Applicant: Nampindo, Simon Organisation: Wildlife Conservation Society

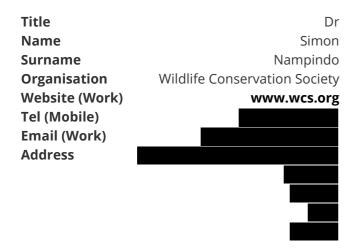
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Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda

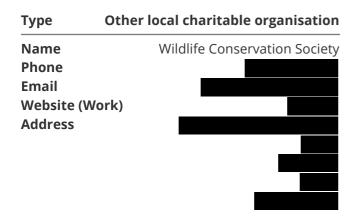
WCS aims to address critical capacity gaps within the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other security and law enforcement agencies in combating illegal wildlife trade. As requested by UWA, WCS will provide technical support, equipment and infrastructure to UWA, and training on combatting local and international wildlife crime. This will enhance cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among security and law enforcement agencies through the newly formed National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) led by UWA.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS



GMS ORGANISATION



Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda

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	Uganda	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

End date:

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

01 April 2019

31 March 2022

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£209,049.00	£156,281.00	£84,597.00	£
				449,927.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?



Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project 26 cost

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.

WCS aims to address critical capacity gaps within the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other security and law enforcement agencies in combating illegal wildlife trade. As requested by UWA, WCS will provide technical support, equipment and infrastructure to UWA, and training on combatting local and international wildlife crime. This will enhance cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among security and law enforcement agencies through the newly formed National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) led by UWA.

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.

Increased capacity of UWA and improved coordination across law enforcement agencies to combat IWT by disrupting wildlife crime networks and reducing wildlife killing, providing improved security, livelihoods and economic stability.

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 Declaration: X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XX

Kasene Statement: 5, 11,12

London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade Declaration: 9, 13, 14,15.

Our activities will cover the above declarations and commitments listed below:

- 1. WCS will provide training and equipment to build capacity of UWA and NWCCTF staff in intelligence gathering and conducting high-level investigations to increase the number of arrests and prosecutions directly linked to wildlife crime.
- 2. WCS will work with NWCCTF to promote interagency coordination to execute joint law enforcement operations, and with the judiciary to improve prosecution.
- 3. WCS will engage frontline communities to address drivers of wildlife crime, such as developing sustainable livelihood options to provide needed alternatives to employment in wildlife crime, and to increase support for wildlife and improve information flow about wildlife crime activities through community wildlife scouts program. WCS will work with UWA to expand and strengthen the community informant networks, support the community conservation forum around Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) to combat wildlife crime and implement the MFNP community-based wildlife crime prevention plan.
- 4. WCS will support UWA to maintain the online wildlife offenders' database with records of wildlife crimes, seizures, arrested suspects, prosecutions and sentences. The database is essential for evaluating conviction

rate of offenders, strengthening prosecution success, and monitoring the country's efforts toward combating wildlife crime.

5. WCS will assist UWA and the newly established NWCCTF to develop a national strategy for combating wildlife crime to strengthen interagency law enforcement actions.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

This project directly contributes to SDG 15, specifically Target 15.5, 15c, and 15.7. WCS works actively along the entire chain of illegal wildlife trade to stop poaching, stop trafficking and stop demand. In Uganda, WCS is supporting UWA to deploy Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to improve the detection of illegal activities in seven conservation sites. Under this project, we will disrupt illegal wildlife trade networks that drive the exploitation of threatened species (e.g. elephant, lion, pangolins and hippopotamus). By combating wildlife trafficking, the project will contribute to reduction of protected species loss. Furthermore, our engagement with park adjacent communities to address drivers of wildlife crime namely HWC, unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, and inadequate livelihoods, the project will contribute to community livelihoods improvement.

01 January 1895

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

What year was your organisation

Q12a. Please provide the below information on the lead organisation

What is the legal status of your organisation?	⊙ NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources (individuals, foundations, corporations). Our top government and agency partners include the US Agency for Internationa Development, the British government, the Norwegian government, the Global Environment Facility, World Bank, United Nations Development Program and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. Corporate partners include Bank of America, Con Edison, Goldman, Sachs and Co., Dorothy N. Batten Foundation and the Tiffany and Co. Foundation.

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.

