

IWTR5S2\100003

Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts

The project addresses the illegal trade in lion parts in the Limpopo and Banhine National Parks in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) (the project area).

Here, lions are threatened due to targeted poisoning and snaring for body parts for local and international illegal trade. We will address these threats through:

1. Developing on the ground anti-poaching and poison response strategies;
2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity through targeted training; and,
3. Understanding and breaking the supply chains for lion products.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Claire
Surname Patterson-Abrolat
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Harriet
Surname Davies-Mostert
Organisation Endangered Wildlife Trust
Website (Work) [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts

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	Mozambique (Moçambique)	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, 0 months
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Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£222,581.50	£125,181.50	£83,142.00	£ 430,905.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Panthera aims to contribute £ [REDACTED] p/a from other funding sources which cover field coordinator salary and running costs. This amount is over and above the budget indicated above. US Fish and Wildlife Service has funded the development of the training manuals. However, some printing costs are still needed.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 49

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.

The project addresses the illegal trade in lion parts in the Limpopo and Banhine National Parks in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) (the project area).

Here, lions are threatened due to targeted poisoning and snaring for body parts for local and international illegal trade. We will address these threats through:

1. Developing on the ground anti-poaching and poison response strategies;
2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity through targeted training; and,
3. Understanding and breaking the supply chains for lion products.

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.

A significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the Mozambican component of the GLTP.

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

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- Developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement

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)

London Conference Declaration:

This project addresses clauses XIII, XX and XXIV of the London Conference Declaration by:

- Increasing law enforcement capacity to protect lions by increasing anti-poaching capacity on the ground and through targeted training of ports officials.
- Working with communities in the project area to develop anti-poaching capacity with the long-term aim of developing a community wildlife guardian programme.

• Improving the understanding of the supply chain for illegally traded lion parts which will provide vital information for establishing the illegal trafficking routes, the modus operandi of how these products are illegally trafficked, by whom, quantities and prices. We will use this information to develop actions to combat this illegal trade.

Kasane Statement:

This project addresses points 2, 8 and 13 of the Kasane Statement by:

- Understanding the market drivers for lion products through detailed assessment of the illegal trade of lion parts and, thereafter, develop a supply chain for this illegal trade.
- Providing targeted training and capacity building for ports and customs authorities in Mozambique.
- Working closely with communities living in and around the GLTP to reduce poaching as a result of improved understandings of illegal wildlife trade drivers.

Hanoi Statement:

This project addresses points 12, 20 and 24 of the Hanoi Statement by:

- Providing targeted training and capacity building for ports and customs authorities in Mozambique.
- Involving the collaboration of three NGOs and strong liaison with government.
- Strengthening and developing the capacity of anti-poaching units comprised of local people.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems ... and halt biodiversity loss

- Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to ... halt the loss of biodiversity and ... protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

We will provide concerted and targeted anti-poaching measures aimed at halting the illegal killing of lions, and other large carnivores (including leopard, cheetah and African wild dog) and their prey, in the project area.

Additionally the Poisoning Intervention Training (PIT) has benefits to biodiversity as a whole through fast and effective removal of poisons from the environment, ensuring that the risk and impact of secondary poisoning is minimised or negated.

- Target 15.7 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

This project directly addresses the threat that poaching poses to lions in the GLTP through direct mitigation increasing anti-poaching action.

Additionally this project directly addresses the threat of illegal supply chains to lions by researching and understanding the illegal supply chain of lion projects. This will enable recommendations to be made on where action can be taken to best disrupt or break this supply chain.

- Target 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

We will provide training and employment to eight anti-poaching unit members from local communities.

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 1973

What is the legal status of your organisation?

NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?


As an NGO, the EWT is funded through donations and sponsorships from individuals, corporates, governmental aid agencies, governmental departments, special events, bequests, trusts and foundations. The EWT has a dedicated fundraising department that works closely with the programme managers to develop and submit relevant, quality proposals on a regular basis.


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.


 [AFS EWT 2016-2017](#)


 22/11/2018


 07:48:08

 pdf 2.78 MB

 [EWT AFS 2017-2018](#)

 22/11/2018

 07:47:41

 pdf 3.38 MB

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

A novel system to detect illegal wildlife in shipping containers

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

£ 

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

1 April 2017 – 1 April 2019

Role of organisation in project

Project lead

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

From seizure information, ports are a known route for smuggling large volumes of wildlife illegally. Searching shipping containers is particularly challenging environment for law enforcement officials. The project is testing a novel detection system using African giant pouched rats (*Cricetomys ansorgei*) to detect pangolins (skin and scales) in shipping containers.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) Eilidh Young
Darwin Projects
iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk
DDI 0131 440 5181
web: <http://darwininitiative.org.uk>
Twitter @Darwin_Defra
Skype: darwin-projects

Contract/Project 2 Title Improving South African Transnational Organized Wildlife Crime Investigations by strengthening enforcement and judicial capacity

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) US\$ [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 01 October 2014 – 30 June 2017

Role of organisation in project Project Lead

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project To prevent the unlawful trafficking of wildlife products in South Africa by improving Transnational Organized Wildlife Crime Investigations within South Africa and the networks to regional countries, while increasing the number and severity of sentences for perpetrators.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)
Cheryl Price
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title Increasing the capacity of specialised dog trainers for canines deployed in the fight against illegal ivory and other wildlife trafficking in southern Africa.

