGAs will be piloted alongside other potential incentives in partnership with AVIGREF. Benefits will be accrued through:

- Identification and implementation of incentive schemes supporting sustainable livelihoods or mechanisms by which communities can have a stronger voice in natural resource management;
- Promotion of economic resilience and reduce poor communities vulnerability to criminal agents involved in IWT;
- Support of at least 500 families via incentive/livelihood schemes, whilst ensuring an equitable approach in terms of gender, age and social group to individual involvement.

Incentive scheme engagement will be evidenced through the numbers of schemes supported by communities. Success will be monitored through socio-economic and perception metrics (before-and-after) to enable an evaluation to be carried out and recommendations for next steps.

Communities will benefit in the medium to long-term through increased economic opportunities as visitor numbers increase; directly from disbursed park and hunting concession revenues but also associated employment and trade opportunities.

The project will also directly employ nine local staff members.

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)

Local communities living around the WTBR are typically highly patriarchal, with men disproportionately represented in positions of influence and women having limited economic opportunities. However, women play a significant role in managing households and family finances and are therefore important economic and social actors. This project will provide opportunities for women in partner communities for economic and social empowerment.

Some communities living around W Niger have already initiated IGAs. These IGAs represent a model to learn from and potentially build on. Women tend to be more involved in NTFP collection and market gardening, whilst men engage in other activities such as honey production. The project will ensure an equitable approach to IGA, providing access and opportunity to female-led projects. Thus IGAs will promote economic resilience for vulnerable families and provide a degree of financial independence for female participants. This will also reduce one driver of IWT identified by women: their male partners poaching in response to the women reporting a lack of household funds that needed to be addressed. Women reported that IGA initiatives will help reduce this.

All project activities and monitoring and evaluation will take into account gender, age, social and ethnic differences. We will ensure appropriate methodologies are applied to gather information that takes account of community diversity, such as using focus groups made up of single gender, age groups or ethnicity. Subsequent analysis will enable the disaggregation of data on this basis to ensure that potential impacts on disadvantaged groups are tracked. Community surveys (perception and socio-economic) will ensure that appropriate metrics are identified for these different social groups.

The project will ensure that an equitable approach is taken to activities providing equal opportunities to both men and women to take part in recruitment, capacity building opportunities and activities in line with ZSL's equality policy.

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)

The WAP is the last relatively intact savannah system in West Africa. It is critically important for project focal species: 77% of West Africa's savannah elephants (~8,900 individuals)¹, 88% of West African lions (~350 individuals)² and the last significant population of West African cheetahs (25 individuals)³. Illegal killing of these species for illicit trade is the main threat to their continued existence in the region.

This project will leave a sustained legacy to support local actors to address the main threats – strengthening surveillance and protection in W Niger, enhancing national capacity to enforce the law and proactively disrupt and discourage trafficking networks via the main routes through Benin, leading to improved rates of arrests and prosecutions of wildlife crime from current low baseline levels; and incentivising neglected local communities in the WTBR to have a stake in reducing IWT and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

These changes will reduce the poaching of focal species over the lifetime of the project and lead to long-term changes that will further reduce the impact of IWT. As a result, populations of focal species will stabilise and ultimately increase – changes that will be evidenced by ZSL's and partners ongoing wildlife monitoring in the landscape.

¹ Thouless C.R. et al. 2016. African Elephant Status Report 2016: an update from the African Elephant Database. Occasional Paper Series of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 60. IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. vi + 309pp.

² Henschel, P., Bauer, H., Sogbohossou, E. & Nowell, K. 2015. Panthera leo (West Africa subpopulation). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T68933833A54067639. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T68933833A54067639.en>.

³ Durant S.M. et al. 2017. The global decline of cheetah. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Jan 2017, 114 (3) 528-533; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1611122114.

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)

This project is part of ZSL's long-term commitment to support management of the WAP, a landscape that the society has identified as a focus for delivering its mission. ZSL will continue to provide assistance and seek funds to support local partners.

Reinforcing capacity of local actors and institutions (Beninese/Nigerien authorities, community associations, and enforcement agents) will ensure the project has a sustained legacy. This includes ongoing mentoring and refresher training to further embed skills and knowledge and ensure that if staff change that skills will remain within the relevant agency.

The project will also empower communities, supporting the development and implementation of incentive/livelihood schemes. These will maintain a focus on activities that are self-sustaining and enable planning for ongoing support, where required.