≛ 2017 WCS Annual Report	≛ 2016 WCS Annual Report
	m 21/11/2018
o 19:05:02	o 19:04:50
▲ Audited Financial Statements 2018 WCS	Audited Financial Statements 2017 WCS
m 20/11/2018	m 20/11/2018
o 16:31:29	o 16:31:29
0 10.51.25	0 10.51.29

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	An integrated, multi-scale approach to combating wildlife trafficking in Uganda (Funded by IWT/UKAID – Project number IWT029)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	GPB
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	2 years and 2 months
Role of organisation in project	Project Lead.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project aimed to create Uganda's first fully integrated intelligence network to disrupt the illegal wildlife trade in the country. It improved the ability of UWA's recently established Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) to collect and analyse intelligence data at multiple scales, and sought to increase successful prosecutions of middlemen.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Victoria Pinion LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, EH26 0PL, UK Tel: +44 (0)131 440 5500 Fax: +44 (0)131 440 5501 Email: iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk

Contract/Project 2 Title	Engaging Chinese Enterprises in Uganda to Reduce Ivory Demand	
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD	
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years and 5 months	
Role of organisation in project	Project Lead.	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	This project is focused on engaging high-risk Chinese enterprises operating in Uganda to reduce risks of exposure to ivory trafficking, promote corporate leadership on eliminating ivory trafficking over social and traditional media, and develop policy recommendations for relevant Chinese government ministries on the inclusion of anti-ivory trafficking into sustainability policies.	
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	DN Batten Foundation Name: Holly Hatcher	
Contract/Project 3 Title	Disrupting the wildlife trade network to save the elephants of Uganda and DRC	
Contract/Project 3 Title Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	, -	
Contract Value/Project budget	Uganda and DRC	
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	Uganda and DRC USD	
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	Uganda and DRC USD 2 years and 8 months	

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:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Website address:	www.wcs.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	WCS will provide technical support and provide high tech equipment to UWA and NWCCTF, and build critical linkages with park-adjacent communities and other conservation organizations to combat IWT in Uganda.
	The counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) expert hired by WCS will mentor Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) personnel, support them to develop a national IWT/CWT strategy, risk management plan, building informant networks, create a shared intelligence database at park level with UWA head office facilitating quick and efficient transfer of information from the field to headquarters, and its use in effective decision-making. WCS will train UWA, WCU and NWCCTF staff in intelligence information gathering (i.e., human, web, cellebrite intelligence) analysis and reporting, ensure that data is entered in the online Wildlife Offenders Database to monitor suspects, improve information processing for wildlife crime cases and prosecution of wildlife offenders in courts. WCS will also scale up the community scouts program to implement the human wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation measures and initiative livelihood enterprises for communities living adjacent to Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).
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: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Website address:

http://www.ugandawildlife.org/

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

UWA will be responsible for ensuring that WCU staff gather better intelligence information across Uganda. To do this, UWA's WCU will be responsible for intelligence gathering, investigations and arrest, prosecution and collaboration with the NWCCTF and maintain the Wildlife Offender's database. UWA is the lead for the NWCCTF to ensure that there is intelligence sharing from UWA to NWCCTF and vis versa. UWA will ensure that its staff attend the training and utilise the intelligence equipment provided to improve the quality of intelligence gathered by WCU. UWA will ensure that overt and covert operations conducted by the NWCCTF as well as its canine unit deployments are intelligence-led in search of wildlife criminals and illegal wildlife products at priority border posts namely for each neighbouring countries South Sudan (Nimule), DR Congo (Bwera), Rwanda (Katuna), Tanzania (Port Bell) and Kenya (Malaba). UWA will also work closely with WCS to scale up the community scouts programme, received and manage intelligence from community informants and support the implementation of HWC mitigation measures and livelihood interventions around MENP.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can

be uploaded at the bottom of

Yes

the page)

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

Yes

2. Partner Name: National Wildlife Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) led by UWA and

the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)

Website address: www.tourism.go.ug

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

With support from WCS and UWA, NWCCTF formally came into being in April 2018 by resolution from the Inter-ministerial meeting to combat wildlife crime in Uganda. The NWCCTF—led by UWA and comprised of Uganda Police, Uganda Peoples Defense Forces, Financial Intelligence Authority, Uganda Revenue Authority, CITES Management Authority, Customs and Immigrations, and Interpol Police—will be responsible for collecting, sharing and analyzing the intelligence information related to IWT and wildlife trafficking. It will also be responsible for conducting joint overt and covert operations whenever need arises. NWCCTF representatives will attend trainings in intelligence information gathering (Human, Web and Cellebrite intel), use of high-tech equipment and conduct regular meetings to review and compile evidence against suspects to be investigated, arrested and prosecuted in courts of law. The NWCCTF with support from WCS will develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime, and develop an inter-agency enforcement operations protocol to guide the sharing of intelligence information between and among the government agencies represented by the NWCCTF. The NWCCTF will also support UWA's WCU in prosecuting wildlife crime cases.

Have you included a Letter of
Support from this
organisation?

Yes

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?	O Yes O 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?	O Yes O 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?	O Yes O No
6. Partner Name:	No Response
Website address:	No Response
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	No Response
responsibilities and capacity to	O Yes O No

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

We have also included a Sept 2018 Memorandum of Understanding.