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) US\$ [REDACTED]

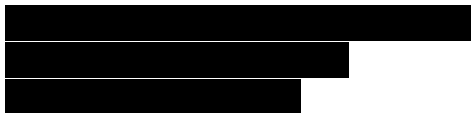
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 01 October 2016 – 30 April 2019

Role of organisation in project Project Lead

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project. The project seeks to develop and implement an internationally certified training plan for southern African dog handlers and trainers, as well as to increase the current training capacity, to combat the illegal trade in ivory, and to the benefit of elephants.

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

Michelle Gadd, Ph.D.
Program Officer, African Elephant and African Rhino Programs



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: Endangered Wildlife Trust

Website address: www.ewt.org.za

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The EWT is a South African non-governmental, non-profit, organization dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern and East Africa to the benefit of all people. The EWT's Wildlife in Trade Programme works to reduce the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products through various initiatives including capacity building among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, cooperation and strategy development with other conservation NGOs, commenting on proposed legislation, and support for various trade-related conservation initiatives. The Vultures for Africa Programme has been conducting Wildlife Poisoning Response Training in eight countries in southern and East Africa since 2015, and has achieved excellent results in reducing the impact of poisoning in the areas where training has been done. Our programmes are well positioned to engage with this project. The EWT will be the project lead and will undertake activities to strengthen capacity on the ground and build law enforcement capacity. The EWT has worked extensively in building capacity within the law enforcement sector in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and PIT throughout Africa, and has the requisite networks in government and skills to deliver this training.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) No

Please explain why.

We are the lead organisation. Our support is implied through the submission of the proposal.

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: Panthera

Website address: www.panthera.org

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

Panthera is the only organization in the world that is devoted exclusively to the conservation of the world's 40 wild cat species and their landscapes.

Panthera is a world leader in lion and other big cat conservation science, research and management. In addition, Panthera plays a strong role in protecting critical habitats for big cats and currently supports and manages anti-poaching units (APU) protecting key wildlife habitats in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Senegal and Gabon as well as important wildlife habitats across Asia.

Panthera will be selecting, training, employing and managing the anti-poaching units (APUs) and conducting the ecological monitoring vital for ensuring the effectiveness of the protection efforts. Panthera is well-placed and experienced to fulfil this role, having an existing successful on-the-ground dedicated lion protection APU implemented and supported within the GLTP and a long-term ecological monitoring programme in the area.

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: Freeland

Website address: www.freeland.org

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

Freeland's mission is to protect vulnerable people and wildlife from organized crime and corruption, while revitalizing ecosystems and communities for a more secure world. Our vision is a world free of wildlife trafficking and human slavery.

Freeland provides expertise in researching trafficking and organised crime understand how lion body parts are trafficked inside and across Mozambique's borders. Freeland and IBM developed the Analytical Centre of Excellence (ACE), which uses artificial intelligence-based software and open source information to illuminate illicit supply chains and provide fast, professional analytical insights.

Data on trafficking is spread-out, un-analysed and often held by civil society with open-source data increasing. Many government agencies lack databases or analytical capacity. But important insights are often not connected or shared effectively with agencies that can act thereon. ACE pools and analyses big data and channels insights to decision makers anywhere for effective planning and action. It is a collaborative approach to a societal issue that crosses borders and knows no boundary. Powered by frontline civil society groups, IBM / i2 and Point Duty technology, ACE creates trust and bridges data holders, while improving data analysis to understand trends, hotspots and networks.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: The Black Mambas

Website address: www.blackmambas.org

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

The Black Mambas are an unarmed all-female anti-poaching unit (APU) founded in 2013 that protects all boundaries of the 52,000 hectare Balule Nature Reserve, part of the Greater Kruger National Park.

The objectives of the Black Mamba project are not only the protection of wildlife through boots-on-the-ground but also through being role models in their communities. The Black Mambas want their communities to understand that the benefits are greater through conservation rather than poaching, addressing the social and moral decay that is a product of the rhino poaching within their communities. They are concerned for their children's sake as the false economy has brought loose morals and narcotics into their communities.

The Black Mambas will engage with this project through sharing experiences and providing additional training the new APUs developed in Mozambique. This is particularly relevant as the Black Mambas have been through the same process of starting an APU and being trained from scratch. They APU members on both sides of the South African and Mozambican border share a common language, and deal with very similar challenges.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

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.

↓ **Letter of Endorsement - Limpopo National Park**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 08:00:47
📎 pdf 334.01 KB

↓ **Letter of Endorsement - Freeland-IBM-ACE**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 08:00:35
📎 pdf 101.87 KB

↓ **Letter of Support - Black Mambas**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 08:00:29
📎 pdf 43.72 KB

↓ **Letter of Support - Freeland**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 07:59:39
📎 pdf 117.88 KB

↓ **Letter of support - Limpopo Lion Protection Team 25 May 2017**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 07:58:58
📎 pdf 163.69 KB

↓ **Letter of Support - Panthera**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 07:58:49
📎 pdf 312.64 KB

↓ **EWT Addressing Round 1 Recommendations**
📅 22/11/2018
🕒 07:57:34
📎 pdf 660.64 KB

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?
Dr Harriet Davies-Mostert	Project Leader	8	Checked
Ashleigh Dore	EWT: Programme Management and Customs Training Coordinator	13	Checked
Dr Andrew Taylor	EWT: Project Coordinator and M&E Leader	43	Checked
Ndzalama Chauke	EWT: Trainee Coordinator	25	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Andre Botha	EWT: Poisoning Training: Trainer and Coordinator	11	Checked
Kris Everatt	Panthera: Project Director	33	Checked
Sean Patrick O'Regan	Freeland: Law Enforcement Africa Director	15	Checked
Craig Spencer	Black Mambas: Manager	2	Checked

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

 **EWT-Panthera-Freeland-BlackMamba CVs-compressed**

 22/11/2018

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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.