ZSL is part of an informal partner group that regularly meet; this group includes GIZ, FSOA, APN and other wildlife agencies working in the WAP landscape. The project partners are fully integrated into the wider WAP network and the project outcomes and learnings will be shared to inform their plans for supporting the landscape.

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 is a new initiative building on existing work. ZSL has been active in Benin since 2013, as the base for the RWCP regional office and, from 2014, following an MoU with the Beninese government, ZSL has directly supported wildlife protection in the WAP. Over this period, ZSL has worked with the W and Pendjari National Park management and eco-guard teams to pilot the SMART system for improved site-based protection; establishing a database for data collection; and equipping and training of eco-guards and management teams to use SMART for effective patrol-based monitoring and law enforcement. ZSL also provided training and ongoing mentoring support to Beninese enforcement agencies.

Following a recent MoU with the Niger government, ZSL carried out an assessment of W Niger, providing a comprehensive understanding of the situation and stakeholders involved with a view to extending support to this site.

This work has been funded to date by USFWS, IUCN Cat Specialist group and Save the Elephants, to support the Benin PA work prior to the arrival of APN and broader law enforcement engagement. As our PA focus moves to W Niger, funds will be redirected and complemented by a recent award from IUCN Save Our Species.

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

Yes/No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

1. **African Parks Network (APN)** is currently responsible for the management of the Pendjari NP. At the end of 2019, APN will take over the management of W Benin, W Burkina Faso and Arly National Park. APN's business plan includes a long-term vision for "a long-term rehabilitation and improvement of the WAP's national parks and their periphery as part of the last largest protected savannah ecosystem in West Africa. This implies efficient and modern management, adapted to conservation objectives, while contributing to the development of tourism and a new dynamic of economic and social development." The project partners have established trusted relationships with APN and will continue to work in collaboration with APN building on synergies between the different organisations.
2. The **German technical co-operation (GIZ)** initiated programmes of support in the landscape (ProAgri I & II) to reduce poverty around the parks by supporting agriculture. Historically, German development funding has supported management more actively in the Benin parks, although this is on a more ad-hoc basis at present. This has helped establish and maintain the co-management framework between CENAGREF and AVIGREF; however this has lapsed somewhat in recent years and, as a consequence, co-management has not proven as effective. GIZ is currently conducting its RBT-WAP programme that has four main goals: 1) obtaining international recognition for the WAP area, through UNESCO; 2) improving administrative conditions for sustainable funding to manage the wildlife reserves in the WAP; 3) testing new approaches to tackle poaching and conduct ecological monitoring; and 4) strengthening co-management. The project partners maintain an active dialogue with GIZ representatives to ensure that their respective support to park managers and local communities is complementary and co-ordinated.
3. The **Fondation des Savanes Ouest Africaines (FSOA)** is a charitable trust fund, endowed in the UK, which will be providing long-term support for management of protected areas within the WAP estimated at \$ euros per annum. ZSL is now represented within the FSOA board through the project lead.
4. The **CITES MIKES** programme has a long-term monitoring site at Pendjari NP. Although, in recent years, data collection and reporting has been erratic. Historically the MIKES programme has provided training to park management in the WAP in SMART, although implementation has been somewhat limited. More recently CITES MIKES has begun supporting the WAP as one of eight sites in Africa to receive support through its law enforcement capacity building programme. The project partners maintain communication with the MIKES lead to ensure co-ordination.
5. The EAGLE network, established in Benin in 2014 as **AALF-B - Appui à l'application de la Loi sur la Faune au Bénin**. The ZSL team in Benin has been in close contact with AALF from the outset although they are not currently very active and have limited presence in the WAP. The project partners are familiar with the 'EAGLE model' and elements of it, with regards to training, follow up of cases and publicising successes, will be incorporated into the project design.

6. The local NGO **COGEZOH-NIGER** is leading a programme to enhance income generating activities and reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict in the periphery of the W Park. This programme is funded by the IUCN/FFEM Programme de Petites Initiatives. There is a partnership with ZSL through the co-ordinator of RWCP in Niger.

A key lesson learned from pre-existing initiatives is the need to provide an ongoing on-the-ground presence to support local partners and ensure that changes are embedded within local institutions. The project partners propose to work with other stakeholders in the landscape to apply learnings and ensure effective delivery of the project and sustain impact.

