

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:	Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Julian Newman
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: Ref: 402	Title (Max 10 words): Strengthening enforcement against the illegal pangolin trade in Uganda
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3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: 1 July 2018	End date: 31 March 2021	Duration: 2 years 9 months	
2018/19 £116,549	2019/20 £181,164	2020/21 £101,490	Total request £399,203
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 project will enhance enforcement against the criminal syndicates that are trafficking pangolins in and around Uganda by providing actionable information to enforcement authorities and ensuring they also have the capacity and skills to properly implement the CITES Appendix I listing of pangolins. The gathering, analysis and dissemination of information on the criminal networks will be supported by advocacy to raise awareness of the pangolin trade among the judiciary and the provision of training to a new intelligence unit.

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)

Enforcement against the illegal pangolin trafficking networks that operate in and around Uganda is improved, reducing the impacts of this illegal trade on wild pangolin populations and local 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	X
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)

London Declaration:

B. Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents. VIII, X, XI

C. Strengthening Law Enforcement. XIV, XV, XVI

Kasane Statement:

B. Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents. 5

C. Strengthening Law Enforcement. 9

6c. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

(Max 250 words)

The project will contribute to implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 15.7, which recognises the need to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products. The project will research, document, analyse and illustrate the role of organised criminal networks and corruption in pangolin trade. The project will enhance enforcement knowledge, capacity and skills to detect, investigate and prosecute organised criminal networks involved in pangolin trade. This will be complemented with the production and dissemination of compelling visual and written materials to raise awareness and encourage relevant government departments and the judiciary to treat pangolin trade as serious organised crime. Combined, these activities will contribute to national efforts to reduce poaching of pangolins, and to international efforts to disrupt transnational criminal networks involved in illegal trade in pangolin and other wildlife.

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: Uganda	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:
Country 5:	Country 6:
Country 7:	Country 8:

Country 9:	Country 10:
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8. a. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<p>Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) Ltd was established as a non-profit company in 1984. EIA was registered as a charity in 1994 (number 1040615).</p> <p>Following a restructuring in 2012 EIA in the UK was separated into two entities:</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Ltd is a UK registered charity (number 1145359) and a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (number 7844550), incorporated on 11th November 2011.</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited is a registered not-for-profit company limited by guarantee (number 7752350) incorporated on 25th August 2011.</p>						
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<table> <tr> <td>NGO</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>	NGO	Yes	Government	No	University	No
NGO	Yes						
Government	No						
University	No						
How is your organisation currently funded?	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>EIA is funded through donations from individuals, legacies and corporate donors. EIA is also funded through grants from private trusts and foundations and statutory sources.</p>						
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	Independent Monitoring of Commitments Enshrined in the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	4 years 2014-2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation. Research and analysis, outreach and advocacy
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The aims and objectives were to develop a monitoring framework against which country progress to implement commitments made to tackle illegal wildlife trade at the London Conference and subsequent high-level meetings could be measured, provide independent analysis and assessment to the international community to hold individual countries to account and to provide independent analysis to support effective enforcement and policies that reduce demand rather than stimulate it. Information has been gathered through extensive research including findings from EIA field investigations on tiger and ivory trade, analysis and outreach on illegal wildlife trade. The information gathered through this process has been used to produce comprehensive reports and country profiles highlighting key concerns and best practice in ongoing efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade. The desired outcome is that decision makers in governments, law enforcement and judiciary will be better informed to take action to ensure effective enforcement against wildlife crime and end policies that stimulate demand.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Combating Illegal Ivory Trade: Training Film to Aid Enforcement Officers (IWT030)
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2 Years, 2016-2018
Role of organisation in project	Lead Agency
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The project aims to produce a film that can be incorporated into training activities in priority countries to encourage more effective enforcement activities applicable throughout the ivory trade chain to better detect, disrupt and prevent elephant poaching and ivory trafficking. Filming and interviews took place in 15 countries and the film has been produced in English and translated into 8 languages to maximise its global reach and impact. The outcome of the project is better informed enforcement and prosecution communities in priority African elephant range states, transit and ivory demand countries. It is anticipated that the promotion of best practice will positively influence criminal justice efforts in tackling elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in priority countries, thereby reducing the impact of this threat to elephant populations.