African Lion Panthera leo	Leopard Panthera pardus
African Wild Dog Lycaon pictus	Cheetah Acinonyx jubatus

Do you require more fields?

Yes

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.

Mozambique's Limpopo and Banhine National Parks form key components of one of Africa's most important lion conservation areas – the GLTP. Lions in this region of the GLTP are under severe threat from targeted poisoning and snaring for body parts for local and international illegal trade, resulting in declines in lion abundance of 50–68% in some parks. In the project area, between 2011–2018, 49% of the lions killed (n=51) were illegally killed for their body parts, with a significant increase in killing from 2011–2014. From 2014–2017, an average of 4.5 lions were killed for their parts per year. Heads, faces, paws and bones were taken. The declining trend in lion numbers is range-wide, with the exception of four southern African countries (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

Illegal trade in lion parts affects at least nine communities in the project area. Lion poaching is linked to other illegal activities like rhino, elephant and bushmeat poaching, and weapon and car smuggling. This has led to a deterioration of social systems and human wellbeing, including a significant increase in importation of alcohol, plastic garbage, non-registered vehicles and unlearned, often intoxicated drivers. Several schools have closed due to increases in violent youth gangs intimidating teachers. Poaching gangs hamper policing efforts and have blockaded roads, making parts of the parks off-limits to tourists, thus negatively affecting tourism revenue.

It is clear that dismantling these networks will have social benefits to the communities and through employing eight additional APU members, we will be increasing their skill sets, developing career paths and providing legal income to the rangers and their dependents.

There is evidence that this lion body part trafficking is part of an intricate illegal wildlife supply chain trafficking network from Africa to Asia.

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.

1. Developing capacity on the ground

Ranger Training:

The APU development builds on an existing project that has trained and deployed two APU teams of four rangers each in the project area. These APUs patrol lion core ranges as identified by analysis of movement data from radio-collared lions. During 2016, 664 snares were removed, three bush meat camps were discovered and, with the assistance of park rangers, three poachers were apprehended. Eight new APU rangers will be trained by the South African Wildlife College through the standardised 58-day Basic Field Ranger Training adopted by Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC - Administracao Nacional de Areas de Conservacao), the Mozambican governing authority for conservation areas.

Kris Everatt (Panthera) will coordinate all aspects of the APU training and monitor effectiveness of the newly qualified teams through ongoing evaluation. We will use SMART to collect relevant patrol data for analysis.

Poison Intervention Training (PIT):

PIT is an extension of current training and provides the skills and basic equipment to properly and safely manage and conduct investigations of poisoning incidents. Since 2015, we have provided PIT to ~1,500 people in nine countries across the lion range in Africa.

Relevant law enforcement officials and all APUs will receive PIT training to increase rapid response capability, knowledge of the drivers, methods, and substances used in wildlife poisoning events. This allows for proactive detection of substances and possible perpetrators. PIT covers both theoretical and practical aspects and is conducted on-site. The EWT and its partners developed the PIT curriculum based on experiences gathered over more than 25 years of addressing poisoning incidents in southern Africa.

Poisoning response kits are distributed that contain the basic equipment needed to manage and conduct investigations at wildlife poisoning scenes

Andre Botha (EWT) will plan and run the PIT. Retention of training content will be supported by the issue of a printed aide memoire that will be issued to each learner as a quick reference and guideline for field use.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

Facilitating Flagship Species Identification Training Programmes (FSITP) is an extension of training implemented in South Africa. The FSITP has been designed in collaboration with government authorities, to provide law enforcement officials with the specialised skills needed to detect and enforce wildlife-related offences. To date we have provided this training to more than 100 officials across South Africa.

The EWT has developed the training curriculum and training materials, the training itself is presented in a workshop environment with key subject matter experts. Practical components will include identifying species products and distinguishing them from lookalike products, e.g. the difference in lion and tiger skulls. Professional interpreters will be used if required.

Ashleigh Dore (EWT) will be responsible for coordinating and hosting the FSITP training. Ndzalama Chauke will be mentored to coordinate and host future interventions.

3. Breaking the supply chains

Freeland has conducted supply chain analysis of wildlife trafficking from Africa to Asia for 13 years. Insights have been used to focus national and regional task forces during training courses that are designed for cross-agency and cross-border cooperation. Training in supply chain analysis and disruption, using IBM / i2 and DETECT training tools, led to successful global Operation Cobras (www.europol.europa.eu), as well as sub-regional efforts in Africa and Asia where Freeland-supported officers successfully identified and arrested over 36 major trafficking syndicate members, including Chumlong Lemtongtai and Boonchai Bach. In addition to IBM's i2 software, the project will also benefit from the new SNAPD (Social Network Analysis) software that provides insights from open source.

An assessment and analysis of how lion body parts are being trafficked from Mozambique will be compiled covering: linkages with South Africa, South East Asia and China; locations of the consolidation points and points of departure; description of transit routes; assessing the scale of quantities poached and trafficked; and, identifying linkages to other crimes associated with the trafficking of lion body parts.