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

Yes/No

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

ZSL will look for funds from existing funders USFWS (African elephant fund) and Save the elephant to support activities in year 3 – listed as unconfirmed match below and estimated at £. This would complement the work proposed here.

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:

ZSL - £ will be provided in the form of staff time, national office and field station costs as well as administrative/operational support throughout the project period. Although not included in the budget ZSL will also make available vehicles for the project.

IUCN SOS Fund - £ will make a contribution towards salaries and activities related to site based protection and surveillance, law enforcement and engaging communities

Howard Buffett Foundation (RWCP) - £ to cover the time of the RWCP co-ordinator

Panthera - £ to cover salary time for the Panthera team

MEDD - £ to cover salaries of W Niger staff involved in the project

USFWS - £ to support site based protection and law enforcement activities during the initial months of the project

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 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|---|
| 11/2019 | USWFS African Elephant fund and/or Save the Elephants | | Current funders and an application for further support will be made |

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)

ZSL has robust financial management systems in place, both in our country offices and the UK. ZSL has internal financial policies and procedures designed to ensure 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. ZSL Anti-Fraud & Bribery policies are shared with all staff. These policies are also available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

All activities funded are agreed between ZSL's in-country representative and implementers under terms of reference, imposing monthly technical and financial report (monthly reconciliations are produced for each expense and corresponding receipts). QuickBooks will be implemented for the ZSL office in Benin to facilitate financial management of current budgets. Consultancy contracts are signed with long-term implementers whose salaries are traceable (bank transfer). Monthly financial reports are reviewed by ZSL HQ in London.

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)

NA

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 and in-country partners have established infrastructure and logistical support, meaning operating costs are kept to a minimum and the majority of the funds are channelled to support people and activities on the ground. The project is working in an area in which ZSL and other partners have significant existing experience and engaged in complementary activities on site-based protection which means that targeted investment will have a significant impact. The familiarity of project partners with the area of project intervention means that more informed decisions can be made when evaluating costs and local use of project funds. ZSL's internal procurement policies will be utilised to ensure that the right decisions are made when purchasing items (appropriate quality for the right price).

This proposal also represents value for money due to significant co-financing that enables delivery of a comprehensive programme of work, building on prior and existing work to maximise impact and minimise replication. Support from the IWT Challenge Fund will act as a catalyst for further action, leveraging additional funds for broader-scale and longer-term efforts to address IWT in the region. The focus of the project activities in the WAP complex is in the core of trans-boundary trafficking networks for international global trade and the impact of this project will therefore reach far beyond the region of direct intervention.

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'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.

The project is building on ZSL's experiences in the area and has been designed with full input of key stakeholders who will be involved throughout the project. ZSL staff with significant experience working in the region will use FPIC and a participatory approach to community engagement.

ZSL will ensure planned activities are gender aware and that communities gain benefits from sharing information on traded species. Prior to information collection, the aims of the survey and confidentiality arrangements will be explained to respondents, who will be given the opportunity to opt out of the survey.

Security for human sources and communities will remain a priority for ZSL's field staff. Source handlers and intelligence officers will be trained and guided to assess risks to any sources and base subsequent interactions around such a risk, in line with standing codes of practice used in the UK. Training will incorporate essential practical elements of ethics, field tradecraft, security and safety, as advised by ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor, a qualified and trained human source manager.

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)

Datasets and information on illicit trade and trafficking networks (seizures, arrests, legal cases, etc.) will be securely stored on the TRAFFIC database under the terms of the ZSL-TRAFFIC global MoU. Relevant data will be shared with INTERPOL and other existing networks by the ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor, as appropriate.

Project updates and successes will be reported on ZSL and partner's websites and disseminated via social media (Facebook, twitter, blogs) when appropriate. Reports and data will be provided to CITES, TRAFFIC and ETIS, relevant IUCN SSC specialist groups (African elephant, cat, pangolin), and other relevant groups.

It is important that we share the project's outputs with those without access to digital media so we will provide hard copies of reports to project partners, including partner NGOs, government and law enforcement agencies. Ongoing community engagement is a major focus of the project and the regular sharing of information on project activities will be communicated through community meetings and other outreach. This will help ensure that communications reach everyone regardless of their literacy level or access to other media.

