
IWTR5S2\100023

Cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar

The project will put in place the first capacity focused on cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar. Focusing on the most threatened tortoise in the world, community-based patrollers will be incentivised to protect wild sites; national law enforcers will be trained in intelligence-led investigations and these techniques will be used to target smugglers who are moving wildlife out of the country. Formal collaboration between Ministries will be built to establish the foundation for sustainable national counter-wildlife trafficking capacity.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Andrew
Surname	Terry
Organisation	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Website (Work)	www.durrell.org
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Phone (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar

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	Madagascar	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 2021

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

2 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£100,620.00	£87,744.00	£0.00	£ 188,364.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding from USFWS, Disney, Private donors - 2019 £ [REDACTED] Confirmed £ [REDACTED] Unconfirmed, 2020 £ [REDACTED] Confirmed £ [REDACTED]

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 200

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 will put in place the first capacity focused on cracking wildlife smuggling in Madagascar. Focusing on the most threatened tortoise in the world, community-based patrollers will be incentivised to protect wild sites; national law enforcers will be trained in intelligence-led investigations and these techniques will be used to target smugglers who are moving wildlife out of the country. Formal collaboration between Ministries will be built to establish the foundation for sustainable national counter-wildlife trafficking capacity.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1, 4 and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.

This should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 32.

The basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises.

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

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- ☒ Strengthening law enforcement
- ☒ Ensuring effective legal frameworks

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?

Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

The project directly targets two main strategic themes – strengthening law enforcement and ensuring effective legal frameworks. To improve law enforcement, the project focuses on the site level by incentivising patrollers who are the frontline defence for the tortoises and the national park (Articles XII and XX of London Statement (LS)) and then on the regional and national level, by addressing capacity to identify, arrest and prosecute smugglers. This will be achieved through training and mentoring with law enforcement agencies (Articles XIV and XV, LS and Article X of Hanoi Statement, (HS)).

Nationally, the project will focus on collaboration between the Ministries of Justice and Environment, with the goal of raising the profile of IWT Issues as a serious crime (Art. XIII LS), and building lasting collaboration to tackle smuggling and corruption (Art. IX LS) that enables these natural resources to be taken out of the country (Art. XIV, LS). The project will engage IWT legal experts to advise on the state of current legislation and provide guidance to the Ministries on mechanisms for more effective enforcement and prosecutions (Art. X and XI LS).

The project recognises the serious challenge from corruption and directly addresses this issue by engaging anti-corruption authorities directly around IWT issues and improving transparency of IWT investigations (Article XI LS).

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The partners within this project are all institutionally committed to the delivery of the SDGs, both in terms of access for rural poor communities to food security (1,2), improved wellbeing (3), access to clean water (6), improved economic opportunities (8) etc. However, this project focuses specifically on Targets 15.5, 15.7 and 15.C of Goal 15, with the key aim of halting the loss of ploughshare tortoises (15.5) to its dominant threat from the illegal wildlife trade (15.7, 15.C), and to facilitate a halt to the reduction in populations of many other threatened species in Madagascar.

This project will address and develop mechanisms that will contribute to efforts to tackle one of the major international smuggling issues around wildlife crime, which the UN 2017 update to the SDGs, identified as being of the three most trafficked wildlife products (along with elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn making up over 60% of total wildlife and timber products seized). The project will also target Goal 16 to improve the development of processes to, combat criminal trafficking (16.4), reduce the potential for corruption that enables trafficking (16.5), develop transparent institutions to tackle wildlife crime (16.6), improve inclusive decision-making across a number of agencies (16.7, 16.A).





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 1963
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	Our organisation is primarily funded through grants and donations from a range of private and public supporters.
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.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 **DWCT-2016-signed-and-audited-Financial-Statements**
 22/11/2018
 09:22:52
 pdf 2.51 MB

 **2017 DWCT Accounts**
 22/11/2018
 08:50:22
 pdf 1.88 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	Breaking the chain: combating illegal trade in Ploughshare tortoises (IWT-003)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Project leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project supported community-led anti-poaching patrols to park staff's operations and start using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). The project conducted research to better understand the scale and extent of poaching within the local communities and the illegal trade chain of Ploughshare tortoises.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Dr. Alison Clausen Director WCS Madagascar. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title	Development and sustainability of three community-managed protected areas in Madagascar
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	\$ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Project leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Establishment of effective management for three new protected areas of Alaotra, Ambondrobe and Nosivolo. The project established management structures, community patrols, local outreach and activities to reduce pressures on natural resources.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Adam Sanders, The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title	Enabling Change: development to improve human wellbeing for nature-dependent communities
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	5 years
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The project aims to enable communities in three regions of Madagascar (Baly Bay, Sofia and Alaotra) to reduce reliance on the destruction of natural resources for survival. Activities focus on efforts to improve food security and nutrition, household financial management, reproductive health, and better governance at the local level.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Simon Boas, Director, Jersey Overseas Aid, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