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

<u>★ IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref IWTR5S1100103 WCS Cov</u> er Letter - final

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≛ LoS Combined

21/11/2018

o 17:46:42

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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?
Simon Nampindo	Project Leader	12	Checked
Geoffrey Mwedde	Project Manager	50	Checked
TBD	CWT Expert	60	Unchecked
Helen Mwiza	Stakeholder engagement expert	25	Checked

Do you require more fields?

No

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
- o 16:43:30

Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

No

Why have all Project staff CVs not been attached?

The CWT Expert position has not yet been filled.

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 Elephant	Lion
Hippopotamus	Pangolin species

Do you require more fields?

O 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.

Uganda has historically been a trading hub in East Africa. Its porous borders, weak law enforcement, non-deterrent penalties and limited CWT capacity has attracted trade in wildlife products from central, west and east Africa enroute to Asia. Recently, transit countries— particularly Uganda—have been recognized as eluding most IWT investigations, highlighting that state actors lack sufficient capacity to effectively address wildlife crime.

WCS intends to build capacity across the state actors in Uganda via direct support to UWA's WCU and to the NWCCTF. To disrupt and ultimately dismantle wildlife trafficking networks, this project will focus on some well-known smuggling routes including border posts connecting Uganda with the Democratic Republic of Congo (Bwera and Ishasha) and with Kenya (Busia and Malaba), ports on Lake Victoria, and direct flights to South East Asia and China through Entebbe International Airport.

This project will benefit the elephant, lion, hippopotamus, and pangolin species. It is estimated that the IWT has reduced the global pangolin population by up to 80% over the last twenty years. Lions have decreased by almost half (43%) over the past two decades, and are now being swept into the wildlife trade to fill the decline in tiger parts. Poachers are now targeting hippopotamuses for their teeth as a substitute for elephant ivory.

In Uganda, while little is known about criminal networks, criminal gangs often recruit rural Ugandans —including women—into IWT networks. This problem is acute in communities adjacent to national parks that live in extreme poverty; a pair of elephant tusks can be worth more than 10 times the average annual household income. WCS will target communities already receiving direct benefits from MFNP's revenue-sharing program that supports poverty alleviation activities, and will further build on park-adjacent communities with UWA-initiated community scout programs to increase recruitment and management of informants.

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.

WCS proposes to build on previous efforts as follows:

First, WCS has a long history of working with UWA to improve information collection for better use in decision-making (SMART, offenders' database). The NWCCTF—created by WCS and UWA for coordination and collaboration on CWT—is still nascent and needs significant technical support to become fully effective.

Second, WCS is building on the work of other organizations focusing on combating IWT in Uganda. Together with African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), WCS supported the creation of the first canine unit to deal with wildlife trafficking through Entebbe International Airport, which has effectively lead to numerous arrests and seizures. Furthermore, WCS will extend support to UWA to ensure effective use of use i2 intelligence software provided by the British High Commission, collaborate with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC: https://www.unodc.org) and Space for Giants (https://spaceforgiants.org/) committed to improve prosecution of wildlife crime cases and training of the judiciary. We will build on human wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation experiences conducted by the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Uganda Conservation Foundation and AWF.

Third, considering China's role as a key destination for contraband wildlife products, this project will benefit from knowledge gained from a WCS Chinese staff member embedded in the WCS Uganda programme to liaise with the Chinese business community to influence their internal policies and change staff behaviour.

Fourth, WCS and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) developed the Community-Based Wildlife Crime Prevention Action Plans for both MFNP and QENP, and started a community scouts programme around MFNP. This project will build effective community networks by reducing risk to informants and rewarding individuals who provide information to the WCU. Women and the youth will be targeted during the scaling-up of the community scouts to mitigate HWC and livelihood initiatives.

Lastly, IWT efforts in Uganda are limited by the quantity and quality of intelligence gathered on complex networks. While UWA works on all aspects of IWT, what is missing most is improvement on intelligence gathering. This is critical to leveraging all previous capacity building. WCS Uganda intimately understands this capacity gap, having embedded an intelligence expert in UWA for one year (2016) and contracted other intelligence experts to train UWA's WCU staff in specific techniques. While past mentoring greatly enhanced UWA's capacity, a longer and more targeted investment is needed.

WCS will work with NWCCTF to strengthen intelligence gathering, and plan and execute joint law enforcement operations. We will conduct meetings with UWA, NWCCTF, and MTWA to review their performance, and conduct a unit assessment to identify and address critical challenges. This will involve compiling a comprehensive baseline of existing information on wildlife crimes and developing a shared intelligence system that will collate data at all levels from existing databases. This information will be used to develop training curriculums for both WCU and NWCCTF in intelligence gathering, sharing and analysis, recruitment and management of informants, as well as work with project partners to develop a strategic risk management plan, inter-agency operation protocols for information sharing for NWCCTF, and purchase necessary equipment. Meetings and consultations with communities around MFNP will be conducted to identify livelihood enterprises and identify the HWC hotspot areas where the trench will have greatest impact. Documentation and sharing of experiences and lessons learned from previous work of various partners, as well as during project implementation, will be integrated into all training modules, and monitoring and evaluation will be done throughout the project period.