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 |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Impact: W-Arli-Pendjari is secured for people and wildlife, with effective law enforcement and good governance, supported by communities with reduced poverty, and with increasing populations of species previously targeted for IWT. (Max 30 words)</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome: A reduction in IWT in the WTBR through; strengthened wildlife protection, better use of intelligence and investigative tools to target those involved in wildlife crime, and increased support from communities. (Max 30 words)</p> | <p>0.1. Change in detection of poaching incidence by unit effort (distance covered by foot patrols) in W Niger (baselines established in month 9-12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing over period (12-18 months) by up to 50% relative to baseline levels (established by month 12) as surveillance system established and survey effort increases; • Declining over period (18 months to end of project period) by up to 30% from levels (established by month 18) as effective protection | <p>0.1. SMART reports produced by W Niger SMART focal point, supported by ZSL SMART field officer, including data analysis on patrol effort and poaching.</p> <p>0.2. Wildlife market survey reports produced by ZSL market surveyors and including data on illicit wildlife products available, numbers of items and % of new items available on repeat visits.</p> <p>0.3. Police/gendarme reports, court proceedings related to case prosecutions, gathered by ZSL team through contacts within agencies,</p> | <p>African Parks Network assumes management of W Benin and W Burkina Faso by 2019 as planned and effective surveillance and protection systems established.</p> <p>Reducing wildlife crime reduces pressure on wild populations of elephants, big cats and other species affected by trafficking in the WAP.</p> <p>The governments of Benin and Niger continue to support international efforts to view illegal wildlife trade as a serious crime and support efforts</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>established and anticipated deterrence of illegal activities.</p> <p>0.2. # of items of selected wildlife products available for sale (elephant, lion, leopard, cheetah, vulture and pangolin) at local markets around W Niger, W Benin and key markets through Benin (baselines established by end month 10):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease by up to 20% by end of year 2; • Decrease by up to 40% by end of project period; <p>0.3. # of convictions/year relating to wildlife crime increase relative to baseline levels (established over first 12 month period) in Benin and Niger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase by at least 25% by end of year 2; • Increase by at least 50% by end of project period. <p>0.4. Community members at sites of project intervention report increased support for efforts to address IWT (baselines established by end of month 12) by end of project period of at least 50%.</p> | <p>regional courts and collaborating organisations (EAGLE), reviewed and collated by ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor.</p> <p>0.4. Community members' perception survey results disaggregated to ensure representation of age, gender and ethnic groups and provided by the community technical lead.</p> | <p>to address it.</p> <p>Efforts to combat IWT through project activities do not lead to 'leakage' to other adjacent protected areas of the W-Arly-Pendjari landscape.</p> |
| <p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Intelligence gathering network established and operational, investigative capacity enhanced to tackle wildlife crime affecting the</p> | <p>1.1. A total of at least 24 enforcement agents in Benin and Niger trained in recruiting sources and managing human intelligence by ZSL Law Enforcement (LE) Advisor</p> | <p>1.1. Training reports produced by LE Advisor, including information on course contents, number of trainees and knowledge evaluation.</p> <p>1.2. TRAFFIC global database</p> | <p>Improved intelligence acquisition and dissemination relating to wildlife crime supports improved protection and Law Enforcement.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| WTBR. | <p>per year (72 in total at the end of the project).</p> <p>1.2. # Intelligence reports passed to ZSL LE Advisor (from mentored agents or other local information sources), assessed by LE Advisor and stored on secure TRAFFIC global database and/or shared with INTERPOL and/or other relevant agencies per annum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 50/yr by end of project. <p>1.3. 60 frontline enforcement agents (including CAAT officers) trained by ZSL LE Advisor in core policing skills through Basic Law Enforcement Training, including use of essential forensic crime scene management.</p> | <p>record summary produced under existing MoU agreement between. ZSL and TRAFFIC overseen by ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor.</p> <p>1.3. Court and local enforcement agency records of successful prosecutions attributed to those units/officers in receipt of training.</p> <p>1.3. Feedback regarding crime scene management and retrieval of forensic evidence from prosecution authorities and forensic partners.</p> | <p>Increased professionalization and enhanced investigative skills lead to more successful prosecutions for wildlife crime offences.</p> <p>Better trained and supported Law Enforcement agencies, equipped with appropriate skills, knowledge and attributes, lead to increase in effective and just rule of law, augmenting quality of life for human and wildlife populations.</p> |
| 2. Effective system for site based protection and surveillance in W Niger established utilising the SMART approach. | <p>2.1. At least 60 eco-guard (foresters and community scouts) and management staff in W Niger trained annually in patrolling skills, anti-poaching strategies and use of the SMART approach.</p> <p>2.2. # of eco-guard foot patrol days per month (pd/m) in the park increases from baseline levels (assessed over 3 months to month 6) by end of project period. Aim for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 - 300 pd/m; • Year 2 - 400 pd/m; • Year 3 - 600 pd/m. <p>2.3. Proportion of W Niger being</p> | <p>2.1. SMART training records provided by SMART field officer.</p> <p>2.2. & 2.3. SMART reports produced by SMART field officer analysing patrol effort and coverage (based on dividing total park surface area into 5x5km² grid squares and estimating proportion of squares visited by patrols).</p> <p>2.4. SMART reports including patrol plans and targets linked to bonus payment records provided by SMART field officer.</p> | <p>Turnover of government staff does not deplete skillset within relevant trained teams.</p> <p>Security situation enables full support for project intervention.</p> <p>African Parks Network take over management of other parks in the WTBR as planned in 2019.</p> <p>Existing transboundary cooperation at wildlife division level continues to facilitate co-ordination and sharing of relevant information.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>patrolled by foot increases by end of project period to ensure at least 50% park coverage in preceding quarter: 20% coverage by end year 1, 40% coverage end year 2. Baseline coverage to be established over first 9 months.</p> <p>2.4. # of performance related bonuses secured by eco-guards through target-led performance scheme (e.g. distance patrolled, time spent on patrols, data collected correctly, etc.) increases over course of project. Bonus scheme established by end year 1.</p> | | |
| <p>3. Improved understanding of the context for local communities with relation to IWT in the WTBR periphery zone, and information used to inform efforts to combat IWT and pilot or enhance incentive schemes linked to reducing the impact of IWT.</p> | <p>3.1. Community surveys carried out in at least 8 communities in the Nigerien and Benin part of the WTBR by end of month 12, gathering information on basic socio-economic indicators, IWT issues and establishing baseline metrics.</p> <p>3.2. Potential incentive options to enhance support for wildlife conservation and efforts to reduce IWT and promote economic resilience reviewed/evaluated and prioritised through a participatory process with communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 communities assessed by end month 15; • 8 communities by end of month 18. | <p>3.1. Community assessment reports provided by the community technical lead and including socio-economic data, IWT impact and baseline perspective metrics.</p> <p>3.2. Incentive review reports provided by the community technical lead and assessing relevant options for communities to define a series of incentives interventions.</p> <p>3.3. Incentive schemes evaluation report provided by the community technical lead including detailed information on community perspectives, and suitability for development.</p> | <p>Engaging communities ensures a stake in efforts to address IWT in and around the WAP.</p> |