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	
Contract/ Project 3 Title	Strengthening EIA's Capacity to Curb Wildlife Crime
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years, 2014-2016
Role of organisation in project	Lead Organisation. Organisational development, research and investigations into wildlife crime. Advocacy and communications related to tackling wildlife crime.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The objective was to strengthen EIA institutional capacity to sustain operational outputs to stem the proliferation of organised wildlife crime. The grant supported strategic organisational development, infrastructure for fundraising and communications activities, field investigations, advocacy, the production of reports and films, media work on wildlife campaigns, joint work with other NGOs and relationship building with enforcement authorities.</p> <p>The outcomes were: 1) Enhanced capacity of EIA's institutional support functions, technical infrastructure support and sustained operational growth; 2) Detailed information on incidents on wildlife crime aided enforcement, policy-making and consumer outreach; 3) Increased political and financial commitment to improve regulatory frameworks and enforcement to combat wildlife crime; 4) Expanded cooperation with government agencies and civil society organisations to tackle wildlife crime.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited (referred to as EIA)
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Website address:	www.eia-international.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>EIA has the capacity to work with NRCN to collate and analyse existing information from field and desk-based research generated by both organisations regarding pangolin trade in and around Uganda, and desk based research on end destination markets in Asia.</p> <p>Following a recruitment phase, EIA will have the capacity to coordinate with NRCN over field work to verify information generated by the initial analysis and to jointly produce actionable information on pangolin trafficking for key stakeholders (i.e. enforcement agencies, private sector financial institutions and the transport sector).</p> <p>Reports or other communication outputs will be jointly produced, though the exact audience and distribution will depend on content. Roles and responsibilities for these outputs will therefore largely be decided on a case-by-case basis. Where appropriate and desired, information to regional coordination bodies or relevant intergovernmental organisations will be jointly delivered.</p> <p>EIA will use its experience in producing high-impact visuals and work with NRCN to produce targeted, multi-language awareness materials on the transfer of pangolins to CITES Appendix I for national enforcement agencies and relevant government departments in the country.</p> <p>EIA has decades of experience in undertaking these activities and as a lead agency on statutory grants from Defra, the EU and DfID.</p>

Partner Name:	Natural Resource Conservation Network (NRCN)
Website address:	http://nrcn.org/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>NRCN's founder is a professional wildlife crime investigator and public prosecutor and leads a network of professionals who have the experience and capacity to lead on implementing key elements of this project. Under their 10 year MoU with the Ugandan government, NRCN will lead on engaging national law enforcement agencies to investigate and seek the arrests and prosecutions of individuals implicated in the research and verification work.</p> <p>NRCN will lead on preparing and advocating for amendments to legislation in Uganda to incorporate CITES Appendix I provisions for pangolin.</p> <p>Following recruitment of a wildlife valuation expert, NRCN will lead on the preparation of judicial guidelines for prosecutors and in engaging the judiciary and the Directorate of Public Prosecution regarding pangolin conservation, trade and relevant laws.</p> <p>NRCN will lead on the delivery of training and mentorship to the Uganda Wildlife Authority's new intelligence unit, and on the development of targeted, multi-language awareness materials to be disseminated through print and electronic media on the transfer of pangolins to CITES Appendix I for the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Police Force, Uganda Revenue Authority, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the judiciary.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes Comments if No:</p>

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?
Julian Newman	Project Leader and EIA Campaigns Director	10%	Yes
To be recruited	EIA Principal Campaigner	100%	Yes-Job Description
To be recruited	EIA Principal Field Operative	100%	Yes-Job Description
Debbie Banks	EIA Head of Tigers & Wildlife Crime	10%	Yes
Vincent Opyene	NRCN Chief Executive Officer	15%	Yes
To be recruited	NRCN Wildlife Valuation Expert	100%	Yes-Job Description
Micah Eiku	NRCN Investigator	10%	Yes
Rehema Tibasaga	NRCN Investigator	10%	Yes
Massa Lenard	NRCN Head Prosecution	10%	Yes
Joshua Poro	NRCN Media Officer	10%	Yes
Aryampa Amias	NRCN Project Coordinator	10%	Yes
Patrick Obura	NRCN Project Finance Manager	10%	Yes

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

1. Black-bellied Pangolin <i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	2. White-bellied Pangolin <i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>
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3. Giant Ground Pangolin*Smutsia gigantean***4. Cape Pangolin***Smutsia temminckii***12. Problem the project is trying to address**

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

(Max 300 words)

The primary threat to pangolins is poaching for the illegal trade in scales and meat consumed in Asia, and this project will address the need for more targeted enforcement against the criminal syndicates responsible. Seizure data shows an increase in illegal trafficking of scales from Africa to Asia (see map). Despite the recent success of transferring pangolins to CITES Appendix I, there have been several large seizures of African pangolin scales including 11.9 tonnes seized in November 2017

All four of Africa's globally threatened pangolin species are found in Uganda, where awareness of the CITES Appendix I listing among enforcement agencies remains low. It also functions as a major transit country in the illegal trade; pangolins sourced in Central Africa are trafficked through Uganda as these illegal shipments make their way to the ports of eastern Africa. Recent estimates suggest between 400,000 and 2.7 million pangolins are poached annually from Central African forests.

Investigations by EIA on the ivory trade during 2016–2017, have shown that organised wildlife crime groups that operate in Africa and Asia are shifting to pangolin scales. These are easier than rhino horn or elephant ivory to conceal and traffic, and according to traffickers, are increasingly profitable.

Organised crime networks corrupt state actors along the length of the trade chain, undermining the rule of law, and impacting all levels of society. Low-level poachers are often from marginalised rural communities in Uganda and are exploited by the higher-level actors.