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

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

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

Lead Organisation name:	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Website address:	www.durrell.org

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

Durrell led the development of the project concept and currently leads conservation efforts for the ploughshare tortoise. We have worked with this species since 1986 and have worked in the Baly Bay region since 1990. Notable successes in that time include the declaration of Baly Bay National Park in 1998, the abatement of threats to the park from human induced fire, the development of a breeding programme for the tortoises and the successful release of 100 animals back to the wild. However, since 2009 we have witnessed a major and sustained pressure to remove tortoises for the international pet trade. Durrell has put multiple measures in place including community-led protection, security, training and capacity development. Durrell will lead project implementation and M&E. We will focus on patroller incentivisation, coordination of training events for law enforcement and national level collaboration between Ministries.

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:

Cops without Borders (Flics Sans Frontiers)

Website address:

N/A

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

(Max 200 words)

CWB will lead the provision of training, support and guidance in relation to human source management, intelligence management and related covert law enforcement activities within the project. The development of training materials and main provider will be a former Metropolitan Police detective with over 16 years exemplary police service. This individual has nationally recognised accreditation and certification in CHIS management, CHIS recruitment and development, and is a graduate of the NUTAC (National Undercover Training and Assessment Course).

The provider has undertaken over 600 covert deployments targeting trafficking and organised criminality between 2001-2011, as well as being a founder member of the Met Polices elite Source Development Unit.

The training proposed for this project is based upon the provider having trained over 290 law enforcement officials since 2016 in francophone and eastern Africa in proactive and intelligence-based enforcement.

Additional training will be provided by two former Metropolitan Police detectives both with extensive accredited experience in human source management.

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:

Alliance Voahary Gasy

Website address:

www.alliancevoaharygasy.mg

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

Alliance Voahary Gasy (AVG) is a Malagasy Civil society Alliance of 32 organisations. Its aim is to establish good governance of natural resources through Malagasy civil society and to ensure the proper management of natural resources for sustainable development through capacity building, awareness raising and communication, networking, advocacy and environmental justice.

AVG work closely with the judiciary system in Madagascar to ensure application of environmental law and pursuing cases through the courts. They led the judicial components of the IWT-003 project and also implemented a collaboration with the EAGLE Network that resulted in the successful apprehension of 5 smugglers and the seizure of 199 radiated tortoises in 2016.

They will take a central role in planning and delivery of the training workshops being led by CWB and they will build on their legal work in Mahajanga (As part of a co-funded project). They have been supportive and involved in discussions since Stage 1.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

☒ Yes

3. Partner Name:

Ministry of Justice

Website address:

www.justice.mg

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

The Ministry of Justice supports the effective implementation of the law and how that is interpreted by different government agencies. In this project they will engage over the existing legislation to identify mechanisms for effective counter wildlife trade enforcement and also gaps which prevent this action. They will advise and participate in the design of future CWT mechanism based on the constitution and existing legal framework. The Ministry is also able to issue instruction to courts as to how poaching cases must be dealt with. In the last three years all courts put any individual suspected of tortoise poaching right in custody while waiting for his trial. As far as investigations are concerned, under instruction from the Ministry, the prosecutor can order the police or the gendarme to go much further and deeper in their investigations in order to dismantle the whole smuggling network for instance. In that case, the police and the gendarme take their orders from the prosecutor not from their own hierarchy.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

☐ No

Please explain why.

The letter of support is currently with the Minister of Justice awaiting their signature. It will be submitted as soon as possible.

4. Partner Name:	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests
Website address:	No Response
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>The Ministry of Environment stands as the guardian of the natural heritage. The Ministry will be the lead government partner addressing wildlife trade issues. They provide technical guidance concerning CITES and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. They will engage fellow Ministries to promote active involvement, for example from the Customs Authority, which is under the Ministry of Finance. Ministry agents also have the power to arrest people and conduct preliminary investigations. On top of that, every single environmental case taken to court must contain a conclusion written by a Ministry agent in charge of the prosecution in the name of the Ministry and which states the type of infringement being tried. So in this project, the Ministry of Environment would know well enough the limits of their actions and their power to be able to identify what they need to be more efficient and what might be necessary to improve the situation.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Please explain why.	The letter of support is currently with the Minister of Environment awaiting their signature. It will be submitted as soon as possible.