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| | <p>3.3 # of community incentive schemes piloted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least a total of 4 schemes underway by end month 21. • At least a total of 8 schemes by end of month 24. | | |
|--|---|--|--|

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

0.2 Wildlife market surveys carried out using protocols and approach developed in ZSL Benin surveys in 2017 – repeated in Benin and expanded to Niger with recruitment and training of 2 Nigerien surveyors by the Law Enforcement Advisor. Analysis carried out by IWT research assistant supported by Law Enforcement Advisor.

0.3 Ongoing collection of information on cases and prosecutions via trusted contacts in police/judiciary, collated and reviewed by Law Enforcement Advisor.

1.1 Development of protocols, guidelines and risk mitigation plans for the managing of sources and intelligence.

1.2 Training and mentoring in basic recruitment and management of human sources and intelligence to law enforcement agents (2 training sessions per year, with 2 sessions of refresher training/mentoring activities in the field). Knowledge assessments carried out before and after to evaluate success.

1.3 Assistance and guidance in the establishment of a transparent and auditable human source and intelligence management structure.

1.4 Establishment of protocol and framework for storing, evaluating and disseminating criminal intelligence for enforcement action, linked to TRAFFIC global database (under ZSL's existing MoU with TRAFFIC).

1.5 Annual record summary report produced.

1.6 Training in core policing skills comprising Basic Law Enforcement Training. This training underlines and refreshes rudimentary skills to ensure effective evidence gathering, appropriate management of crime scenes and exhibits, followed by real world operational activity to support implementation of those skills in the field. 3 training sessions per year. Knowledge assessments carried out before and after to evaluate.