Detailed maps of the supply chain transit routes for the lion body parts will be developed and recommendations provided on where to focus future anti-crime programmes targeting the illegal trade in

lion parts.

Sean O'Regan (Freeland) will be responsible for the overall Program Management. Warren Sweeney and Steve Galster (Freeland Asia) will be responsible for the gathering of intelligence to develop detailed maps of the supply chain routes.

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.

1. Developing capacity on the ground

Ranger training:

We will train and upskill eight people from communities surrounding the project area, thus supporting an additional eight households from local communities. Currently there are little to no opportunities for legal employment in much of the region, therefore these positions provide a substantial legal economic improvement for the families involved. We will pay the maximum salary allowed by the Mozambican government for people with this level of education and then add an additional monthly performance bonus of approximately 50%. Each working individual in the project area can be expected to be supporting up to 10 family members with their salary, thus in the region of 80 people can be supported by the employment of the new APU members.

We will also aim to employ 50% women. Women are often marginalised in local communities and thus employing women directly in conservation will help to strengthen their position within their communities, as well as demonstrate their worth to local men.

PIT:

Rangers: Effective training on how to handle poisons ensures the health and safety of rangers working with poisoning incidents. In our previous training interventions, the train-the-trainer approach has resulted in 400 additional officials being trained. We will identify individuals and/or organisations for further training to expand the skills base in the target area to other conservation and law enforcement staff.

People in the area: proper removal of the poison from the environment ensures the safety of any people and their livestock who may be exposed to poison or poisoned wildlife. Increased awareness of the risk of handling and consuming poisoned wildlife products is beneficial in ensuring people are not harmed by poison.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

Customs officials will benefit from additional training and thus demonstrate improved capacity to detect and deal with trade in lion parts and other wildlife contraband. We aim to train at least 60 officials, who in turn will be encouraged to train more officials through the train-the-trainer approach.

3. Breaking the supply chains

Providing detailed mapping of the lion bone body part trafficking supply chain will benefit law enforcement due to them having a clearer picture of who, where, how and why there has been a significant increase in the trade. Local communities will benefit as more high-profile arrests will lead to a decrease in poaching which will, in the long term, lead to a reduction in social ills such as substance abuse, violence and unlicensed driving. Furthermore, this could ultimately lead to the development of tourism operations and resulting benefits for the community.

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.

1. Developing capacity on the ground

One new APU team will be comprised entirely of Mozambican women who will receive the same training, salaries and incentives as their male counterparts.

As program managers, we receive details of employees' lives and community issues. We will therefore be able to monitor the family and community level impacts of hiring women as rangers. We expect that by hiring women as rangers we will make a substantial impact towards gender equality within local communities. Currently women have few opportunities available to them and, at the community level, are strongly marginalised. This program will empower women and place them in positions of authority and respect.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

A woman facilitator will do the training and a young woman will be trained to facilitate future training. Where possible, liaison and engagement with women enforcement officials will be conducted and letters of invitation will request for female candidates to be given preference in selection for training. We will use attendance registers to capture the attendance of trainees, noting gender. A key aim of this component of the project is to diversify what is traditionally a very male-dominated industry, both from the training facilitation and the law enforcement aspects.

3. Breaking the supply chains

The Freeland employee ratio is currently at 45% women and 55% men. Where possible, liaison and engagement with women enforcement officials will be conducted. A woman will be hired as a technical consultant and will be trained for collection of intelligence from participants and for further liaison with enforcement agencies.

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?

1. Developing capacity on the ground

Improved, effective and focussed anti-poaching efforts will directly benefit lions, their prey, and other poached animals such as elephant through increased detection of poaching activities. These species will also benefit from increased protection though anti-poaching presence and effective law enforcement activities. Effective PIT prevents the deaths of hundreds of scavengers through prevention of secondary poisoning.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

An improvement in law enforcement capacity will lead to criminal activities becoming more risky as the

probability of detection and prosecution increases. Training interventions will not only focus on lions but will also cover also other key species in trade.

3. Breaking the supply chains

Disrupting the supply chain of lion products will make the trade in lion parts more difficult, less lucrative and more risky, thus providing less incentives to poach wildlife. Improved understanding of the lion supply chain can provide insights into how illegal wildlife trafficking of many other species is conducted.

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?

1. Developing capacity on the ground

The reduction of poaching will allow wildlife populations to recover, enabling enhanced economic ventures, i.e. tourism. The success of the APUs will incentivise long-term financial support for their work as an integral part of park management.

All training will be done using the successful train-the-trainer model (see Q18). The Black Mamba mentoring will provide ongoing links between the APUs in neighbouring countries that can be built on for long-term, mutual support.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

These training interventions have historically allowed for the formation of various communication platforms to support of law enforcement, e.g. the cycad training in South Africa has resulted in a WhatsApp group being formed of customs and law enforcement officials who can send photos to the group for instant assistance with identification and relevant legislation.

3. Breaking the supply chains

Understanding and dismantling the lion body parts supply chains will have a long-lasting effect for law enforcement success, with intelligence gathering leading to arrests and a decrease in wildlife trafficking. Capacity for cross border international wildlife smuggling investigations and intelligence gathering will be enhanced with new officers being mentored by trained law enforcement intelligence and investigation officers.

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

No Response

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.

 **EWT IWT Combined Budget fin**

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 xlsx 61.1 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:

1. Developing capacity on the ground

Ranger training:

Developing the APUs builds on an existing project that has trained and deployed two APU teams of four rangers each in the project area. These APUs patrol lion core ranges as identified by analysis of movement data from GPS-collared lions.

This project commenced in 2017 and, in the first year, the project removed 664 snares, dismantled 12 bush meat camps and, with the assistance of park rangers, arrested three lion poachers. During 2018, the project has already removed 123 snares, dismantled 14 poaching camps, confiscated three bags of poison and has arrested two commercial poachers.

PIT:

PIT is an extension of current training and provides the skills and basic equipment (poisoning response kits) to properly and safely manage and conduct investigations of poisoning incidents.

2. Strengthening law enforcement capacity

The EWT has existing similar projects in South Africa, but the Mozambican component will be new.

3. Breaking the supply chains

Freeland is extending the capacity of our existing IBM-supported ACE into this project. Over \$ [REDACTED] has been secured to develop ACE in Asia, with specific design to link analysis between Asia and Africa.

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?

Yes

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

Panthera is preparing an application to WildCat Foundation, Big Cat Initiative and Wilderness Foundation. The timelines for outcomes are however unknown at this time.

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
Panthera	██████	GBP	Panthera's contribution to the project costs over three years
Black Mambas, via various donors	██████	GBP	An established reputable all female APU, and all historical institutional knowledge and learning and existing infrastructure and management will be used to support the training exchange. This will include sharing Standard Operating Procedures, selection criteria for employment, best practice guidelines, etc.
IBM	██████	USD	For ACE (Analytical Centre of Excellence)
PMI IMPACT	██████	USD	For ACE (Analytical Centre of Excellence)

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
01 November 2018	WildCat Foundation	██████	USD	Funding applied for 2019–2021 (exact application date unknown)

01 November 2018	Big Cat Initiative	██████	USD	Funding applied for 2019–2021 (exact application date unknown)
01 November 2018	Wilderness Foundation	██████	USD	Funding applied for 2019 (exact application date unknown)
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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.

EWT

The EWT has financial policies and procedures which are updated regularly in accordance with the laws of the country and the requirements of our auditors Deloitte Southern Africa.

The EWT Employee Handbook (June 2016) Section 5.43 outlines the organisational Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy (copy available on request).

Panthera

Panthera is cognisant of the importance of appropriate vetting of staff and persons associated to the project. Through a clear hierarchical reporting structure and an in-depth interview process for new hires, Panthera minimises the risks of corruption and bribery. Staff are encouraged to report unusual or suspicious behaviour. Management regularly conducts reviews with staff to ascertain any ill feeling and to ensure clear lines of communication between the rangers and management. Management accompanies patrols randomly to observe team behaviour.

Freeland

Freeland staff adhere to their policy documents on Procurement, Travel, Payment Process, etc. The policies are guided by the USAID Rules and Regulations. Their financial statements are audited annually by Price Waterhouse Coopers (a USAID-certified audit company) to ensure that internal controls are in place and that the policies are implemented efficiently.

Black Mambas

The Black Mambas are audited annually and the staff undergo regular, randomly scheduled integrity testing.

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.

All capital costs are basic requirements for the APUs and will continue to be used for the APU project beyond the duration of this budget. Such items will include a solar system for cooking, a fridge/freezer, smart devices, and ranger field equipment packs. A vehicle will also be purchased for the transport of APU teams and will remain in service after the project ends.

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.

The targeted poaching of lions for body parts is the single biggest threat to the lion population in this area and is responsible for 49% of all lion mortalities in the region. Money spent on eliminating this threat will lead directly to an increase in wild lion abundance.

For all training, the train-the-trainer approach will be taken. This ensures that the skills developed are sustainable and transferable, leaving an on-going legacy for the project.

To date, no mapping of the lion body parts trafficking supply chain has been developed in Africa or South East Asia. Providing this detailed mapping initiative will position law enforcement to have a detailed comprehensive intelligence base to work from. As smuggling techniques and modus operandi constantly change, develop and improve, it is imperative that law enforcement "catches up" and remains a step ahead instead of behind domestic and international traffickers. This intelligence driven platform will yield many immediate sustainable and long-term positive results.

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 EWT, Panthera, Freeland, and the Black Mambas, strive to adhere to all legal and ethical obligations in our countries of operation, Mozambique and the UK, and adhere to strict internal Human Rights Policies, which firmly protect the health and safety of full- and part-time staff. The project team will, at all times, operate in a professional and equitable manner in all areas of operation of this project including: respecting the rights, privacy and safety of all involved in this project; ensuring that participation in the project is voluntary and consensual, and promoting strong leadership between all project participants, partners and the implementing team. If, at any stage during the project, we become aware of any political sensitivities, we will notify the IWT and seek guidance in accordance with Guidance note 6.1.

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.

The EWT

The EWT will be obtaining personal information from trainees through attendance registers. Under South African law, the EWT is obliged to comply with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013: this act promotes the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies as well as

regulates the flow of personal information across the borders of South Africa.

Panthera

Panthera staff are well versed and experienced in data management and related sensitivities including military and government environments. They follow data management and disclosure rules in countries in which we engage.

Freeland

Freeland has conducted supply chain analysis of wildlife trafficking from Africa to Asia for 13 years with support from USAID and US State department grants. With their vast experience in working with sensitive data, Freeland adheres to data management best practices.

Black Mambas

The Black Mambas will not be collecting data.

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.

All implementing partners have their own dedicated communications departments. However, all communications around this project will be coordinated through the EWT in conjunction with the communication departments of our partner organisations.

Each organisation has internal procedures governing the sharing of data through application processes, and the default position is to share information as much as possible, within the bounds of protecting sensitive information. The EWT has an information request form on its website, which can be used by individuals and/or organisations to request data. Data sharing requests are approved/denied by the EWT's Conservation Management Team.

We are not requesting any funding for Open Access in this grant.

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 significant reduction in the targeted poaching of wild lions for their parts in the Mozambican component of the GLTP

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Outcome: Mozambique has improved capacity to detect and prevent illegal killing of lions and trade in their parts across the entire trade chain, from poaching to international trafficking	0.1 By the end of Year 3, all trained officials / teams are operating efficiently in the field	0.1 Detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Report	0.1 Data for the M&E Report can be collected and trained individuals remain employed

Output 1:

By December of Year 3, lion poaching for parts has been reduced by >80% in the Mozambican GLTP, resulting in a measurable increase in wild lion abundance and range

1.1 By Year 3, all current rangers (8) have received annual refresher training through the South African Wildlife College (SAWC) and the new candidates (8) have undergone 40 days training with the SAWC;
1.2 By the end of Year 2, an experience exchange has been undertaken with two senior Black Mambas doing on-site training with the new APU members;
1.3 By end of Year 3, all four APUs are fully trained to use and report on SMART;
1.4 By end of Year 3, newly employed APU members provide livelihood benefits to their families/dependents;
1.5 By end Year 3, all four APUs fully trained and capable of removing snares, poison and other threats to lions in the project area;
1.6 By the end Year 3, all four APUs fully trained to deal with the apprehension and arrest of suspected poachers;
1.7 All deployed lion tracking collars are working and provide daily GPS coordinates;
1.8 By end Year 3, at least one territory of a resident pride extirpated through poaching is naturally recolonised by dispersing animals from contiguous areas;
1.9 By end Year 3,

1.1.1 Current rangers enrolled for scheduled refresher training in Year 1 to 3; new selected female candidates enrolled and for ranger training in Year 1
1.1.2 All rangers meet the minimum standards required for successfully completing the training at SAWC; certificates issued;
1.2.1 Training logs and reports from the knowledge exchange intervention;
1.3.1 Information from SMART database compiled in monthly reports reflects patrol efforts across areas of historically minimal to zero law enforcement presence monthly;
1.4.1 Number of dependents supported on the APU salaries;
1.5.1 Confiscated contraband recorded on SMART and compiled in monthly SMART reports, presented to and verified by Panthera's project management at end of every patrol and formally provided to the wildlife authority and/or police where necessary. E.g. number of snares removed, poison incidents resolved and traps destroyed;
1.6.1 Number of arrests made are recorded in SMART and presented in monthly reports;
1.7.1 All study animals with non-working collars deployed by project

- Government remains committed to supporting and permitting anti-poaching work in wildlife areas
- Wildlife authority is able to support additional APU teams in situ and able to provide an armed ranger for all patrols
- Positions for enrolment in the relevant courses are available at the SAWC
- Female community members are interested in signing up to be APU members and are able to travel for training purposes
- Wildlife authority is able to support the independent teams in situ and provide an armed ranger for all patrols
- Rangers remain satisfied with their employment, adhere to the code of conduct, and remain with the project
- Reporting and communication lines work effectively
- A high number of snares and poison incidents are able to be detected and suspects are able to be apprehended with support of law enforcement officials
- An increase in patrol efforts will lead to a decrease in poaching activities
- Study animals with defunct GPS collars can be located and/or are

survival rate of collared lions increases to >60% per annum (see Q16).

since 2013 relocated and collars replaced;
1.8.1 Occupancy of lions from focused track surveys and camera trapping surveys complemented with data gathered by patrols in SMART;
1.9.1 Collared study animal monitoring is done through GPS collar data, visuals and other signs per annum.

still surviving

- New study animals can be located and caught for fitting of collars
- Number of new study animals recorded will increase as potential lion range areas and/or areas where lions were extirpated are secured from poaching
- Livelihood information can be obtained from the new APU members

Output 2:

The impact of poisoning on lions and other wildlife is reduced through effective proactive and reactive response strategies

2.1 By end Year 1, one 2-day PIT training session is conducted with approximately 25–50 participants made up of APU members and conservation and law enforcement officials and the APUs working in the GLTP;

2.2 At the end of each training intervention, additional support is provided through the distribution of poison reaction kits and aide memoires (depending on needs determined during training);

2.3 By the end of Year 2, a Poison Response Strategy (PRS) which facilitates rapid response and effective management of poisoning events involving all relevant role-players has been drafted;

2.4 Within 4 months of the workshop, compile a PRS that is approved by all stakeholders;

2.5 Within one year of approval, the PRS has been implemented for at least one poisoning incident;

2.6 By the end of Year 3, the number of lions poisoned in the project area is reduced by 60%.

2.1.1 Attendance register of training intervention;

2.2.1 Number of kits distributed and list of distribution recipients;

2.2.2 Report-backs when kits are used and need replenishment;

2.2.3 The data collected from the GLTP is incorporated into the African Wildlife Poisoning Database;

2.3.1 Workshop attendance register and notes;

2.3.2 The individuals/groups to be trained by the participants of 2.1 (train-the-trainer approach) are listed in a reference document;

2.4.2 The signed off version of the PRS document;

2.5.1 Report of the PRS being used at an incident;

2.6.1 Comparison of the historical number and current data on the number of lions poisoned.

- Law enforcement officials are made available and mandated to attend the training
- Law enforcement officials respond to incidents
- Key stakeholders are motivated and mandated to develop a response plan
- Required official sign off can be obtained
- Poisoning incident occurs after the PRS is finalised
- Most poisoning incidents are able to be located and recorded
- Social will is in place to implement the response strategies

Output 3:

The capacity of customs law enforcement officials is enhanced through targeted training, enabling them to combat illegal trade in lion products through enhanced detection

3.1 By the end of year 2, four FSITP are conducted with participants who work in customs in Mozambique and the Mozambique/South Africa borders;
3.2 By the end of Year 3, participants can provide a list of at least two each additionally trained law enforcement officials using the train-the-trainer approach;
3.2 By the end of Year 3, participants can provide a list of at least two each additionally trained law enforcement officials using the train-the-trainer approach;
3.3 By end of Year 3, at least a 10% increase in seizures of wildlife contraband across the GLTP is recorded.

3.1.1 At least 60 enforcement officials sign the attendance registers for training interventions. (~80% are to be Mozambicans);
3.1.2 At least 70% of the participants successfully pass the course (the pass mark being set at 70%);
3.2.1 List provided by the participants;
3.3.1 Formal M&E Report;
3.3.2 Seizure records for project area: historical and current.

- Enforcement officials are available and willing to participate in the training intervention
- Trafficking of lion parts is done through official ports
- Mozambican authorities assign appropriate officials to the training course and who are in a position to detect and enforce any lion trafficking through ports

Output 4:

Transnational crime syndicates are disrupted through targeted, well-planned investigations aided by supply chain mapping

4.1 By the end of Year 3, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) use the information and analysis of supply chain mapping to identify at least one international trafficking syndicate and be in a position to arrest at least three high-level traffickers for use in prosecution;
 4.2 By the end of Year 3, LEAs use the information from the analysis of the supply chain to identify and seize assets from at least three high-level traffickers;
 4.3 By the end of Year 3, LEA investigators collaborate and plan at least one cross continental joint investigation with common aims/goals using information from 'mapping the supply chain'.

4.1.1 Court and police records related to the syndicate;
 4.1.2 List of assets seized from high level traffickers.

- Parties remain committed to the London Declaration and Kasane Statement throughout life of project
- LEA officers are committed to a zero-tolerance policy on corruption and able to conduct longer-term investigations into transnational counter-wildlife trafficking
- LEAs have baseline training and experience in working with other agencies to counter transnational organised crime cases

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.

Activity details
<p>Activity Number</p> <p>1.1</p>

Activity Details

Continue to deploy and manage existing APU teams.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.2

Activity Details

Provide refresher training for existing APU teams in Year 1.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.3

Activity Details

Advertise the call for new additional rangers to be trained and employed, with special focus on inviting female candidates.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.4

Activity Details

Pre-selection process held over 10 days with all new ranger candidates

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.5

Activity Details

Training provided to new candidates: basic field ranger training (40 days), conservation training (5 days), legal arrest procedures (2 days) and SMART (3 days).

Activity details

Activity Number

1.6

Activity Details

Purchase equipment for new ranger teams and replace equipment for existing teams as needed.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7

Activity Details

Enter into contracts with new rangers and renew contracts for existing teams.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.8

Activity Details

Register new rangers with Mozambican social security, taxes and health coverage and update all for existing teams.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.9

Activity Details

Document changes in earnings and clarify number of dependents of newly employed APU rangers.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.10

Activity Details

Purchase an additional vehicle for deploying new teams, register and insure vehicle.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.11

Activity Details

Hire (in accordance with Mozambican law) and train a driver for the second vehicle to deploy new teams.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.12

Activity Details

Deploy, lead and manage all four teams in known important lion areas.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.13

Activity Details

Hold a knowledge exchange session between the Black Mambas and the newly trained APUs in the GLTP.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.14

Activity Details

Compile a report on the Black Mamba exchange.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.15

Activity Details

Use lion movement data from collars to direct deployment of ranger teams (existing and new) in important lion areas.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.16

Activity Details

Conduct patrols by the APU teams; patrols are 3-5 days in length and cover a minimum of 10 km per day in important lion areas.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.17

Activity Details

Ranger teams (existing and new) find, record, and remove or destroy all snares, traps and poison from important lion areas.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.18

Activity Details

Ranger teams (existing and new) arrest suspected poachers, and hand over suspects to police with all necessary documents to support a prosecution.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.19

Activity Details

Ranger teams (existing and new) record all patrol data and poaching data in SMART and de-brief with APU leader and SMART technician daily.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.20

Activity Details

Conduct regular follows ups on legal proceedings to evaluate prosecution success resulting from our arrests.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.21

Activity Details

Conduct ongoing camera trapping, and surveys to update lion population status and habitat use and to measure the impact of poaching on lion viability.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.22

Activity Details

Re-collar all lions with non-working GPS collars.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.23

Activity Details

Fit GPS collars to one lion from each pride known to the programme.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.24

Activity Details

Use lion GPS collar data, camera trapping and spoor data to identify critical lion areas to which anti-poaching efforts can be directed.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.25

Activity Details

Use lion population data to monitor lion population trends, and SMART data and camera trapping data to monitor poaching trends.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.1

Activity Details

Conduct training in project area.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.2

Activity Details

Assess the need for, acquire and issue PRKs within project area. Issue of aide memoires to each trainee at the completion of training.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.3

Activity Details

Conduct a one-day PRS planning and drafting workshop with key stakeholders in the project area.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.4

Activity Details

Provide ongoing support and assist in the coordination of the drafting, collation and adoption of the PRS by all stakeholders.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.5

Activity Details

Conduct an assessment of implementation of the PRS by at least one simulated exercise in the project area within 6 months after adoption of plan.