5. Partner Name:	DLA Piper
Website address:	www.dlapiper.com
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>DLA Piper is a DLA Piper is a global law firm with lawyers located in more than 40 countries throughout the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia Pacific. The company has been very active in providing legal advice on IWT issues through its pro bono practice for a number of years. It has been involved in the United for Wildlife Transport Industry Taskforce since its inception in 2016 and joined the Financial Services Task Force in 2018.</p> <p>Marie Kingston, who coordinates DLA Piper's pro bono support for the project, worked in Madagascar with the UK Embassy on a judicial capacity development project in 2017. Marie will identify the key requirements and specific legal capacity that they can bring to bear. They will provide pro bono advisors to support a better understanding of the legal frameworks in Madagascar that can be used to tackle wildlife smuggling, support capacity development within the Ministries of Justice and Environment and advise project partners on legal opportunities to support greater judicial effectiveness. This will be delivered through two missions to Madagascar in Years 1 and 2 of the project.</p>

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

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.

 **DWCT 100094 Stage 2 Letters of Support**
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 **DWCT 100094 Stage 2 cover letter**
 22/11/2018
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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Andrew Terry	Project Leader	5	Checked
Richard Lewis	Project oversight	5	Checked

Hasina Randrianampisoa	Project manager	20	Checked
Angelo Ramy	Data Manager	20%	Checked


Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Joelison Razakarivony	Investigations & judicial engagement	30	Checked
Marie Kingston	Legal Coordinator	5	Checked
Christian Plowman	Human source training	10	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

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

 **IWT R5 DWCT 100094 Team CVs**

 22/11/2018

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

☒ No

Why have all Project staff CVs not been attached?

There are additional staff members involved in the project, for whom we do not have CVs. These include the patrol coordinators in Baly Bay - Irene Andriamidola and Phillibert - who will be responsible for coordinating the patrol incentives programme on the ground. We have also not included the CV of our Head of Administration, Aina Ramamonjisoa who will ensure financial management of expenditure in Madagascar related to the project.

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.

Ploughshare tortoise	Radiated tortoise
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Do you require more fields?☒ No**Q16. Problem the project is trying to address**

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

Madagascar's tortoises are under extreme threat from poaching for the illegal pet trade. The ploughshare tortoise, with a market value of up to \$40,000 in China and SE Asia, is on the very brink of extinction. This is its last chance. There have been two seizures in 2018 of 11,000 and 7,300 radiated tortoises and the rate at which this once highly abundant species is being poached has driven an over 50% decline in populations in the last 10 years. This level of pressure is also occurring with rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp), orchids and smaller reptiles.

The responses to this crisis are complex with actions needed to improve protection on the ground; enhance local development opportunities; support greater law enforcement and judicial process; improve national collaboration and start reducing demand among private collectors (see conceptual model in Appendix 1).

Ploughshare poachers are typically young males seeking cash to improve their social status (from IWT-003 project data). Poverty exacerbates rather than drives poaching pressure. Thus, rural development is not the direct response, but part of the range of strategies used to relieve pressure.

Criminals move animals to holding locations and smuggle them through the country to ports of exit, where human 'mules' typically ferry them to receiving countries. While most effort has focussed on protecting animals at site level, little success has been achieved addressing smuggling and the criminal networks moving wildlife out of the country.

This project builds on successful results of IWT-003 to enhance patroller effectiveness through incentivisation, build capacity within national law enforcement to identify, arrest and move smugglers to prosecution; and foster collaboration between Ministries of Justice and Environment to establish the basis for national counter wildlife-trafficking capacity. Project results will enable the government to strengthen its standing with CITES and increase international support to tackle wildlife crime.

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.

This project focusses on the gaps in protection for the ploughshare and radiated tortoise. It aims to save these species and raise the profile of counter-wildlife tracking initiatives at a Ministerial level and enhance capacity within law enforcement agencies to actively investigate smugglers, develop intelligence that will lead to arrests and move cases to prosecution. While the tortoises are a desperate but achievable problem to address, the project outcome is much broader across many different species being smuggled out of the country.