2.1 Site based surveillance and protection review and needs assessment produced for W Niger National Park.

2.2 Design operationalization plan to include training, resourcing and implementation for W Niger.

2.3 Training on data collection, patrolling skills and strategy and use of SMART approach for eco-guards (foresters and community scouts), and protected area staff in W Niger (4 formal training sessions annually, including Panthera security team in year 2).

2.4 Ongoing support for patrols in W Niger through integration of project team in patrols, providing mentoring and on-the-job training.

2.5 Training assessments conducted before and after SMART training to assess staff knowledge and understanding, with regular on the job assessment of further training requirements.

2.6 SMART reports being generated and being used to inform management decisions on protection and surveillance.

2.7 Establishment of a performance-based bonuses system for eco-guards (foresters and community scouts), linked to data provided by SMART, these need to be tailored to the local context and from past experience at other sites; can be process based (e.g. awards for proper collection of data) or linked to surveillance/protection targets (e.g. distance covered, spending time in more remote areas, increasing effort in poaching hotspots).

3.1 Identification of potential partner communities in W Niger, and W Benin periphery, building on existing relationships with Niger communities and AVIGREF, prioritising those communities most affected/implicated in IWT and free prior informed consent obtained for participation.

3.2 Baseline surveys carried out on knowledge, attitudes and perceptions to issues around IWT including development and application of 'support metrics'.

3.3 Community needs assessment carried out in target communities through a participatory process, gathering information on socio-economic status, natural resource use, market gardening, cattle management and grazing, relationship with protected areas and Law Enforcement.

3.4 Consultation on potential incentive schemes, empowerment initiatives, etc. using participatory methods and evaluating any existing initiatives.

3.5 Based on these consultations pilot or support existing incentive schemes linked to that can reduce community vulnerability to IWT and support efforts to reduce e.g. benefits from community centred wildlife monitoring/Law Enforcement, training in sustainable livelihood options, supporting valorisation of market gardening, shea butter/honey production, etc.

3.6 Incentive schemes assessed and report written up and made available with end of project social surveys to include plan sustaining successful initiatives.

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 months | Year 1 | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Outcome | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.2 Wildlife markets surveys carried out using protocols and approach developed in ZSL Benin surveys in 2017 – repeated in Benin and expanded to Niger with recruitment and training of 2 Nigerian surveyors by the Law Enforcement Advisor. Analysis carried out by IWT research assistant supported by Law Enforcement Advisor. | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | x |
| 0.3 Ongoing collection of information on cases and prosecutions via trusted contacts in police/judiciary, collated and reviewed by Law Enforcement Advisor. | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Output 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Development of protocols, guidelines and risk mitigation plans for the managing of sources and intelligence. | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 Training and mentoring in basic recruitment and management of human sources and intelligence to law enforcement agents (2 training sessions per year, with 2 sessions of refresher training/mentoring activities in the field). Knowledge assessments carried out before and after to evaluate success. | | | | x | | x | | x | | x | | |
| 1.3 Assistance and guidance in the establishment of a transparent | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

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| | and auditable human source and intelligence management structure. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Establishment of protocol and framework for storing, evaluating and disseminating criminal intelligence for enforcement action, linked to TRAFFIC global database (under ZSL's existing MoU with TRAFFIC). | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | Annual record summary report produced. | | | | x | | | | x | | | |
| 1.6 | Training in core policing skills comprising Basic Law Enforcement Training. This training underlines and refreshes rudimentary skills to ensure effective evidence gathering, appropriate management of crime scenes and exhibits, followed by real world operational activity to support implementation of those skills in the field. 3 training sessions per year. Knowledge assessments carried out before and after to evaluate. | | | x | | x | | x | | x | | x |
| Output 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Site based surveillance and protection review and needs assessment produced for W Niger National Park. | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Design operationalization plan to include training, resourcing and implementation for W Niger. | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Training on data collection, patrolling skills and strategy and use of SMART approach for eco-guards, and protected area staff in W Niger (2 formal training sessions annually, including Panthera security team). | x | x | | | x | x | | | x | x | |
| 2.4 | Ongoing support for patrols in W Niger through integration of project team in patrols, providing mentoring and on-the-job training. | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 2.5 | Training assessments conducted before and after SMART training to assess staff knowledge and understanding, with regular on the job assessment of further training requirements. | x | x | | | | x | | | | x | |