Activity details**Activity Number**

2.6

Activity Details

Compile a report on changes in poisoning trends over time using historical and newly gathered data.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.1

Activity Details

In consultation with the Customs departments of both Mozambique and South African, refine the training course and invite participants.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.2

Activity Details

Secure facilitators for the FSITP (please see Annexure A for the draft agenda).

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Arrange all logistics for the training course (catering, venue hire, etc.).

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Refine and print training resources.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5

Activity Details

Conduct the 5-day training course, concluding with theoretical and practical assessments.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.6

Activity Details

Prepare a full M&E plan for the project. Introduce the M&E component to each participant at the beginning of the training.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.7

Activity Details

Repeat items 3.1 to 3.6 for the three remaining training sessions.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.8

Activity Details

Establish a baseline for seizures of wildlife contraband for each participant.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.9

Activity Details

Register full details of each participant for future contact for M&E.

Activity details**Activity Number**

3.10

Activity Details

Undertake follow-up communication with each participant monthly for 12 months to monitor uptake and effectiveness of the training.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Log verified information on locations of the consolidation points, points of departure, transit routes and the scale of quantities poached and trafficked.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Assess linkages of other associated crimes.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Confirm data by means of analysis through Freeland and IBM / i2's Analytical Centres of Excellence (ACE).

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

Send analysed information to trusted LEAs for actioning or for verification purposes, at least twice per month. Open source information confirmed and verified.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Maps of transit routes and supply chains used to assist LEAs to target upper-level traffickers and aids in development of complex transnational investigation strategy.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6

Activity Details

Add verified information to the ACE database on a bi-weekly basis. Open feedback loop with LEAs participating in information sharing sessions.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.7

Activity Details

Send analysed information to trusted LEAs to be actioned or for verification purposes at least twice per month.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.8

Activity Details

Share recommendations with LEAs to provide opportunities for feedback.

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.

📄 [Q33 Timetable](#)

📅 22/11/2018

🕒 09:20:30

📄 pdf 901.13 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).

The EWT

The EWT has assigned the oversight of M&E activities for the entire project to the Project Coordinator, Andrew Taylor. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for this from the onset and will be responsible for establishing and utilising feedback mechanisms that support adaptive management throughout the

implementation of the project, and according to our proposed indicators. The Project Coordinator will also be responsible for organising and holding monthly team meetings during which all team members will feedback on progress against the Log Frame table. This will also allow for the opportunity to horizon scan for potential challenges and attempt to address them timeously.

At the organisational level, the following process are in place:

The EWT has robust Monitoring and Evaluation systems in place to track the progress of the project and ensure that we are meeting our targets. The EWT develops and tracks project impact using the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, using the Miradi software. The Open Standards bring together common concepts, approaches, and terminology in conservation project design, management, and monitoring. This system allows for critical assessment of strategies, progress tracking and full evaluation of impact.

Panthera

Panthera regularly reviews the results of training and mentoring. In depth analysis of patrol performance, direct patroller feedback and engagement, and an intelligence driven approach to patrolling ensure that the effectiveness of patrol teams is evaluated. This detailed approach to patrol performance combined with biological monitoring allows us to develop a clear picture of the overall project trajectory.

Freeland

Freeland tracks M&E through a fully transparent and accountable process. As a sub-grantee, Freeland will follow the prime's M&E format as well as reporting requirements. By sharing regular project updates, Freeland ensures that potential challenges or obstacles are avoided or resolved in a timely manner. Freeland's International Support Base in Bangkok also maintains a rigorous Governance and Accountability team which upon request, could assist with M&E reporting for Africa. Freeland has a 13-year track record with various government/agencies and is therefore familiar with various M&E requirements from UK Challenge grant, USAID, US Department of State, and US Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Black Mambas

Effectiveness of the APU is measured randomly and frequently by independent security audits done by the Dutch Institute of Crime and Law Enforcement. Their effectiveness is measured in terms of: patrol effort, detection capability (guns shots, incursions, tracks, snares, etc.) which are measured temporally as well as spatially. All Mambas log their patrols live using handheld Smartphone devices through the Cmore app that works in a similar manner to SMART. Outputs are analysed daily. All staff are subjected to honesty verification testing (lie detectors) on average 5-6 times per year. This is also done frequently but on an unscheduled basis.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
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Number of days planned for M&E	27
---	----

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

No

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Endangered Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of

£440,905.00

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 Yolán Friedmann

Position in the organisation Chief Executive Officer

Signature (please upload e-signature)

-  **Q36 Certification signed**
-  22/11/2018
-  09:23:24
-  pdf 76.79 KB

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.

Unchecked

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).