Output 1 (Durrell) will implement an incentives programme for community patrollers in BBNP to improve standards and morale through: training to improve skills; recognition of positive results; and direct benefits for success.

In Yr 1 and 2, 109 patrollers will receive training in tracking and using handheld devices (from Durrell) and personal safety (from safety specialists G4S). They will receive field equipment and non-militarised uniforms. Assessment will be built into patrols using covertly placed 'false' signs and performance will feed into the incentives scheme, which will be developed around a measure of effort (distance walked) and success (signs identified, arrests made) based on SMART data. Strict compliance with local procedures for patrollers will be required to ensure effective performance.

Results will be shared at annual festivals to celebrate success and effort. Incentives will be non-monetary and locally relevant; examples include food, phone credit and personal equipment. Experience will be shared with WWF to support their efforts in the south with radiated tortoises.

Output 2 (CWB) will train key individuals from Gendarmerie, Police, Ministry of Environment and Customs. Individuals will take part in initial basic training (30 individuals, 5-day workshop, Yr 1) in wildlife identification, policing and intelligence-gathering. CWB will produce training materials based on experience in other francophone countries and through consultation with partners. Using continual assessment, self-nomination and approval from agencies, a small group of 6-10 individuals will receive detailed training in human source development, profiling, and covert law enforcement. By Year 2, the network will be operational and receiving support remotely from CWB and locally by AVG. Refresher training will be provided in Yr 2 to assess skills development and maintain engagement.

Output 3 (Durrell and AVG) is the operational implementation of Output 2. An intelligence coordinator will maintain engagement with individuals and will facilitate the flow of information within the network. Using experience from Output 2, at least two sources will be developed and investigations built against identified smugglers. Data will be stored within a secure database held by the project leaders and shared with BIANCO (anti-corruption authority), and designed to conform with the EU GDPR requirements of the UK Data Protection Act 2018. When engaging with human sources, due regard will be taken in respect of ensuring compliance with proportionality and necessity considerations, and associated risk assessments will be conducted. CWB will provide continuous monitoring to guide ongoing investigative efforts. Investigations will be tracked through the local print and online media to improve transparency and mitigation against corruption (AVG).

Output 4 (Durrell & AVG) will address cooperation at the national level between Ministries of Justice and Environment to establish the basis for a CWT mechanism. An initial workshop (Yr 1) between Ministries, external experts in legal and anti-corruption matters (DLA Piper), NGO and (project partners, WWF) and stakeholders (e.g. UK Embassy, CITES secretariat) aims to establish the basis for collaboration and identify gaps and opportunities to effective high-level CWT enforcement. A desk review will establish the relevant legal framework and jurisdictions between Ministries and law enforcement agencies. Using the initial

meeting and subsequent semi-structured interviews with key individuals, barriers to cooperation and capacity gaps will be identified and used as the basis for a second meeting in Year 2. The output aims to secure active cooperation and provide a plan for the development of dedicated CWT activities. This will form part of national reporting to CITES COP and the Chelonian Task Force to highlight the steps taken by Madagascar to reduce illegal wildlife trade in their country.

Project management

The project will be managed by Durrell in Madagascar, which will coordinate a project team with representatives from the partners and quarterly meetings to track progress. Financial and operational management will be led by Durrell and expenditure tracked at headquarters and in Madagascar. The project leader will engage with international partners (CWB and DLA Piper) to ensure that their involvement is timely and achieves project aims. Patrol data will be managed by Durrell's data team in Antananarivo within SMART and monthly reports produced for partners.

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.

In Baly Bay, principle beneficiaries are the 109 patrollers organised by Durrell to patrol core tortoise areas within the national park. Additionally there is a larger group of community patrollers coordinated by Madagascar National Parks, that covers the broader national park area. Patrollers work in extremely difficult conditions, with limited equipment and threats to their personal safety. Project activities will improve their conditions, their standing within their communities and support their continued active participation in the programme. The investment in their skills and equipment, aims to better protect them, improve their job potential and also improve their standing within the community. They will benefit directly from prizes associated with the level of their effort as monitored within the Incentivisation scheme. Typically, one patroller is the head of their household and therefore over 100 households within the communities will directly benefit. However, improving management of the National Park, linked to the collaborative rural development programme, has a broader benefit for the 16,000 people living around Baly Bay National Park (63,000ha) where the tortoise is found. The region is arid and remote, and routinely cut off in the wet season. People are desperately poor (mean Multi-dimensional Poverty Index of 0.46) and rely on fishing (coastal communities) or subsistence agriculture (inland communities). Durrell has worked closely with these communities since 1996 on rural development initiatives to mitigate the negative impacts of the park and community patrollers directly come from these villages. Project activities that aim to reduce pressures from poaching, raising pride in the protected area and make it an asset for people will not only

directly benefit them, but it will be a model that can be replicated elsewhere in the country, including in the south where WWF will be implementing a similar model to protect the radiated tortoise.