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|----------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.6 | SMART reports being generated and being used to inform management decisions on protection and surveillance. | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2.7 | Establishment of a performance-based bonuses system for rangers, linked to data provided by SMART, these need to be tailored to the local context and from past experience at other sites; can be process based (e.g. awards for proper collection of data) or linked to surveillance/protection targets (e.g. distance covered, spending time in more remote areas, increasing effort in poaching hotspots). | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Output 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Identification of potential partner communities in W Niger, and W Benin periphery, building on existing relationships with Niger communities and AVIGREF, prioritising those communities most affected/implicated in IWT and free prior informed consent obtained for participation. | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | Baseline surveys carried out on knowledge, attitudes and perceptions to issues around IWT including development and application of 'support metrics'. | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 | Community needs assessment carried out in target communities through a participatory process, gathering information on socio-economic status, natural resource use, market gardening, cattle management and grazing, relationship with protected areas and Law Enforcement. | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | |
| 3.4 | Consultation on potential incentive schemes, empowerment initiatives, etc. using participatory methods and evaluating any existing initiatives. | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | |
| 3.5 | Based on these consultations pilot or support existing incentive schemes linked to that can reduce community vulnerability to IWT and support efforts to reduce e.g. benefits from community | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | |

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| | centred wildlife monitoring/Law Enforcement, training in sustainable livelihood options, supporting valorisation of market gardening, shea butter/honey production, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.6 | Incentive schemes assessed and report written up and made available with end of project social surveys to include plan sustaining successful initiatives. | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |

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)

The project lead will have ultimate responsibility for project delivery. Three technical leads will be responsible for tracking indicators relevant to their expertise, reporting to the project lead and working together to monitor, evaluate and adapt based on the project logical framework.

A launch workshop will be held in Benin within the first 8 weeks of the project starting, including the development of workplans and the establishment of regular monthly reporting (ZSL's online project database) and communications (Skype/phone call). The operations manager will oversee progress against work-plans.

The M&E plan is attached as an appendix and summarised below:

The protected area (PA) Technical Advisor will oversee Outcome indicator 0.1 and Output 2. PA staff will be trained (2.1) with attendance records kept and before/after knowledge assessments to track performance and help adapt training. Regular assessment will take place through on-the-job mentoring which will further inform capacity needs. Data collected on patrols will inform debriefs, and monthly and quarterly SMART reports will assess eco-guard performance and the change in protection and surveillance levels (2.2, 2.3). Over time, target-linked bonuses will be designed to incentivise and reward performance (2.4). These will be incorporated into SMART reports to facilitate ongoing adaptive management (0.1).

ZSL's LE Advisor will oversee indicators 0.2 and 0.3 and Output 1. Training of enforcement agents will be assessed through before/after knowledge testing at the scheduled sessions, repeated during refresher training, and support adapted accordingly (1.1, 1.3). Observing trainees on operations and ongoing mentoring will enable the LE Advisor to assess retention and ability to effectively use skills learned. Additional feedback on performance of agents will be obtained from prosecutors and the University of Portsmouth that will provide feedback on quality of any forensic samples (whether in training, research or real-time scenarios) obtained by the trained agents. Application of skills will be further evidenced by the generation of useful intelligence passed to trusted enforcement agents and stored on the TRAFFIC database (1.2). Ensuring close support and mentoring of agents will help lead to better targeting of wildlife crime, evidenced by convictions (0.3)

The community technical lead, supported by the RWCP co-ordinator and IoZ researcher will oversee outcome indicator 0.4 and output 3. Initial social and socio-economic surveys (3.1) will provide the foundation to inform interventions and develop support metrics to track progress. A review of potential incentive/livelihood interventions (3.2) will inform development of the incentive component with baseline metrics established and tracked to enable evaluation to be carried out (3.3). An end of project survey will inform the impact of the project with regards to community support for efforts to address IWT (0.4).

The M&E plan will be reviewed regularly by the project management team through reports and ongoing communications, including biannual visits from the project lead and annual planning

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| meeting. This will enable workplans to be revised as required and the logframe to be used as a 'living' management tool and adapted accordingly in conjunction with IWT CF management. | |
| Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs) | |
| Number of days planned for M&E | Estimated at approx. 10% of total time (100 days) |
| 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 No

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of the Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of £ **387,149** 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:

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.



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

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra