

IWTR5S2\100015

Strengthening implementation of Zimbabwe's wildlife crime legal system

Aims: To improve implementation of Zimbabwe's wildlife crime law, so prosecutions are effective, and sentences deter poachers and traffickers.

Activities:

- 10 workshops to train and mentor c75 prosecutors and judiciary in practical implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide(RRG),
- Supporting development of Zimparks Wildlife Crime Review to improve sentencing guidance, integrating sentencing training into the RRG.
- Capability-building Zimbabwe NGO SOFA to help deliver RRG training, 3 legal assistants to monitor court cases, and measure the RRG's impact on legal practice.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mrs
Name Sara
Surname Eppel
Organisation Space for Giants
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Fiona
Surname Sandeman
Organisation Space for Giants
Website www.spaceforgiants.org
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Space for Giants
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening implementation of Zimbabwe's wildlife crime legal system

Q4. Country(ies)

(See [Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4](#))

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Zimbabwe	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2019

End date:

31 March 2022

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£144,383.00	£95,754.00	£95,754.00	£ 335,891.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Space for Giants has funding from a private donor (who wishes to remain anonymous) to add a match of £ [REDACTED] to fund this project.

This brings the total project value to £ [REDACTED]

SfG's match funding will contribute [REDACTED] to the total project value.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost [REDACTED]

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. 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.

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Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1, 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 32.

The criminal justice system in Zimbabwe provides a significant deterrent effect to wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe.

Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

Q10. 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 and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

This project will deliver against the London Conference Declaration: BXI "Strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions" and the Hanoi Conference Statements: Action: C Strengthening Law Enforcement.

This project will focus on ensuring the wildlife crime legal frameworks in Zimbabwe are clear and strong,

through the development of the Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) alongside Zimparks' current review of wildlife legislation.

Through the RRG training and mentoring provided to Zimbabwe's prosecutors and judiciary the step-by-step approach will enable every process in a case prosecution to be followed transparently. At the moment prosecutions are most frequently lost due to legal technicalities, rather than lack of evidence. This will be overcome by prosecutors and the judiciary following the RRG processes.

By training legal experts within the Zimbabwe partner NGO SOFA (Speak Out For Animals) SfG will ensure continuity after the project has finished, so new prosecutors and court officials can be trained in the RRG processes. This will help Zimbabwe achieve a robust legal system for tackling wildlife crime, over the longer term.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

SDG 15 Life on Land: SDG15.7 and SDG15C: "Take.. action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species".

This project delivers on training and mentoring prosecutors and the judiciary in Zimbabwe, to implement the new Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) across Zimbabwe. By creating a robust criminal justice system for wildlife crime, poachers and traffickers in endangered species will be deterred. This will improve Zimbabwe's prospects of protecting its biodiversity from poaching and trafficking, thereby helping to deliver SDG15 in Zimbabwe.

SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions: "...provide access to justice for all...",SDG16.B "Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws ...", and SDG16.6: "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels".

In wildlife cases court delays can lead to suspects (not necessarily guilty) being held without charge for lengthy periods. The Points to Prove section of the RRG specifies the information that prosecutors need before and during a prosecution. By Implementing PtoP a case will be more transparent, which avoids miscarriages of justice. Often the most marginalised members of society suffer these injustices, so use of PtoP will "promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws"(SDG16.B, and SDG16.3: "ensure equal access to justice for all".

Sentencing guidance will result from the Zimparks Review of Wildlife Crime and RRG will integrate this into the training modules, to ensure proportionate sentences, commensurate with organised criminal operations.

The legal experts will monitor courts' performance in wildlife cases. That data will be published, making courts more transparent, and contributing to SDG16.6: "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions"

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Q12a. Please provide the below information on the lead organisation

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?

01 January 2014

What is the legal status of your organisation?

NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

SfG receives private funding from philanthropists and Foundations e.g. Leopardess Foundation, Wild Lives Foundation, International Conservation Caucus Foundation, African Wildlife Foundation, Escape Foundation.


SfG also receives public funding from the European Commission (KaZa project); the US Fish and Wildlife Service, USAID, UK Defra (in Kenya, completed in March 2018); Govt of Uganda; and the UN Development Programme


Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.


Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 **SfG 2017 Annual Report small.1**


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 **SFG UKAudit 2017 Signed 2018 10 12 - HD**

 06/11/2018


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 pdf 1.67 MB

 **Companies house 2016 Audit and Receipt from Companies House**

 06/11/2018

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Q12b. Provide details 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

Building judicial capacity to combat wildlife crime in Kenya

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

£ 

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

2 years

Role of organisation in project	Lead coordinator who: -trained law enforcement personnel, from the scene of the crime to the point of conviction; -facilitated court user committees (CUC) to become effective forums for reviewing and administering justice wildlife crime cases.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Aims: To increasing conviction rates and penalties of wildlife criminals. Objectives: to develop Kenya's existing criminal justice system so wildlife crime is adequately addressed at the local level. Outcomes: significant improvement in Kenya's wildlife crime justice system at local level.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	LTSI (for Defra) Victoria Pinion iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk
Contract/Project 2 Title	To reduce human-elephant conflict in West Laikipia by 90% (2008 – 2014 average levels) by 2021.
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	Leopardess Foundation: 2014 – 2017: \$ [REDACTED]/year= \$ [REDACTED] 2018-2020: \$ [REDACTED]/year=\$ [REDACTED] \$ [REDACTED] total BATUK: 2016-2017, £ [REDACTED] USFWS: 2018-2020: \$ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	6 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead coordinator: 2014: stakeholder mobilisation, scoping of project etc. 2015: developing project agreements, fundraising, developing bills of quantities etc. 2016: launch of the project 2017: construction (election violence created setbacks) 2018: construction, fundraising
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Aim: To protect smallholder farmers from crop-raiding elephants; provide a security framework to stop fence vandalism; study problem elephant behaviour to inform management; secure community buy in. 73km electric fencing across three human elephant conflict hotspots in west Laikipia built. Crop raiding reduced dramatically and increasing tolerance towards elephants.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Nicole Honegger

[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title

Southern Africa wildlife crime regional training facility for Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the Kavango-Zambezi (KaZa) area.

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

Contract value € [REDACTED] Project budget € [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)

2 years

Role of organisation in project

Lead coordinator who creates and delivers training to Rapid Response Units within National Parks/Wildlife Authorities' personnel. Training in methods for wildlife crime intelligence gathering, crime investigation. Also lead trainer in improving capability of judiciary and prosecutors in tackling wildlife crime

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.

Objectives: to create a trans-frontier wildlife law enforcement network of 250 wildlife rangers, investigators, intelligence, prosecutors and the judiciary able to tackle illegal wildlife poaching and trafficking.
Outcome: Wildlife crime in KaZa region reduced due to increased deterrent effect of improved law enforcement.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Mrs Manuela Palm or Mr Tebogo Matlhare

[REDACTED]

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local

institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Space for Giants

Website address: www.spaceforgiants.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Space for Giants' Legal team will deliver the project. Shamini Jayanathan is a trained English barrister, who was funded in 2013 by the UK Government to create in Kenya the Rapid Reference Guide, and train prosecutors and the judiciary. It has proved a successful model in Kenya, Uganda and Botswana. The RRG is currently drafted and being trialled in Zimbabwe's KaZa region with 10 prosecutors in the Hwange area.

With this funding Shamini and Katto Wumbua (SfG prosecution lawyer also working with Kenya's DPP) will deliver 10 training and mentoring workshops across Zimbabwe, with up to 75 Zimbabwean prosecutors and judiciary.

Ever Chinoda (SOFA partner) and 3 SOFA legal assistants (Innocent Rupapa, Linda Masudze, Ignatious Marevesa), will attend the training, to build their capability to deliver mentoring in courts to upskill court officials, over the 3 years. This will extend implementation of the RRG beyond the targeted 75 officials. SOFA will work with Zimparks to ensure Sentencing Guidance is part of their current review of Wildlife Legislation. This will be integrated into the RRG training.

SfG's lawyers are supported by SfG's Operations Manager and accountant. SOFA has a small administrative team.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Speak Out For Animals

Website address: www.speakoutforanimals.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Ever Chinoda is a trained lawyer who works with Zimparks and the Chief Justice's department. Ever is also Chief Executive of SOFA (Speak Out For Animals) which provides legal training on animal related issues including wildlife poaching and human-wildlife conflict. Ever employs legal assistants across Zimbabwe to educate legislators and law students about wildlife law. Her NGO also works with communities to overcome human-wildlife conflict. This funding will enable 3 additional legal assistants to be employed to collect court data on wildlife cases, and attend RRG workshops so they can provide mentoring support to court officials by Yr2-3.

The legal assistants will attend wildlife crime trials to:

- monitor the procedures,
- note reasons for delays (lack of evidence at the right time, lack of paperwork etc)
- note evidence management (adequate forensics, conservation of evidence in appropriate, secure locations)
- note the reasons for a trial collapsing, and
- will note the sentences given out (useful evidence for the development of Sentencing Guidelines).

This information will be used during the RRG training and mentoring to demonstrate how to improve court procedures.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)

Yes

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Zambezi Society and Tikki Hywood Trust

Website address: www.zamsoc.org and www.tikkihywoodtrust.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Zambezi Society and the Tikki Hywood Trust will be invited to participate in the RRG training sessions. Neither organisation has the practical legal expertise that SfG and SOFA have, so they will not be formal partners in delivering the project.

SfG's intention is to build their capability on practical legal processes, to help maintain resilience in the NGO community in Zimbabwe beyond the lifetime of this project.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

We have not sought a letter of support from these two organisations as they will not be formal partners. They will be invited to participate in the RRG training, to allow them to share in learning from SfG's expertise.

3. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

No Response

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes
 No

4. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

No Response

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes
 No

5. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.


 [combined letters of support](#)


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 [SfG response to LTS feedback](#)

 14/11/2018

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. 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.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Shamini Jayanathan	Project Leader	18.5%	Checked
Katto Wambua	Legal Trainer	23%	Checked
Ever Chinoda	Manager, Legal Assistants and Data Manager	35%	Checked
Innocent Rupapa	Legal assistant and court monitor	100%	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Linda Masudze	Legal assistant and court monitor	100	Checked
Ignatious Marevesa	Legal assistant and court monitor	100	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

Please provide a combined PDF of all 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above.

 **CVs combined**

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. 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 fields using the selection option below.

elephants

all CITES listed endangered species poached or trafficked in and through Zimbabwe

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. 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.

Large concentrations of endangered species occur in Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley, North West Matebeleland, Sebungwe and South East Lowveld. Poaching and trafficking of elephants and pangolin are growing problems: in 2017 800kgs ivory recovered vs 250kgs in 2016. Poaching is more recently being undertaken by locals: in 2017 539 Zimbabwean arrested vs 62 foreigners, using hazardous chemicals such as cyanide (11kgs recovered in the Western region).

There are multiple problems in Zimbabwe contributing to wildlife crime:

Legal:

-Poor law enforcement knowledge and skills, leading to acquittals of poachers more on technicalities than on fact.

-Too many legal inconsistencies within Zimbabwe's laws, making it hard to interpret and effectively protect wildlife.

-“Bail pending Appeals” is a major challenge as poachers are released back into the community and commit the offence again.

-The policy on Problem Animal Control means animals are euthanised regularly for human-wildlife conflicts, leading to a new trend causing the loss of lions, baboons and elephants as “problem animals”.

Governance:

-Corruption within the parks, police and judicial systems.

-Illegal hunting in safari areas, due to poor monitoring and poor regulation by parks authorities.

-Conservancies and safari areas poach under “ration meat”, abusing their licences and quotas.

-National Parks are under-resourced (people, vehicles, money).

Socio-economic:

-Poverty within communities.

-Aggrieved wildlife custodians: parks employees are poorly paid and paid late; and communities are not compensated for human-wildlife conflicts, leading to retaliation killings.

-Crime informants are not paid properly nor on time.

-Encroachment by communities into wildlife designated habitats- new resettling schemes are not properly coordinated by the government, causing habitat loss for wildlife as humans take space, and fight for water.

Not all of these threats are addressed by this project. But the legal aspects will be significantly, as the RRG will bring clarity and consistency into implementing wildlife law.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. 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. This may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary.

Historical and existing initiatives:

This project builds on SfG's experience of delivering projects to tackle wildlife crime in Kenya, Botswana, Gabon, Uganda, and Tanzania. This legal approach is highly regarded by UNODC, who contract SfG as a formal delivery partner.

The project lead (Shamini Jayanathan) was funded by the UK Government to develop in Kenya a Rapid Reference Guide (RRG), with "points to prove" (PtoP) and inter agency protocols for tackling wildlife crime. This has proved successful: in Kenya 24% of wildlife crime prosecutions succeeded in 2012, with 4% of criminals were jailed. By 2014 over 60% succeeded, and by 2016, over 90%. The Kenyan Prosecution Service attributes this to the work led by Ms Jayanathan.

SfG is now delivering an EC funded project to strengthen anti-poaching expertise and wildlife crime legal implementation across the KaZa region. The KaZa area covers Zimbabwe's borders with Zambia, Botswana, and Namibia. The EC funding has paid for:

- SfG's time in developing a draft RRG for Zimbabwe, based on their legislation
- the costs of obtaining baseline data from Hwange court on previous cases
- SfG's current testing and development workshops with prosecutors and the judiciary in Hwange. These workshops contribute to the final version of the RRG, and how the workshops proposed in this project are implemented.

The EC project is NOT funding a legal assistant. The cost of a legal assistant based in Hwange is included in this project bid.

Zimparks developed a National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy in 2017. Zimparks is now developing a Wildlife Crime Prevention National Force, to enhance capability to tackle wildlife crime. Zimbabwe is currently reviewing wildlife legislation, and SOFA will influence improved sentencing guidance, which will be integrated into the RRG.

Materials and methods:

1. The RRG will be published with sentencing guidelines in mid 2019. To implement the RRG there will be:
-10 workshops over 3 years led by SfG's Shamini Jayanathan and Katto Wambue, with support from Ever Chinoda (SOFA) and 3 legal assistants (also trained in the content of the RRG, to provide mentoring support to court officials):

--Yr1: 3-day RRG workshop for 30 prosecutors and judiciary in Harare. 3x3-day regional workshops for 25 people in each region (Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Manicaland/Masvingo).

--Yr2: 3x3-day regional RRG training and mentoring workshops each for c25 people, with in-depth mentoring of live cases.

--Yr3: 3x3-day regional RRG training and mentoring workshops each for c25 people.

2. Three legal assistants will be employed by SOFA to provide court monitoring in each of Zimbabwe's

regions, and in Harare. The legal assistants will obtain baseline data on case handling and outcomes as set out in the Logframe, will train in RRG implementation, and by Yr2 become mentors on RRG implementation to court officials throughout wildlife cases. 35% of SOFA CEO's time will be devoted to managing the assistants and data, and leading workshops (Yrs2+3).

Roles and responsibilities:

The project is led by SfG's Shamini Jayanathan, and she is relationship manager of Ever Chinoda CEO of SOFA. Shamini leads the development of the RRG and workshops. By Year 3 SOFA will lead the workshops, with SfG as technical support.

Katto Wambue works with Shamini to deliver the training and mentoring. Katto has delivered the RRG with Shamini in 4 African countries.

SfG's team provide admin and financial support: Henry van der Does (Operations Manager), and Zippy Kemunto (accountant).

Project management tools:

SfG has an Excel based Master Workplan which enables oversight of all SfG's projects. The Master Workplan details SfG's live projects, high level deliverables, delivery owner, status update, resources status, mid-year status, and monthly activity on each deliverable. The Master Workplan has linked pages to project plans and objectives for each SfG staff member. This is a live management tool, used by SfG's senior team to oversee delivery and spend.

Quarterly partner reviews between SfG and SOFA will track delivery and spend, and quarterly reports to LTS/Defra will chart the project's progress by way of spend and the delivery timetable. Outcome measurements against the indicators will be assessed annually and reported to LTS/Defra.

Q18. Beneficiaries

- **Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?**
- **How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?**
- **Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?**
- **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.

The direct beneficiaries will be the prosecutors and judiciary who will participate in the training and mentoring. This is anticipated to be around 75 individuals but may be more, as the project is over 3 years and new prosecutors and judiciary may take on wildlife crime cases, requiring RRG training.

SOFA will also be direct beneficiaries: 35% of the CEO's time will be funded by this project, and her expertise will be enhanced on the RRG processes, meaning this organisation will see a significant enhancement of its long-term capability to improve wildlife crime case procedures in Zimbabwe.

Three legal assistants will be directly funded by this project for 3 years, and their expertise significantly enhanced, improving their legal career prospects in the future.

There will also be a large number of indirect beneficiaries:

-legal staff in the courts where monitoring, training and mentoring is taking place will better understand the need for adherence to the RRG processes, to achieve improved case management. They will also observe the change in status of wildlife crime cases, including that sentences for wildlife crime cases become more frequently custodial.

-Communities where wildlife crimes occur will hear about the stricter sentencing and reduction in appeals that previously overturned convictions (due to procedural irregularities). This will deter some poachers and traffickers, as the balance between risk and reward changes to make criminal activity much less attractive.

-As poaching and trafficking is reduced through the impact of stronger legal processes, areas with healthy wildlife populations will benefit by maintaining their attractiveness for wildlife tourism. In areas with high poaching the impact on tourism is noticeable, with fewer visitors. Fewer visitors mean less income for local people either working directly for safari camps, or indirectly providing food, commodities, transport etc. for visitors. This significantly impacts on their ability to overcome poverty and longer-term achieve economic resilience.

-At the ecosystem scale, a good balance of wildlife in the natural environment which is less threatened by poaching, means the underpinning ecosystem will be healthier and more balanced, so that the services depended on by local communities will be better protected.

Q19. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.7)

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.

Direct beneficiaries:

Zimbabwe has female judges, lawyers, prosecutors and investigators will be invited to participate in the project, to ensure there is no gender bias. Female representation in Zimbabwe's legal system is strong. Throughout the project data will be collected from participants to help improve delivery, and this will be disaggregated so the male/female balance is evident. This will allow SfG to assess whether a reasonable number of female prosecutors and judiciary are attending the courses, or whether more effort needs to be made to facilitate their participation.

SOFA offers equal opportunities to female and male lawyers, including recent law school graduates. SOFA currently has both female and male lawyers as staff members. SOFA CEO is female.

Indirect beneficiaries:

Part of the RRG training includes how to overcome court adjournments. Repeated court adjournments can lead to people languishing in custody for extended periods, without trial. Often these individuals are the

most marginalised in society without a voice. The families of people held without charge for extended periods suffer hardship from income loss. Because of this the living conditions of all family dependents are affected and can lead to increased poverty, forcing dependent children into work and out of education. Such forced choices lead to adverse life prospects for all children in these circumstances, both male and female.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

Zimbabwe currently has around 84,000 elephants, which fluctuates as they roam to and from Botswana. Overall numbers have fallen by around 6% 2013-16, but in some region the reduction is 74%. Evidence from Zimparks (2017) shows 216% increase in recovered ivory (2017: 806kgs vs 2016:255kgs). This could show that seizures have increased, but, given staff shortages in Zimparks, it more likely shows a significant increase in ivory trafficking through, and elephant poaching in, Zimbabwe. In the same period pangolin trophies have increased by 37%, while live pangolins in seizures have fallen by 38% (they are now harder for poachers to find). Rhino populations, as elsewhere, remain under huge threat, and are surviving in heavily protected parks in Zimbabwe.

Implementation of the RRG will lead to improved legal processes, and custodial sentences that become more difficult to overturn on appeal due to procedural loopholes. This will raise the deterrent effect and discourage poaching and trafficking.

This intervention will be most visible for CITES listed species: elephants/ivory, pangolins and rhinos, through MIKE data reports on Zimbabwe's populations. Reduced levels of elephant poaching will allow existing populations to become more stable, reproduction rates to improve, and populations to increase.

Q21. 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?

The majority of this project's resources are being invested into a local NGO (SOFA), which is already engaged in legal training and animal protection. By co-delivering the RRG with SfG, this project will enhance the legal capability of SOFA to undertake this practical work in-court. The three legal assistants funded for 3 years will have by the end of the projects have significantly enhanced legal capabilities. Even if they cannot be maintained at SOFA, their capabilities will improve their career prospects elsewhere in Zimbabwe's legal system, and their expertise elsewhere in Zimbabwe's legal system will be beneficial for maintaining knowledge about wildlife law implementation.

The training is extended over 3 years so live case mentoring can occur to really embed the learning into the system. Around 75 judiciary and prosecutors will participate in the training, leaving a strong cohort of trained individuals. Throughout the process SfG and SOFA will identify the most engaged in individuals to become champions within their court circuits. These individuals will participate in workshops every year to ensure they maximise benefits from exposure to the mentoring.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

📄 [Map of KAZA TFCA](#)

📅 14/11/2018

🕒 13:55:43

📄 pdf 1.94 MB

📄 [zimbabwe map](#)

📅 14/11/2018

🕒 13:55:11

📄 pdf 1.13 MB

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q22. Budget

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

IWT & Darwin Budget Template

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

N.B.: 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.

Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

📄 [SfG Budget St2 - Darwin R25 IWT R5 \(1\)](#)

📅 15/11/2018

🕒 17:33:23

📄 exe 89.5 KB

Q23. Funding

Q23a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please give details:

SfG is now delivering a European Commission funded project to strengthen anti-poaching expertise and wildlife crime legal implementation across the Kavango-Zambezi Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (KaZaTFCA) region. The KaZa area in Zimbabwe is along the borders with Zambia, Botswana, and Namibia where there is a concentration of National Parks, safari areas, private wildlife concessions and nature reserves. The EC funding has paid for:

- SfG's time in developing a draft RRG for Zimbabwe, based on their legislation
- the costs of obtaining baseline data from Hwange court on previous case handling
- SfG's current testing and development workshops with prosecutors and the judiciary in Hwange. These workshops will contribute to the final version of the RRG, and how the workshops proposed in this project are implemented.

The EC project is NOT funding a legal assistant in the KaZa area. The cost of a legal assistant based in

Hwange is included as one of the three SOFA legal assistants in this IWTCFR5 project bid.

The EC project is not funding further workshops in the KaZa area on RRG implementation as their funding runs only until December 2019. This bid includes holding RRG workshops in the Matabeleland area, from January 2020.

Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q23c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

No

Q24. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q24a. 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 and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
Private donor wishing to remain anonymous	██████████	\$	This will cover the £██████████ co-financing from SfG.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Q25b. 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	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q25. Financial Risk Management

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

SfG has robust financial systems, with tight reporting structures for multiple funders. The funding for court monitors will be closely overseen, with local observations (when training and mentoring is delivered) to ensure that staff are in place and activities are occurring as planned. Validity of the data generated by the court monitors (legal assistants) will be overseen by SOFA CEO, and SfG staff will ensure accuracy when they undertake the training and mentoring in those areas. The Zimbabwe partner organisation, SOFA, is currently working with SfG to deliver data for the KaZa area of Zimbabwe and is proving to be a reliable and responsible partner. SOFA is keen to partner with SfG, and is aware of the need for closely scrutinised spend in line with the budget. SfG auditors scrutinise partner bodies' payments, in accordance with international standards.

SfG has robust controls over bank payments, receipts, authorisation of and processing of expenditure, and approvals of expenditure. SfG's CEO and Operations Manager authorise payments on receipt of invoices, once justification has been provided. SfG's CEO authorises new investments, and major new decisions on spend are made a SfG Board level. Audits are signed off by SfG's Finance Committee.

Q26. 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.

The capital costs of the vehicles and computers are 10% of the IWTCF budget (8% of total project). The 3 legal assistants need to travel between courts to monitor cases as they are being held within their regions. Wildlife crime cases are held at all court levels: local magistrates courts, crown courts also across regions, the High Court in Harare and the Appeal Court in Harare. The assistants cannot easily travel without a car, so these are budgeted for in this project. The cars will remain in SOFA's ownership after the project ends. Court officials, and defence and prosecution counsel often lack computers for collating case evidence. This leads to delays, which lead to case adjournments, which can lead to injustices. Buying essential equipment for the court overcomes this problem, and makes it easier for the judge to set a clear timetable for the trial, and to stick to it.

Q27. 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.

This project is building on an existing EC funded project which has started in the KaZa (border) area of Zimbabwe. This project builds on the RRG already drafted as part of that project, and which is now being tested and validated in the KaZa region with the local prosecutors and judiciary. This project extends implementation to the rest of Zimbabwe, making the best possible use of the resources already invested. The project will fund 2 SfG lawyers to deliver the training and mentoring, and their costs are only for their days in the country: 37 days for Shamini over 3 years (\$ [REDACTED] £ [REDACTED] and 46 days for Katto ([REDACTED])).

The CEO of SOFA will spend 35% of her time on this project, attending the RRG workshops, leading them by Yr3, and managing the legal assistants and court data. Her costs are reasonable for a Zimbabwe lawyer (full year salary of [REDACTED], pro-rata'ed to \$ [REDACTED]). The legal assistants will be local junior lawyers whose salary costs are appropriate for Zimbabwe (\$ [REDACTED]). Likewise, the costs of workshops are appropriate for Harare (\$ [REDACTED]), and cheaper in the regions ([REDACTED]).

Q28. 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?

The RRG training and mentoring delivered includes specific Human Rights training. This is to ensure that investigators and prosecutors are aware of and abide by international human rights standards. It is also to impress on them the value of a live poacher or trafficker, as they could have information that would be useful for finding traffickers along the supply chain, and ultimately this information could lead to capturing a kingpin.

SfG's training programmes include principles taken from the relevant aspect of Overseas Security Justice Assessment, UN Guidance on Use of Force and Firearms and international Conventions on human rights in the context of criminal trials.

The project will be delivered in partnership with the Zimparks and the office of the Chief Justice in Zimbabwe, which ensures that cultural issues, or specific legal issues relevant to Zimbabwe will be taken into account throughout the project. In practice the training and mentoring on the RRG is co-designed with SOFA, a local NGO, and is currently being trialled as part of the EC-funded KaZa project.

Q29. Use of data

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

Court monitoring data, collected by the legal assistants, is publicly available data on individual wildlife crime cases. The data is used by SOFA and SfG as evidence of how wildlife cases have been handled in the past, to make the case for improvements in the future, through implementing the RRG. Court case data is routinely published although it is difficult to find aggregated information on court procedures. This project brings the information together to demonstrate practice in wildlife cases across Zimbabwe's courts.

SfG has been collecting and collating court data in other countries for a number of years, and, as it is already in the public domain, is not required to store it in any particular way.

Q30. Safeguarding

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide insurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have the relevant policies in place at that these can be available upon request.

Checked

Q31. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.6)

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

The outputs of this project which will be openly accessible are:

- The published RRG for Zimbabwe. – Zimbabwe's Rapid Reference Guide will be published on SfG's website (as is the RRG for Kenya) once the Zimbabwean prosecution authority is content. The RRG will also be available on SOFA's website and potentially on Zimparks (to be determined)
- Court monitoring data collected by the legal assistants will be collated into an annual summary report each year and made available on SfG and SOFA's websites as soon as they are available each year (for 2019, 2020, 2021)
- The end of project evaluation report will include evidence from the court monitoring data, and conclusions on the impact of the project. This will be published on SfG's and SOFA's websites.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q32. Logical Framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. 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 Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

The Outcome statement in your logframe should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 8.

Impact:

A reduction in wildlife crime in Zimbabwe due to the deterrent effect of improved prosecutions of wildlife crime suspects, and sentencing proportionate to international, organised, crime.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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Outcome:

The criminal justice system in Zimbabwe provides a significant deterrent effect on wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe.

0.1 Number of successful convictions of wildlife criminals increases to at least 80% between 2019 and 2022: End 2020 target: 70% End 2021 target: 80% Baseline 60% in 2016.

0.2 By 2022 80% of successfully prosecuted cases of poaching and/or trafficking of ivory, rhino horn and other endangered species receive custodial sentences (baseline not currently publicly available for Zimbabwe, to be established by court monitors in 2019), End 2020 target: 70% End 2021 target: 80% NB evidence of sentences over 9 years is available: 48% of completed cases in 2017.

0.3 By 2022 only 10% of wildlife crime cases heard at the Appeals Court have their convictions overturned or sentences significantly reduced, due to technical, legal process errors in the original sentencing. Baseline not currently publicly available for Zimbabwe, to be established by court monitors in 2019.

0.1 Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife (Zimparks) 2016 Annual Report

0.1-0.3 Baseline surveys by court monitors as part of this project to establish current and historic data.

0.2 Data for custodial sentences of longer than 9 years is recorded as 55 of 114 cases ie 48% of 2017 total wildlife crime court cases, (source Zimparks 2017 Annual Report).

0.1-0.3 CITES reports on status of poaching and trafficking in Zimbabwe

0.3 Appeals Court data: baseline and annual court data to be surveyed by this project's legal assistants.

- More proactive and effective prosecutions, and more transparent justice leads to custodial sentences for wildlife crimes.
- Improved legal processes mean far fewer cases can go to the Appeal Court, and succeed, on the basis of legal processes not having been properly followed.
- More severe penalties act as a deterrent to wildlife poachers and traffickers.
- Zimbabwe's judiciary and prosecutors are committed to the institutional change required for reducing delay and adopting sentencing guidelines.

<p>Output 1:</p> <p>1. Publication of the Rapid Reference Guide for Zimbabwe, including Points to Prove Toolkit, by September 2019.</p>	<p>1.1 By September 2019 RRG published (baseline Oct 2018, RRG in draft and being trialled in KaZa area of Zimbabwe)</p>	<p>1.1 2019: RRG published on SfG website, SOFA website.</p>	<p>That the current trial by SfG, SOFA and Zimparks of Zimbabwe's draft RRG in Hwange will lead to improvements in conviction rates and court processes. That Zimbabwe's Chief Justice will support the RRG implementation roll out (indications in 2018 are positive).</p>
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>2. Between April 2019 and March 2022 10 training and mentoring workshops held with c75 of Zimbabwe's prosecutors and judiciary on implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide: 2019-2020: 4 workshops 2020-2021: 3 workshops 2021-2022: 3 workshops.</p>	<p>2.1 By 2022 c75 judiciary and prosecutors trained and mentored in implementation of the RRG, baseline 2018 10 judiciary in Hwange testing draft RRG</p> <p>2.2 By 2022 c75 prosecutors and judiciary will have received up to 30 days training or mentoring on implementing the RRG processes for delivering wildlife crime cases, 2019: 12 days training delivered 2020: 9 days 2021: 9 days Baseline 2018: 10 individuals (judiciary) received 3 days RRG training in Hwange.</p> <p>2.3 83 days of SfG legal teams' time devoted to delivering this project: 2019: 44 days 2020: 24 days 2021: 15 days</p>	<p>2.1 Exit tests from individuals who undertook training and mentoring demonstrates that by 2021 90% feel competent in delivering improved legal processes, in line with RRG guidance: End 2019: 60% feel competent, End 2020: 80% feel competent, End 2021: 90% feel competent.</p> <p>2.2 Feedback forms from workshops demonstrate number of trainees attended, satisfaction level, knowledge gained, and are disaggregated male/female (2019, 2020, 2021)</p> <p>2.3 Annual reports by SOFA and SfG to LTS/Defra as part of the project monitoring. Audit of SfG pay and travel, submitted to LTS as part of this project.</p>	<p>2.1 That there will be an enthusiastic cohort of prosecutors and lawyers keen to participate.</p> <p>That any corrupt prosecutors or judiciary will be isolated and will not be able to de-rail the project.</p> <p>That mentoring of court officials by SOFA CEO and legal assistants will start from early 2020 and will reinforce implementation of the RRG in a sustainable way.</p>

Output 3: 3. Court monitoring data from wildlife crime cases in courts across Zimbabwe published annually between July 2019 and March 2022.	3.1 100% of data on the progress and handling of wildlife cases publicly available in each Zimbabwean court report, and on SfG and SOFA websites (Dec 2019, 2020, 2021) 2017 Zimparks Annual Report baseline: total number of arrests (539), total number of wildlife cases (232), number of convictions (114), and number of pending cases (74).	3.1 Court reports (Zimbabwe court journals) 4.2 Zimparks annual reports (on number of cases, number of arrests, number of convictions and pending cases). 4.3 SfG reports for this project 4.4 SOFA reports.	That the court officials will not obstruct monitors from obtaining data on previous cases (for baselines). That court officials will recognise the value of the training and mentoring provided to prosecutors and defence lawyers as they conduct wildlife crime cases.
Output 4: No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
Output 5: No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

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).

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

<p>Activity details</p> <hr/> <p>Activity Number</p> <p>1 RRG publication</p> <p>Activity Details</p> <p>1 RRG agreed with Zimparks and Chief Justice and published by September 2019.</p>

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<p>Activity details</p> <hr/>

Activity Number

2. 10 training and mentoring RRG workshops over 3 years

Activity Details

Starting July 2019 10 workshops over 3 years:

- o Yr1: 3-day workshop for 30 prosecutors and judiciary in Harare. 3x3-day regional workshops for 25 people in each region.
- o Yr2: 3x3-day regional training and mentoring workshops each for c25 people rolling out the RRG, with in-depth mentoring of live cases.
- o Yr3: 3x3-day regional training and mentoring workshops each for c25 people, to consolidate RRG implementation.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3. SOFA participation in this project: 3 legal assistants as court monitors, CEO manager, participation in RRG training and leading RRG training delivery by year 3.

Activity Details

- 3.1 Three legal assistants will be employed by SOFA to provide court monitoring in each of Zimbabwe's regions: Kaza/Matabeleland, Manicaland/Masvingo, Harare/Mashonaland East and West. The legal assistants will obtain baseline data on case handling and outcomes for the Logframe, will train in RRG implementation, and by Yr2 become mentors on RRG implementation to court officials throughout wildlife cases.
- 3.2 35% of SOFA CEO time annually 2019, 2020, 2021: managing legal assistants and court data, leading RRG workshops (Yrs2+3).
- 3.3 By October 2019 three vehicles purchased for court monitors, plus their communications and office equipment.
- 3.4 From September 2019 through to March 2022 quarterly output reports from SOFA court monitors, from all regions covered, submitted to SfG.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable**Q33. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities**

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

Please add 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.

📄 **SFG implementation timetable IWTCFR5**

📅 14/11/2018

🕒 18:31:43

📎 xlsx 15.6 KB

Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q34. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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 project's 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/IWT).

Monitoring of the success or otherwise of the RRG training workshops will begin at the first workshop. The impact of the training will be measured from feedback at the events and in the feedback forms from each participant. The style of workshop training, and any other implications will be adjusted to accommodate feedback.

Project impact monitoring will be achieved through evidence that court procedures are improving in wildlife crime cases. This will be evident from each end of year monitoring report, which should be demonstrating improvements in case management. If there are no signs of improvements in courts where SfG and SOFA have been training the judiciary and prosecutors, then SfG and SOFA will jointly review why the project is not having the desired impact. Further feedback from the judiciary and prosecutors will be sought. Adjustments will be made to the training if needed, and possible within the project. Assessment will also be made by SfG and SOFA on whether there are corrupt officials disrupting the performance of the project. If this is the case, then they will seek more senior input from the Zimbabwe judiciary or Chief Prosecutor to try to resolve the problem.

Regular impact reviews will occur between SfG and SOFA on a half yearly basis (2 days/yr: 6 days,).
Collating court room impact evidence into an Annual write up will take 3 days/yr: 9 days
Final evaluation report: 10 days.

Monitoring of the performance of the legal assistants will be done by their manager, Ever Chinoda CEO of SOFA. The legal assistants' court monitoring quarterly outputs will demonstrate their productivity, as will feedback from court officials where they are based, which Ever Chinoda will seek for their annual performance appraisals. SfG's opinion of the performance of the legal assistants will also be relevant as stakeholder feedback on individual performance.

Overall, the impact of the project on court proceedings, on the number of successful convictions, the % and level of custodial sentences, and the success in significantly reducing the % of cases successfully appealing against a custodial sentence, will be demonstrated through the court monitoring data from each court. The costs of obtaining this data is absorbed into the staff costs of the legal assistants (██████████).

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs) £ [REDACTED]

Number of days planned for M&E 23

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E [REDACTED]

Q35. FCO notifications

Q35a. Please put a tick in the box below 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.

Unchecked

Q35b. 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 (click to attach)

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

 [FCO Zim RE IWTCF bid](#)

 16/11/2018

 15:22:59

 pdf 99.61 KB

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Space for Giants

I apply for a grant of

£335,891.00

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 have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.

Checked

Name	Max Graham
Position in the organisation	Chief Executive
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 <u>Electronic Signature Max Graham</u>  15/11/2018  17:38:02  pdf 16.03 KB
Date	15 November 2018

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance, including the Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund?	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked

Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the IWT website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to the illegal wildlife trade and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).