To implement this project, WCS will hire a national IWT/CWT technical advisor to support investigations, forensic evidence collection, case preparation and management in support of prosecution, as well as national-level data collection and analysis. Additionally, the technical advisor will provide on-site training for WCU staff in intelligence gathering, and in recruitment and management of informants across all levels. The advisor will support coordinated data gathering by the over 60 WCU staff, and provide on-site technical support, ensuring that suspect information is entered into UWA's online Wildlife Offenders' Database for

use in investigating, arresting and prosecuting criminals. Refresher trainings in the use of the offenders' database will be conducted, and additional equipment (e.g. covert electronic devices) provided. Geoffrey Mwedde will implement the HWC interventions led by community scouts and work closely with an enterprise development consultant to identify and implement livelihood initiatives. Helen Mwiza will engage other partners and lead the development of project communication materials and products. Simon Nampindo will provide overall project leadership, technical oversight and quality control.

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 ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the people of Uganda, though specific benefits will accrue to the communities adjacent to the park as a result of park-level interventions.

Trade in illegal wildlife products threatens the livelihoods and security of park-adjacent communities as armed criminal gangs infiltrate villages and lure community members to risk their lives by poaching. As law enforcement gets increasingly effective, such vulnerable communities similarly increase their risk of bearing the consequences of arrest, which include losing income-generating family members that can devastate families. In addition, the international nature of IWT impacts both national and regional security and can affect livelihoods and the Ugandan economy at large. For Uganda, this is not a concept but a painful reality. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) used the ivory trade to sustain activities that devastated communities in northern Uganda and took a toll on the national economy for decades. Consequently, communities living adjacent to MFNP, which was a refuge for the LRA, are among the poorest in the country. However, since the end of the insurgency, the amount of tourism revenue shared with park adjacent communities has increased to nearly three billion Uganda Shillings (UGX) (~USD \$800,000). Interventions through this project aim to improve and sustain the community benefits from tourism and conservation by enhancing their economic productivity (e.g. through HWC mitigation) and keeping the park secure and attractive to tourists who are the primary source of revenue.

Further still, the lucrative nature of IWT fuels corruption and money laundering, which disrupts the country's economy. This becomes an invisible opportunity cost for communities, and is particularly acute in areas of the country where instability – like the LRA – is still a problem. The government of Uganda is pressured to use its limited funds towards the urgent issues of instability, security and law enforcement, as opposed to much-needed funds or livelihood improvement programmes, limiting the development opportunities to communities that are most poverty-stricken.

Through this project, WCS hopes to contribute to building sustainable systems for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks, thereby minimising negative impacts on the economy and human livelihoods. WCS will support efforts by UWA to incentivize community members, including community scouts, to willingly support efforts to combat wildlife crime. WCS will collect baseline information on the number of informants and their networks, and total rewards provided to them that, in turn, create more benefits to the communities.

Improved prevention of wildlife crime will stabilize wildlife populations, and improve security, thus establishing the foundational needed to increase tourism revenue. Additional anticipated benefits include increased eco-lodge owner investment in corporate social responsibility activities that can also support poverty-alleviating social service programmes, as well as other economic growth opportunities such as community-led tourism activities, and improved relations with UWA.

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.

Three of WCS's female staff will work directly on this project. The project will also ensure that UWA's WCU and the NWCCTF train and empower female staff to take on leadership roles at various levels within their respective institutional structures. However, this is on the assumption that the female staff will pass the necessary trainings and tests to take up respective positions or tasks.

While most poachers and traffickers are men, WCS has assessed that women often carry wildlife products (mainly bushmeat) out of parks for trade at local markets and from markets back into nearby towns, while some may know people in possession of contraband products. As such, they are key to unlocking the wildlife criminal networks. In the process of strengthening CWT intelligence networks, we will encourage UWA to specifically recruit a good proportion of women in the community/village level intelligence networks. In so doing, UWA will create opportunities for women to report wildlife crime and expand their role in combatting IWT in their communities.

The databases that will be used to monitor some of the impacts of this project (SMART and the online wildlife offenders' database) already contain disaggregated gender information. We will ensure that all reports generated, either from these databases or other sources, analyse gender information. We will also capture gender-disaggregated data using meeting/training attendance sheets.

Women and children will benefit more directly from project interventions aimed at reducing human wildlife conflict and improving livelihoods. Crop raiding by elephants has particularly devastated livelihoods in some communities around MFNP with women and children being the most affected. Creating elephant barriers in HWC hotspot areas will enhance human safety and food security.

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?

The trade in wildlife products in Uganda affects four main species: elephants and hippos (ivory), lions (bones and other body parts), and pangolins (scales and meat).

As a trafficking hub, much ivory is assembled in Uganda from other countries for shipment elsewhere. For elephants and hippos, following the path of small amounts of ivory produced in Uganda will help better understand Uganda's internal ivory trafficking networks. Increasing the risk of being caught trafficking in ivory will also help reduce the risk that poaching elephant and hippo further increase in Uganda.

WCS has noted a new wave of lion killings for their parts. Whereas trade in lion parts has been associated with traditional medicine, the seizures of lion parts at Entebbe International Airport and in other parts of Africa signals that lions are increasingly being swept into the illegal wildlife trade. Pangolins are being collected in Uganda, which is having an impact in the country and is contributing to the international trade. WCS anticipates a dramatic reduction in Uganda via improved education and awareness underway in the Asian community combined with harsher penalties and more publicized convictions from UWA as a result of this project.

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?

Establishing effective intelligence capacity within UWA and building a strong, institutionalised inter-agency NWCCTF will ensure the sustainability of this work. We will train 60 UWA staff and 20 NWCCTF staff to overcome staff turnover. UWA recruited three new senior intelligence officers with military background to head the three sections of the WCU and recruited 487 rangers to work at park level. The government of Uganda is reviewing the Uganda Wildlife Act of 1996 and has made proposals to improve the administration and targeting of the UWA revenue sharing money to mitigate HWC and create a wildlife compensation scheme to address unique situations such as human death, injury and loss of livestock to wildlife. By empowering the communities and ensuring that the local governments support the community scouts programme, communities will become key partners in fighting wildlife crime in Uganda.

WCS is also committed to Uganda, having supported conservation there for 61 years. WCS will hire a long-term CWT/IWT technical advisor to continue providing technical backstopping to UWA and fundraise for this position beyond the project life. WCS is also advancing a larger regional CWT strategy that will reinforce this work in Uganda and leverage it to other countries.

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

- **≛** Uganda Trifficking Networks
- **20/11/2018**
- ② 17:02:21
- pdf 109.6 KB

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.

- **★** IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref No IWTR5S1100103 WCS
 - **Budget**
- o 17:57:48
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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:

Establishing effective intelligence capacity within UWA and building a strong, institutionalised inter-agency NWCCTF will ensure the sustainability of this work. We will train 60 UWA staff and 20 NWCCTF staff to overcome staff turnover. UWA recruited three new senior intelligence officers with military background to head the three sections of the WCU and recruited 487 rangers to work at park level. The government of Uganda is reviewing the Uganda Wildlife Act of 1996 and has made proposals to improve the administration and targeting of the UWA revenue sharing money to mitigate HWC and create a wildlife compensation scheme to address unique situations such as human death, injury and loss of livestock to wildlife. By empowering the communities and ensuring that the local governments support the community scouts programme, communities will become key partners in fighting wildlife crime in Uganda.

WCS is also committed to Uganda, having supported conservation there for 61 years. WCS will hire a long-term CWT/IWT technical advisor to continue providing technical backstopping to UWA and fundraise for this position beyond the project life. WCS is also advancing a larger regional CWT strategy that will reinforce this work in Uganda and leverage it to other countries.

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

Yes

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

Yes, Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF) will be focusing on human wildlife conflict mitigation around QENP, a component that WCS is proposing to undertake around MFNP. However, the rest of our activities will not be implemented by UCF or any other organization that we know is involved with IWT/CWT work in Uganda. WCS is leading the coordination of conservation organizations tackling the IWT/CWT problem. A

consortium, composed of AWF, UCF, Natural Resources Conservation Network (NRCN) and WCS, signed a memorandum of understanding agreeing to collaborate and conduct joint activities whenever the opportunity exists. As such, we conduct quarterly meetings to share experiences, lessons learned, plan together and jointly implement specific activities to avoid duplication and leverage resources. WCS is also coordinating the lion alliance platform that we started around QENP, aimed at developing a comprehensive human-carnivore conflict mitigation plan and promoting collaboration among key stakeholders (e.g. eco-lodge owners, UWA, Conservation organizations, local governments, fisheries and researchers). We will ensure that we share our approaches and exchange ideas on how to address gaps and challenges.

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
WCS		USD	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

O25b. 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	GIZ		USD	No Response
01 November 2018	Private Donor (TBD)		USD	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?

O 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.

The key risk to the project is the proposal by the government of Uganda to transfer Uganda Wildlife Authority back to the line ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. The other risk is that NWCCTF members failure to build trust among each other and the coordination is not effective. The major threat would be for some NWCCTF staff and UWA WCU staff to conspire with or become corrupted by wildlife criminal gangs. Similarly, community scouts may not be incentivized enough to commit time to the project and the HWC could be escalated by politicians involvement and/or change in government policy and legislation that is not favorable to the communities. Lastly, change in government priorities could result in low funding for protected areas management, while increased refuge settlement close to parks is a potential threat that could accelerate poaching and IWT due to influx of foreign nationals in the country.

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.

No capital items.

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.

UWA approached WCS to help establish the WCU and train its staff in intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting, as well as provide cellebrite kits and covert electronic equipment for information gathering. Now, UWA has recruited new senior and junior staff and would like us to help build their capacity to combat IWT and CWT based on strong and accurate intelligence. WCS has contacts with the Uganda Peoples Defense Force (UPDF) that is integrally involved in many law enforcement activities in Uganda, and WCS works in close partnership with the Natural Resource Conservation Network (NRCN), UNODC and Space for Giants who support the Ugandan Judiciary, and AWF that received funding from INL to establish another canine Unit north of MFNP.

This project will disrupt the nationwide illegal wildlife trade and aims to dismantle the networks that are uncovered by this project. This project will provide good value for money as it builds on strong Ugandan

partnerships between the government and the private sector, which are necessary to begin breaking apart the intricate and dynamic trafficking networks known to exist in the country. It will have regional impacts beyond Uganda's borders, as Uganda plays such a pivotal role as the critical transit country linking the interior of Africa to its coast.

Additionally, the WCCTF has as its goal to improve collaboration between UWA, Police, UPDF, Judiciary and Customs, that in turn will facilitate improved coordination over other issues of security and trafficking of other products, such as narcotics and arms.

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?

WCS management systems ensure adherence to labor, finance, banking, and registration regulations specific to each of the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside U.S. government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment our mission. In Uganda, WCS works closely with UWA, its partners, and our legal counsel to ensure we meet the country's specific legal obligations. WCS also participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights. Our Institutional Review Board ensures that research carried out by our programs protects the rights and welfare of research participants regardless of location. We work closely and in a culturally appropriate context with neighboring communities to support improvements in their livelihoods as well as supporting law enforcement in Uganda. Our training in intelligence gathering to date, as well as the establishment of an online Offenders Database for UWA, has always emphasized the need for data security and to ensure that people's rights are observed when collecting and managing such data.

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.

WCS strives to implement best practices for control and use of individually identifiable data, including, but not limited to: compliance with applicable laws, encryption, password protections, anonymization, identifier separation, secure networks, secure or in person verbal data sharing, restricted access, and institutional support of data practices. Any human subject research carried out by WCS is also reviewed by an Institutional Review Board consistent with US Federal regulations, and follows best practices concerning ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects. Although WCS will facilitate UWA to collect intelligence and personal data of criminals, WCS in not directly involved in this process. UWA has the structure and mechanisms in place that ensure confidentiality of, and restricted access to the data collected. WCS only receives summary reports and their usage and sharing is governed by the data sharing and Intellectual property rights clauses stated in the MoU between UWA and WCS.

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.

WCS is a science-based organization that is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make all analytic outputs publicly available through the WCS Uganda website (www.uganda.wcs.org) and our quarterly newsletter.

Reports and analytical products from this project, together with any non-confidential manuals, will also be made freely available on the www.uganda.wcs.org website provided that sensitive information is not contained in these reports/analyses.

The UWA and WCS will be gathering information on illegal wildlife trade occurring in Uganda. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, we will share this information only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the Government of Uganda. This sharing of information is typically done in person with the law enforcement staff – the costs for such meetings are in the WCS staff salary and travel lines in the budget.

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:

Uganda increases its effectiveness to capture and prosecute illegal wildlife traffickers and poachers, significantly deterring illegal wildlife activities country-wide and dampening Uganda's contribution to international trade as a trafficking hub.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important
			Assumptions

Outcome:

Increased capacity of UWA and improved coordination across law enforcement agencies to combat IWT by disrupting wildlife crime networks and reducing wildlife killing, providing improved security, livelihoods and economic stability.

0.1 Number of staff at UWA's WCU and NWCCTF with improved knowledge and skills to handle international wildlife crime cases successfully by end of 2022 (Baseline of 4 staff as of

2018)

- 0.2 An effective integrated inter-agency wildlife crime management strategy and system are in place and being implemented by 2021 (Baseline: No strategy in place as of 2018)
- 0.3 Number of national and transnational wildlife crime cases successfully investigated, prosecuted and documented by UWA and NWCCTF annually compared to the 2019 baseline.

- 0.1.1 Capacity assessment baseline and end-line reports
- 0.1.2 Staff training, and progress reports by UWA.
- 0.2.1 Meeting minutes of NWCCTF and reports of joint operations conducted, and the developed wildlife crime management strategy
- 0.3.1 Wildlife Crime offenders' database reports, court records and UWA's annual, and media reports.

The Government of Uganda fully appreciates and commits to support the functioning of the inter-agency cooperation to fight wildlife crime

The political environment in Uganda remains favorable for implementation of the project

UWA and NWCCTF commits adequate staff that are committed and passionate about combating wildlife crime

UWA remains an effective semi-autonomous government institution free from the bureaucracies of central government

Output 1:

Increased capacity of UWA and other law enforcement agencies to combat IWT effectively through disruption of wildlife crime networks, reducing wildlife killing and resulting in improved security, livelihoods and economic stability.

- 1.1 Number of WCU staff that have been trained and contributed to gathering, analysing and generating actionable intelligence to support the prosecution of wildlife offenders compared to 2019 baseline.
- 1.2 Number of training modules delivered to address staff capacity gaps identified in the 2019 baseline report.
- 1.3. Number of UWA WCU staff that have passed training and demonstrate the capacity to use the high-tech equipment (e.g., Cellebrite, i2)

- 1.1.1 Training reports and technical reports produced by UWA trained staff.
- 1.1.2 Online wildlife offenders database records, UWA annual reports and case records.
- 1.2.1 Training reports
- 1.3.1 Training reports and technical reports produced by UWA trained staff.
- 1.3.1 UWA WCU staff performance appraisal reports

Conditions for successful training and mentoring remain stable

Trained staff do not leave UWA

UWA remains interested in maintaining and enter data in the online wildlife offenders database

Output 2:

NWCCTF (led by UWA) is operating effectively and contributing to improved IWT and CWT actions in Uganda, resulting in higher detection and combating of wildlife crime in Uganda.

- 2.1 Number of joint law enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime conducted annually throughout the project life.
- 2.2 Number of IWT/CWT cases successfully prosecuted and number of criminals sentenced and serving jail terms.
- 2.3 Number of NWCCTF meetings conducted to discuss IWT cases, evaluate intelligence information or plan an overt or covert operation throughout the project period.

- 2.1.1 Quarterly reports and minutes of the meetings held.
- 2.2.1 Court records, online wildlife offenders' database reports
- 2.3.1 Quarterly reports and minutes of the meetings held.

All the agencies in the NWCCTF continue to function as a unit and do not run into formidable political barriers.

Staff selected to serve on the NWCCTF are not corrupted and conspire with wildlife criminals.

Output 3:

Human wildlife conflict mitigation measures and livelihood initiatives led by communities around MFNP are scaled up in furtherance of the Community-based park action plan to combat wildlife crime developed under the previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS and IIED

- 3.1 Number of community wildlife scouts strengthened, trained and equipped to respond to human wildlife conflicts on top of the 50 scouts being supported by current IWT funding to IIED/WCS
- 3.2 Length of trench in Km constructed and maintained along the park boundary in addition to the 32.9 km constructed in Karyandongo and Oyam districts
- 3.3 Number of community informants recruited by UWA and are actively sharing intelligence information toward combating IWT/CWT

- 3.1.1 Training reports
- 3.2.1. WCS project progress, and UWA quarterly and annual reports
- 3.3.1 UWA quarterly and annual reports

The scouts and park adjacent communities will remain motivated and willing to commit their time to the project

Local leaders are supportive of the community initiatives

UWA continues to support the humanwildlife conflict mitigation measures and a good relationship with communities is maintained

Output 4:

4 The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders in order to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, including the private sector actors

4.1 Number of joint interventions and coordination activities conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders.

4.2 By end of 2020, mid-term project review meeting involving partners and stakeholders has been conducted, and by end of the project, a workshop to disseminate experiences and lessons learned has

4.3 Technical reports published on the websites, and project materials disseminated by the end of the project.

4.1.1 Workshop reports and minutes of meetings held

4.1.2 Records of reports dissemination

4.1.3 copies of published materials and documents

4.1.4 Project website content

Project findings remains relevant to the furtherance of the conservation and development agenda of the country

Output 5:

No Response

No Response

been held.

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

Activity Number

1.1

Activity Details

Hire a WCS national CWT technical advisor by July 2019.

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Conduct an assessment of capacity needs for UWA's WCU.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Develop the training curriculum detailing the modules to covered and staff to be trained.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4

Activity Details

Training of UWA's WCU staff in intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.5

Activity Details

Purchase of intelligence equipment.

Activity Number

1.6

Activity Details

Update online wildlife offenders' database by 2019 to establish baseline information on arrests, convictions, and sentences for IWT activities in Uganda and write a baseline report.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7

Activity Details

Conduct refresher trainings on the use of the online wildlife offenders database.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.8

Activity Details

Support UWA to create a shared intelligence database at the park level and UWA headquarter equipped with the necessary security and restricted access privileges for staff.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Conduct and develop a strategic risk management plan for NWCCTF member institutions to ensure a smooth functioning of the task force and conduct consultative meetings with each member institution.

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Develop inter-agency operations protocol to guide the sharing of confidential information between member government agencies of the NWCCTF.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4

Activity Details

Conduct a training workshop on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for NWCCTF members that will be involved in field investigations.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5

Activity Details

Conduct a needs assessment, identify and provide equipment needed and ensure the NWCCTF member institutions use the equipment to do their work.

Activity Number

2.6

Activity Details

NWCCTF quarterly meetings to analyse intelligence information and plan joint operations.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.7

Activity Details

Support NWCCTF to conduct overt and covert operations.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.8

Activity Details

Conduct the analysis of records entered in the online wildlife offenders database to establish the proportion of IWT/CWT cases prosecuted and sentences handed to the offenders, and utilize the information, knowledge and experiences obtained from the Uganda – China initiative to address the law enforcement gaps.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Conduct meetings with UWA and other actors operating around MFNP to identify the parishes where to implement livelihood e.g. beekeeping and trench excavation.

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Enlist community wildlife scouts to support the implementation of the HWC mitigation measures as well as livelihood initiatives.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in HWC mitigation methods.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in livelihood initiatives.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5

Activity Details

Purchase equipment for the scouts for HWC mitigation and park adjacent communities for enterprise development.

Activity Number

3.6

Activity Details

Assess the needs of the beekeeping enterprise groups and provide needed equipment and technical support.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.7

Activity Details

Support UWA to recruit community informants at park level and in hotspot towns (e.g. Pakwach, Kigumba).

Activity details

Activity Number

3.8

Activity Details

Construction and maintenance of 10 km trench along the MFNP boundary.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.9

Activity Details

Collect and analyse data on the HWC incidences in the project area.

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Project Inception workshop.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Develop and print workshop materials (flyers, banners).

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Mid-term project review workshop.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

End of project dissemination workshop to share experiences and lessons learned.

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Develop project webpage to disseminate project experiences and lessons learned.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6

Activity Details

Document, print and share project technical reports and success stories (inception, baseline of IWT/CWT crime data, WCU's and NWCCTF needs assessment, National strategy to combat wildlife crime, training reports, mid-term project review and end of project report).

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.

- **21/11/2018**
- o 18:29:02

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).

As noted, there are a number of initiatives to combat transnational wildlife crime in the country. We intend to benchmark this project on the most current situation (status quo) to execute the planned activities. As such, we will conduct a series of literature reviews, data collection, analyses and participatory sessions to establish the baseline for the indicators in the logframe in the first year. Upon commencement of the project, we will hold a project inception meeting involving partners and selected stakeholders where data sources and needs will be mapped out and key players identified.

The IWT/CWT expert together with the IWT Projects Manger will lead the assessment and documentation of UWAs staff and institutional capacity to tackle illegal international wildlife crime. Standard tools will be developed for this purpose. A repeat of this assessment will be conducted at the end of the project. During the specialised trainings, we will conduct assessments to determine level of comprehension of the subject matter and ability to apply knowledge.

The online wildlife offenders' database will be used as a source of data for measuring indicators relating to arrests, prosecution and sentences of wildlife criminal (both local criminals and traffickers). In the first year of the project, the IWT Projects Manager together with the IWT/CWT expert will work with UWA to ensure the database is updated. This will involve travelling to the respective protected areas and working with UWA prosecutors and intelligence officers to ensure all data is captured. The existing data will be analysed to determine the baseline of the nature of crimes prosecuted and sentences handed to criminals. We will do a periodic review of the data throughout the project to ensure that data is captured consistently. At the end the project, we will conduct visits to the protected areas to collect and enter data in the online wildlife offenders' database and thereafter extract and analyse it for comparison with the baseline to establish the number of national and transnational wildlife crime cases handled during the project lifetime. Outcomes of both baseline and end line analyses will be documented.

Activity and progress reports will be written, kept and used to monitor progress of activities. The WCU intelligence officers will collect and keep records of the community information networks while the Community Conservation Department, together with WCS field staff, will maintain records of community engagements. These will be used to assess the benefits and the level of community engagement. Records of all meetings and workshops will be kept including gender aggregated attendance sheets, minutes and

workshop reports. These will be used to monitor the level of accomplishment of activities as well as participation of stakeholders. The NWCCTF Secretariat (UWA) will keep records/minutes of NWCCTF meetings and activities that will be used to assess performance of the NWCCTF. A distribution list of sharable (non-confidential) reports disseminated will be kept.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	98
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	

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 (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£449,928.00

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	Joe Walston	
Position in the organisation	Senior Vice President, Field Conservation	
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 <u>Joe e-signature</u> 21/11/2018 18:39:41 pdf 11.43 KB 	
Date	21 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.

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).