The lives of marginalised rural communities sharing the ecosystem with pangolins may be further impacted by wide-spread poaching of pangolins leading to the degradation of crops and vegetation important for livestock. Pangolins play an important role in the ecosystem by eating termites and other pest insects, while their habit of burrowing improves soil quality.

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.)

The project builds on historical and existing work by EIA and NRCN and takes into account complementary projects that are providing training to the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), integrating pro-poor responses to wildlife crime in Uganda, and mass public awareness campaigns. This would be first programme of targeted research into the transnational illegal pangolin trade with Uganda as the focal point.

The project builds on EIA's research on the ivory trade which shows a growing shift among wildlife trafficking syndicates that have operations across sub-Saharan Africa, turning to the trade in pangolins. Some of this information was detailed in EIA's 2017 report *The Shuidong Connection*. Confidential dossiers on these networks were shared with the Chinese authorities and have resulted in ongoing enforcement action. This has created a mechanism and opportunity to replicate a response to the information generated by this project. EIA's research on ivory and tiger trade in Asia has generated information on individuals involved in pangolin trade at the consumer end of the trade chain that will be relevant to this project. EIA's global pangolin trade database, which has proven to be a valuable resource to researchers and journalists, has also been a key resource in assessing the need for this project. The project will benefit from EIA's previous interactions with the United for Wildlife International Taskforce on the Transportation of Illegal Wildlife Products (UFW Transport Taskforce), Liberty Asia (related to typologies and the banking sector) and other relevant international stakeholders.

The project will also draw on NRCN's database of pangolin trade in and around Uganda, and NRCN's analysis of the impact of a 2013 decision by the UWA to license the export of 7 tonnes of scales. NRCN observed an increase in pangolin poaching in East and Central Africa to meet this demand. This also resulted in Ugandan communities believing that there is a lucrative market for live pangolins and scales. Despite the CITES Appendix I listing, NRCN have documented that pangolins are still being poached and traded because of the market that was created. NRCN has helped to arrest several pangolin traffickers already, but there is a need to expand this work, and to raise awareness of the CITES Appendix I listing to support prosecutions.

Working in partnership with NRCN, which brings substantial local and regional expertise, EIA will build on its current set of information and leads on pangolin trafficking in and through Uganda, to produce the information needed for intelligence-led enforcement and other interventions to disrupt the criminal syndicates.

Activities include ensuring effective legal frameworks and strengthening enforcement on the illegal pangolin trade in Uganda. Under "strengthening enforcement", particular themes that will be addressed are: "improving law enforcement and border control in key source, transit and destination countries" and "addressing corruption".

Specific activities will be as follows:

- Compilation and analysis of existing information held by EIA and NRCN on the pangolin trade in and around Uganda, including on at least one syndicate already known to be active in Uganda
- Ongoing desk-based research on persons of interest, profiling of their activities and mapping of the transnational criminal networks by EIA and NRCN
- Verification of desk-based research; on the ground scoping exercises and field research by EIA and NRCN to document activities by persons of interest
- Production of confidential enforcement dossiers by EIA and NRCN, disseminated to national agencies (UWA, Uganda Revenue Authority, police, Financial Intelligence Unit) by NRCN, and to relevant transit and destination government agencies, and intergovernmental bodies by EIA.
- Production and advocacy of amendments to Uganda law to integrate the CITES Appendix I listing of pangolins
- Production of multi-language awareness materials for Ugandan authorities, judiciary and communities to highlight recent transfer of all pangolin species onto CITES Appendix I by NRCN
- Provision of financial investigation training to the new UWA Intelligence Unit.
- Distribution of relevant information to existing initiatives that focus on the illegal wildlife trade in the transport sector (e.g. Transportation Taskforce) and the financial sector (e.g. Thomson Reuters World-Check via Liberty Asia,) by EIA
- Review of impacts of enforcement dossiers and other distributed information; to include e.g. investigations carried out, arrests to date/actions taken, barriers to implementation of enforcement action by EIA and NRCN

Project Management

During start-up discussions EIA and NRCN will agree systems and templates for capturing information relevant to monitoring and evaluation and financial reporting. EIA and NRCN will agree quarterly workplans and hold planning meetings to implement the project.

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.)

The direct beneficiaries of the project are primarily the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Uganda Police, Uganda Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Uganda Revenue Authority, the judiciary in Uganda, the Uganda Financial Intelligence Unit, banks and transport companies in Uganda. Other direct beneficiaries include law enforcement agencies in transit and destination countries identified through the project. The enforcement agencies will benefit from information that will facilitate targeted intelligence-led enforcement, which will have a greater impact on disrupting transnational criminal networks. The prosecutors and judiciary will benefit from greater awareness of the serious and organised nature of the pangolin trade, which in turn will enhance their efforts to prosecute and judge those involved in the pangolin trade more appropriately.

The private financial sector stakeholders will benefit from information to minimise the risks of playing a role in illicit financial flows associated with wildlife crime. The transport sector stakeholders will benefit from information to minimise the risk of their companies being used to traffic pangolin and other wildlife. The training workshop on financial investigations will benefit 20 staff of the UWA.

The indirect beneficiaries are communities affected by the illegal trade in pangolins. By facilitating more targeted and effective enforcement against higher-level criminals involved in the illegal pangolin trade, the project will contribute to a proportionate and intelligence-led enforcement response to pangolin trafficking in Uganda.

The successful protection of pangolins from the illegal wildlife trade, will ensure that the ecosystems that Uganda's rural communities depend on, are healthier and have their full complement of fauna and flora, and therefore are more resilient to climate change. This includes agricultural lands where pangolins play an important role in pest control and soil quality. Recent estimates suggest that reduction in poverty in agricultural households in Uganda represents a significant percentage of overall national poverty reduction. The presence and recovery of pangolins would likely contribute to sustainability of this sector. It is not possible for this project to quantitatively measure the number of households among rural communities that will benefit in this way, since the project covers the entire country and is not working at the household level.

Corruption facilitates poaching and trafficking of pangolins and other wildlife in Uganda, which is ranked 151st out of 176 in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, and there are documented cases of state actors involved in illegal wildlife trade at various points in the trade and enforcement chain, including among national level bodies. By documenting and exposing corruption associated with pangolin and other wildlife trade in Uganda, the project will contribute to national efforts to hold state actors and institutions accountable and to strengthen national anti-corruption campaigns aimed at the state and private sector. Thus, the project will indirectly benefit wider society in Uganda. While the project is not targeting the lower-level players in the trade chain, it will contribute to improved rule of law and governance, and at the rural community level, where pangolins are poached, this can improve the prospects of legal livelihood programmes to benefit otherwise marginalised rural communities. For the reasons mentioned above, this is not quantifiable given the scope of this project.

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)

In line with the International Development Act (Gender Equality) 2014 EIA and NRCN are committed to ensuring gender equality is promoted throughout the project.

All outreach activities will be aimed at reaching and benefitting both men and women working in enforcement agencies and in the judiciary equally. We recognize that there may be unequal gender representation in these agencies that contribute to more men benefitting from the activities than women. However, we will monitor any obstacles to equal participation and address them so as to ensure as equal representation as is possible.

EIA's research and investigations into illegal wildlife trade indicate that both men and women are involved in criminal activities related to the trade. EIA advocates for intelligence-led enforcement to target the major criminals controlling wildlife crime regardless of gender.

Since the project is not working at the community level we are not planning to collect data related to gender impacts but will report back on any unexpected benefits and monitor any unintended negative impacts that may arise related to gender equality from the project.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

The expected long-term impact is the reduction of poaching of all four African pangolin species, which are currently assessed as Vulnerable under IUCN. Whilst their conservation status is currently more favourable than Asian species, all species of African pangolin are in imminent danger of being pushed into the Critically Endangered category with the escalation of trafficking and the role of organised crime that has been documented by EIA and others. Recalling the rapid deterioration in the status of Asian pangolin species, this project is a proactive attempt to prevent African pangolins suffering the same fate; the Chinese and Sunda pangolins' conservation status deteriorated from 'Lower Risk' to Critically Endangered in 18 years and the Indian and Philippine pangolin fell from Near Threatened to Endangered in just 6 years. The project will create the conditions under which populations in Uganda, and those populations in other African range states that are trafficked through Uganda, can stabilise and eventually recover.

17. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

The integration of the CITES Appendix I listing of pangolin into national law, and the dissemination of judicial guidelines to reflect both the listing and the role of serious transnational organised criminal networks in pangolin trade, are central to ensuring the lasting impact of the project. Judicial guidelines created under this project will set a best practice benchmark for similar guidelines for other species trafficked from and through Uganda.

This project will generate information to activate a multi-sectoral response to the pangolin trade, strengthening efforts to target the higher-level criminals. The financial sector will mainstream pangolin trade as a predicate offence to money laundering and cooperate with other direct beneficiaries to support financial investigations. The transport sector will integrate knowledge about pangolin trafficking methods into risk analysis systems and associated policies. Increased knowledge among direct beneficiaries will be complemented by improved capacity and skills through the provision of training to the UWA Intelligence Unit.

NRCN's ten year MoU with the UWA to support investigations and prosecutions runs through to 2024 and provides a mechanism to institutionalise positive changes in Uganda, while EIA's continued work on illegal wildlife trade will provide a means to review progress from an international perspective.

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 for EIA as the organisation does not currently conduct pangolin-specific activities. NRCN has an established programme of investigating and prosecuting pangolin trade within Uganda under their MoU with the UWA. This project will enable them to add capacity and expand the scope of their work in relation to the transnational criminal networks and additional mechanisms for disrupting those networks.

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

Yes

EIA is not aware of projects undertaking exactly the same work in terms of focused research and mapping of the criminal networks engaged in pangolin trade from and through Uganda to Asia. There are complementary programmes, including some financed under the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund. Tusk and the Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF) have a programme to integrate pro-poor responses to wildlife crime at specific sites in Uganda, operating closer to the poaching end of the trade chain. UCF is also undertaking research into the status of pangolin populations and range within the country. WildAid, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation and UCF are undertaking a mass public awareness campaign on pangolin conservation and trade. EIA and NRCN will liaise with these stakeholders so that public-facing communications materials are complementary and do not duplicate effort.

EIA has shared our current open-source pangolin seizure dataset with 17 researchers and academics studying the pangolin trade, including the University of Adelaide who recently co-authored a critical report corroborating our concern regarding the escalation of poaching of African pangolins and the role of organised crime. This project would enable us to maintain the pangolin seizure dataset to support ongoing research and analysis by other interested parties.

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

No

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)

Funding has been secured from the following sources:

- 1) Band Foundation "Preventing the Extinction of Africa's Elephants: Removing the Policy, Legislative and Enforcement Gaps that Facilitate the Illegal Ivory Trade" funding toward the Elephant Campaign Leader Salary (Years 1 and 2).
- 2) Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust "Tackling the Illegal Wildlife Trade Through Intelligence Year 2" funding toward the Tigers and Wildlife Crime Campaign Leader Salary (Year 1).
- 3) Adessium Foundation "Enhancing EIA's Capabilities to Tackle Wildlife Crime" funding toward the Senior Crime Analyst Salary (Year 1).

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
18 December 2017	National Geographic Society	£	Approved in principle but grant agreement is subject to negotiations over an MoU and copyright of information and visuals generated.

Office use only

Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

To be submitted May 2019 and May 2020 (subject to Trustee meeting dates)	Rufford Foundation		Highly Likely-EIA receives annual grants from this donor
To be submitted September 2019 and September 2020 (subject to Trustee meeting dates)	Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust		Likely-they are a long-term donor of EIA's work.

19c) None

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

(Max 150 words)

N/A

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)

Project activity may be carried out in countries in which there is greater risk of bribery and unethical business conduct. EIA operates an anti-corruption and bribery policy that all employees, consultants and other associated persons are required to comply with in accordance with the Bribery Act 2010. The policy outlines what types of transactions are prohibited and record keeping that is required, as well as the responsibility to remain particularly vigilant and report any suspicious circumstances to a senior manager.

Partners are expected to adhere to EIA's anti bribery and corruption policy through a clause in partner contracts. The contract outlines their responsibilities in relation to any misuse, fraud or misappropriation of funds including immediate notification of any event which interferes or threatens to materially interfere with successful implementation of the project including credible suspicion of or actual fraud, bribery or any other financial irregularity or impropriety. The failure to do so could lead to termination of funding.

EIA also operates a policy to address risks related to payments being made to suppliers, sub-grantees and staff in foreign currencies. The Project Leader will discuss this with Finance at the start of the project to better manage the currency(ies) required.

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)

N/A

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)

This project draws upon EIA's expertise and experience researching and documenting illegal wildlife trade and NRCN's local and regional expertise including experience of investigating and prosecuting pangolin trade within Uganda. Through EIA's wildlife campaigns information has been collected that will be of important value for the work pursued under the project.

The project activities and impact will benefit from communication channels already established by the partners with key stakeholders. NRCN has an established relationship with national law enforcement agencies through their MOU with the Ugandan government and EIA has good working relations with international enforcement agencies and access to the financial sector via Liberty Asia and the transport sector via the United for Wildlife Taskforce.

The project budget also provides value for money through alignment with current systems already created by the project partners. The project will utilize information management systems and specialist software (such as the i2 system which is widely used by enforcement agencies) already in place at EIA. It will also benefit from using a secure platform for disseminating information to banks which has already been developed by Liberty Asia through its work on countering human trafficking. Measures to further minimize costs include arranging for online communication between partners and key stakeholders wherever possible and disseminating findings using digital media. Both organisations are small and used to operating on a limited budget and therefore seek the cheapest options for travel and accommodation.

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)

EIA has historical experience of conducting field research to document ivory trade in Uganda, and decades of experience of investigating the role of Asian criminal networks in Africa. This contextual knowledge allows the project team to carefully assess and minimise risks and ensure that the emphasis is on higher-level actors within the trade chain.

EIA has robust health and safety and risk assessment procedures in place to mitigate these risks, both to project personnel and persons of interest. In terms of field investigations this includes identifying hazards and mitigating measures, pre-trip checklists and insurance.

EIA is registered with the UK's Information Commissioner's Office to hold data, and procedures are currently underway to ensure compliance with the forthcoming EU General Data Protection Regulation. The collection of information using covert methods is used where this is justified in the public interest and as a means of upholding the credibility of our findings when disseminated to law enforcement.

EIA aims to safeguard the rights of individuals and entities who may be the subject of the confidential briefings and typologies. EIA will share sensitive information related to detected criminal activity with relevant government agencies in a confidential manner to facilitate law enforcement, except in cases where suspects could be liable to the death penalty or other risks such as unlawful detention. We follow a procedure through our collaboration with Liberty Asia related to typologies related to dissemination of information. Liberty Asia have over the past three years been heavily involved in using typologies to create actionable intelligence briefings targeted at the financial sector.

Information for public release will be limited to that which is necessary, relevant, fair and proportionate to the public interest in raising awareness about pangolin trade and will be reviewed by libel lawyers.

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)

Confidential briefings will be provided discretely and directly to national law enforcement agencies in Uganda (UWA, Uganda Revenue Authority, Police, Financial Intelligence Unit) and other countries (as determined as relevant by project findings), anti-corruption units, private financial institutions via Liberty Asia, the UFW Transport Taskforce, INTERPOL, World Customs Organisation, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and the CITES Secretariat.

Sanitised and engaging communication media and public outputs from the project will be made available on EIA and NRCN's websites. This will include interactive maps, reports, films, infographics, sanitised versions of the typologies and the judicial guidelines.

Technical documents will be tailored to particular audiences and proactively circulated among stakeholders, for example, CITES Management Authorities and relevant CITES Working Groups, the member states of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), IUCN Pangolin Group, Asian Development Bank, Global Environment Facility, and the participants to the planned 2018 London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade. As much as funds allow, outputs will be shared during face to face meetings and at national and international gatherings and support from the IWT Challenge Fund will be acknowledged.

Sensitive information from EIA's desk-based and field research will be securely held in EIA's database, which is integrated with analytical software including a network mapping function. NRCN has a secure database for managing information generated by their desk-based research and field work.

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: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>The illegal wildlife trade is no longer the primary threat to pangolins; intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of the illegal trade on rural local communities</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Enforcement against the illegal pangolin trafficking networks that operate in and around Uganda is improved, reducing the impacts of this illegal trade on wild pangolin populations and local communities.</p>	<p>0.1 An increase, from a baseline of one known pangolin trafficking network that operates in and around Uganda, to at least two by October 2019. and three in total by October 2020.</p> <p>0.2 Increased understanding of how criminal networks are financing their pangolin trafficking operations in Uganda; engagement with financial sector, including national Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), leads to stronger integration of wildlife/pangolin crime into financial investigations and financial sector regulatory</p>	<p>0.1 Government reports; including submissions to CITES 0.1 media articles on role of organised crime and pangolin trafficking 0.1. photographs, films, and notes from research</p> <p>0.2 meeting minutes with FIUs 0.2 financial typologies; feedback from banks/banking sector 0.2 Thomson Reuters World-check; feedback on submissions via Liberty Asia</p>	<p>Governments in the region remain committed to ending the illegal pangolin trade</p> <p>National FIUs have the mandate and capacity to include pangolin/wildlife crime in their work</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.</p> <p>Transport companies that are engaged with initiatives such as the Transportation Taskforce have commercial operations in Uganda or will do so in the future.</p> <p>Corruption does not undermine efforts to arrest implicated individuals</p>

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	<p>mechanisms. From a baseline of zero official wildlife-related typologies proactively produced by authorities in Uganda, to one by March 2021</p> <p>0.3 Increased understanding of transport methods used by pangolin trafficking networks in and around Uganda; engagement with transport sector leads to better integration of pangolin trafficking methods into risk analysis systems and associated policies; number of Ugandan companies signed up to the UFW Transport Taskforce increases (baseline of zero in 2017 to two by October 2019. Goal for March 2021 to be determined following review of how many transport companies appear to be involved)</p> <p>0.4 Increased number of arrests of individuals implicated in the illegal pangolin trade in Uganda from 28 in 2017 to 40 by March 2021</p> <p>0.5 Increased awareness among Ugandan enforcement, judiciary and wildlife confiscation authorities of the CITES Appendix I listing for pangolins to 30% aware of the listing by</p>	<p>0.3 meeting minutes with transport sector representatives 0.3 annual report of transportation taskforce 0.3 enforcement alerts 0.3 policy announcements</p> <p>0.4 Uganda Wildlife Authority reports and correspondence with NRCN under their MoU</p> <p>0.5 questionnaires during NRCN workshops conducted under their UWA MoU</p>	<p>and obtain successful prosecutions. NRCN's MoU provides a means to monitor law enforcement response to persons of interest identified by this project</p>
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	<p>December 2018, 50% by December 2019, and 75% by December 2020, from a baseline of 20% of 21 officials engaged in November-December 2017</p> <p>0.6 Increase in prosecutions of individuals arrested for pangolin trafficking using ancillary legislation such as anti-money laundering laws increases from zero in 2017 to two by March 2021</p>	<p>0.6 Court case records</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Law enforcement agencies, specialist investigation units (including FIUs) and prosecutors in Uganda, are provided with the information they need to conduct intelligence-led enforcement that detects and disrupts the pangolin trafficking networks that operate in the country. Intelligence-led enforcement is focused on the criminal networks and not low-level local poachers, reducing potential negative impacts of enforcement action on marginalised rural communities.</p>	<p>1.1 An increase in the number of pangolin trafficking networks that are mapped out using network analysis software (baseline of one in 2017 to at least two by October 2019 and three in total by October 2020); intervention points identified</p> <p>1.2 Number of pangolin trafficking networks that are investigated by Uganda Wildlife Authority, increases from one in 2017 to at least two by October 2019 and three by October 2020</p> <p>1.3 Transfer of all pangolins to CITES Appendix I is included within Uganda's recent orders and regulations enabling CITES provisions to be incorporated into domestic legislation by January 2019</p>	<p>1.1 Network chart maps</p> <p>1.2 Court case records</p> <p>1.2 Seizure records and follow-up actions taken</p> <p>1.3 Media articles</p> <p>1.3 Government reports to CITES (particularly those submitted to support resolution Conf. 17.10 Conservation of and trade in pangolins)</p>	<p>As implementation rests with government agencies, assumes that governments are genuinely committed to ending illegal wildlife trade and will respond appropriately to the independent research findings from the project.</p>

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	<p>1.4 An increase in the number of prosecutors and judges referring to judicial guidelines that reflect the CITES Appendix I listing of pangolins from zero in 2017 to at least in 50% of cases by March 2021</p> <p>1.5 New UWA Intelligence Unit confirms inclusion of pangolin trafficking on their agenda by January 2019</p> <p>1.6 UWA Intelligence Unit receives one training session on required intelligence gathering to pursue financial investigation in cooperation with other stakeholders by December 2019</p>	<p>1.4 Court case records</p> <p>1.5 and 1.6 Minute meetings with UWA; UWA reports and policy documents</p> <p>1.6 NRCN training workshop report</p>	
<p>2. The financial sector (including public and private sector institutions) have the information they need to produce policies and other actions that combat the link between illicit financial flows and pangolin crime/trafficking.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of financial typologies produced related to pangolin trafficking networks by partners and accepted by banking institutes (baseline of zero in 2017 to target of one by December 2019 and two by December 2020)</p> <p>2.2 Number of accepted submissions to Thomson Reuters World-Check increases from a baseline of 57 pangolin specific submissions accepted in 2017 to 120 by March 2021</p> <p>2.3 Number of pangolin crime related</p>	<p>2.1 Direct feedback from banking sector</p> <p>2.1 Financial Action Taskforce and UNODC reports</p> <p>2.1 and 2.2 Banking Sector policy documents</p> <p>2.2 Thomson Reuters World-Check feedback via Liberty Asia</p> <p>2.3 Internal record of engagement</p>	<p>Financial institutions are sufficiently concerned about IWT to accept and act on typologies provided</p> <p>Banks avoid offering services to individuals and companies entered into “know your customer” databases</p>

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	financial typologies produced related to pangolin trafficking networks for FIU (baseline of zero in 2017 to target of one by December 2019 and two by December 2020)	with FIU	
3. The transport sector (including private and state companies) has integrated the methods used to traffic pangolins into their risk analyses and have become effective partners in combatting the illegal wildlife trade in Uganda	<p>3.1 An increase in the number of transport leaders (including those signed up to United for Wildlife (UFW)Transport Taskforce) that are sensitised to the threats to pangolins and the involvement of organised criminals in the trafficking of pangolins from none in 2017 to 100% sensitised by the end of the project</p> <p>3.2 Increase in the number of Ugandan logistic/transport companies that sign up to the UFW's Transport Taskforce by March 2021 (baseline of zero in 2017 to two by October 2019. Goal for March 2021 to be determined following review of how many transport companies appear to be involved)</p> <p>3.3 Mobile scanner deployed by the URA (Uganda Revenue Authority) for ivory detection is also used to detect pangolins by June 2019</p> <p>3.4 Logistics companies are sensitised under the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme of pangolin trafficking out of Uganda</p>	<p>3.1 Record of alerts sent to transport leaders</p> <p>3.2 Transport sector policy documents 3.2 Annual reports; Transport Taskforce</p> <p>3.4 UWA policy documents and reports</p>	Sufficient resources for mobile scanners to be used for pangolin detection

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4. Public-facing materials to raise awareness of criminality and corruption associated with the global pangolin trade.	4.1 An increase in number of English language media articles and reports that connect pangolin trafficking to governance issues (including corruption). (baseline to be established in project's first quarter).	4.1 Media articles 4.2 NGO reports/publications, 4.3 Government reports and submissions to e.g. CITES	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Establishment of agreed systems and processes for collecting, managing and sharing information between EIA and NRCN followed by collation of information on pangolin trade</p> <p>1.2 Analysis and mapping of criminal networks, points of intervention identified, new desk-based and field research tasks determined including desk based research and correspondence relating to networks in demand countries in Asia.</p> <p>1.3 Scoping trip to liaise with NRCN, national law enforcement agencies and brief them following initial analyses. Conduct a review of M&E processes</p> <p>1.4 Field work to ground-truth desk-based research, gather information on trade incidents, download & transcribe findings</p> <p>1.5 Prepare and disseminate confidential dossiers for Ugandan law enforcement agencies and prosecutors through face-to-face briefings, and to other relevant countries, including transit and destination countries, and intergovernmental bodies such as INTERPOL and World Customs Organisation electronically</p> <p>1.6 Liaise with the UWA and other enforcement agencies to monitor law enforcement response and provide additional information generated by further desk and field research</p> <p>1.7 Prepare amendments to national regulations to integrate provisions for CITES Appendix I listing and disseminate to law-makers</p> <p>1.8 Commission a wildlife valuation expert to prepare judicial guidelines, and disseminate guidelines electronically and physically to prosecutors and judiciary through face-to-face briefings as part of a briefing on the role of serious organised crime in pangolin trade</p> <p>1.9 Prepare multi-lingual awareness materials for Ugandan enforcement authorities regarding pangolin trade and CITES listing and measure change in awareness through questionnaire surveys</p> <p>1.10 Prepare and deliver a training workshop to the UWA Intelligence Unit on how to conduct financial investigations</p> <p>2.1 Prepare anonymised typology for dissemination via Liberty Asia to banks and financial institutions, share non-anonymised version upon request. Disseminate to the Uganda FIU.</p> <p>2.2 Regular submission of details of known pangolin traders to Thomson Reuters World-Check</p> <p>2.3 Prepare and disseminate briefings on pangolin trade to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) ahead of regional meetings of the Financial Action Task Force</p> <p>3.1 Prepare and issue an alert to transport leaders, including the UFW Transport Taskforce, and associations to raise awareness about the role of organised crime in pangolin trade and transportation methods</p>			

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- 3.2 Identify and encourage Ugandan transport / logistics companies to sign the UFW Transport Taskforce Declaration
- 3.3 Prepare a “red flag” briefing for the Uganda Revenue Authority, and encourage URA and the clearing and forwarding firms to treat pangolin cases with same urgency as elephant tusks through use of mobile scanner to detect pangolin shipments
- 3.4 Disseminate briefing prepared under Activity 2.3 to relevant division of UNODC and urge them to incorporate into the Container Control Programme training

- 4.1 Prepare and disseminate a public-facing report on the role of organised crime and corruption in the global pangolin trade that advocates for sustained investment in intelligence-led enforcement in Uganda and other countries identified through the project
- 4.2 Update and circulate interactive online maps and infographics to raise the public profile of the role of organised crime and corruption in the global pangolin trade
- 4.3 Make non-sensitive datasets available to journalists and academic researchers to support other studies and reports on the global pangolin trade

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
Output 1												
1.1 Collation of information on pangolin trade	33	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.2 Analysis and mapping of criminal networks, points of intervention identified, new desk-based and field research tasks determined	27		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
1.3 Scoping & M&E trip to brief law enforcement with initial analyses	1		x									
1.4 Field research to ground-truth desk-based research, download & transcription of findings	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.5 Prepare and disseminate confidential dossiers	5			x	x		x			x		x
1.6 Liaise with law enforcement to monitor response	3			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.7 Prepare amendments to regulations & advocate for change	6	x	x									
1.8 Prepare & disseminate judicial guidelines	7	x	x		x			x		x		x
1.9 Prepare & disseminate multi-lingual awareness materials for Ugandan enforcement agencies on pangolin trade and CITES Appendix I listing	6	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
1.10 Prepare and deliver training for UWA Intelligence Unit	2		x									
Output 2												
2.1 Prepare typology	3				x					x		x
2.2 Submission to Thomson Reuters World-Check	33	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.3 Preparation of briefing for UNODC ahead of FATF meeting	1				x							
Output 3												
3.1 Alert for transport leaders, prepare & disseminate	2				x							
3.2 Encourage companies to sign up to declaration	1.5				x		x		x			x

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3.3	Prepare "red flag" briefing and engage URA and the clearing and forwarding firms over use of mobile scanner.	1				x							
3.4	Share briefing prepared under Activity 2.3 with UNODC personnel on CCP	1				x							
Output 4													
4.1	Prepare and release main public facing report on global pangolin trade	6						x	x				
4.2	Update interactive maps of general pangolin trade data on website, with infographics ahead of key dates	2	x		x	x			x		x		x
4.3	Circulate links to maps and advertise availability of datasets and visuals to journalists and academics, use social media to link pangolin trade incidents to maps and datasets	33	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	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

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

Following this, EIA will coordinate a series of conference calls with NRCN to set the work plan and discuss the monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes using the template recommended by LTS International. A review of these systems and process will take place at the end of the initial scoping trip to Uganda planned for the second quarter of the project following recruitment of key personnel. EIA will keep a file of trip reports, intelligence products for law enforcement personnel, advocacy and communications materials, as well as managing a framework to capture source information used to verify Output and Outcome indicators.

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

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	35
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 Directors of Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited

I apply for a grant of £399,203 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)	JULIAN NEWMAN
Position in the organisation	CAMPAIGNS DIRECTOR

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@LTSL.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