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.

Gender equality is a core value for the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and our implementing partners, and we do not anticipate our project increasing gender inequality in any way. Any recruitments made within the project will be open to female candidates and there will not be any discriminatory conditions placed on them that would restrict equality.

Measures will be built into project implementation through participation of women in key activities such as intelligence collection, meetings, and workshops for which we will, wherever possible, produce gender disaggregated statistics for attendance and participation. Project reports will also, wherever possible, disaggregate statistics by gender.

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?

Efforts to restore the ploughshare tortoise will fail and the species will go extinct in the wild unless the principle threat of poaching is stopped. While local community members directly take animals, they are driven by interests from dealers and smugglers. Smugglers corrupt authorities and, without a strong enforcement framework, evade arrest and prosecution. A failure to address the pressures means that the poaching will never cease. The project will demonstrate that wildlife crime can be successfully investigated and moved to prosecution, making it less desirable. It will use this evidence to empower national authorities to collaborate and invest more into wildlife crime prevention. Smuggling wildlife will no longer be an 'easy' income stream. The government will be able to show tangible to tackle illegal wildlife trade in its country which will further enable foreign investment to support future activities.

The long-term impact will be to relieve the pressure currently placed on the species. This will enable us to focus more on the recovery of the species and the development of the National Park as a positive structure for the local communities. Furthermore, it will establish mechanisms tackle smuggling for many other species being illegally removed from the country.

Q21. Exit Strategy

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


The project forms part of the wider restoration strategy for the ploughshare tortoise until 2025. Each stage in the strategy has been mainstreamed. Community patrols were initiated in 2011, the IWT-003 project developed the use of SMART to track patrol data, which was integrated across all patrols in 2016. By 2017, we had started to move to using handheld devices, which were implemented fully for Beaboaly patrols and are being integrated across all teams. The incentivisation scheme for patrollers will strengthen morale among patrollers to increase engagement and improve sustainability of conservation efforts. Incentives will


be non-monetary rewards, and, while they have a cost, it will remain low. This will build pride and support healthy competition across teams, improving overall performance.

Training outputs are focussed on members of law enforcement agencies. We expect a decrease in participation between stages 1 and 2 of training. Our aim is to have a dedicated group of approximately 10 officers who are using the skills in their day job and are focussed on wildlife trade issues. We aim to mainstream wildlife crime investigation through formal collaboration between Ministries. Being endorsed at the top level this will move down the hierarchy of the organisations involved.

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

 **IWT R5 Ploughshare conceptual model**

 22/11/2018

 16:52:20

 pdf 618.1 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 100094 Durrell Stage 2 budget**

 22/11/2018

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 xls 165 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:

The project activities build on the long-term programme to save the ploughshare tortoise and enable Baly Bay National Park to support its local communities (see appendix 1 for conceptual model). There is a well-developed foundation and wide-ranging activities from captive breeding to rural development, field

research and protection. The incentivisation of the patrol programme is integrated into the management of the patrols, which also receives financial support from USFWS and Disney Conservation Fund. The training of law enforcement officers is a new strategy that is not funded elsewhere and so is the development of high-level collaboration. However, it does form part of a concept developed with WWF and the UK Embassy to try and build collaboration between the Ministries. This is something that we will continue to work on together.

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:

WWF are submitting a proposal to work on the radiated tortoise in the south of Madagascar. Durrell works closely with WWF on IWT issues in the country. We have discussed the development of the two proposals in detail, have met with Ministry officials together and will continue to work collaboratively going forward.

The two projects are closely aligned but addressing different levels of the IWT situation. WWF is focussing on the establishment of in-situ protection measures to stem the loss of radiated tortoises, which are declining very rapidly. They will use a number of measures that were established for ploughshare tortoises in Baly Bay National Park in the IWT-003 project. Durrell will support them in this initiative and share experience, provide exchange opportunities and lessons learned from our work in the north. Equally WWF is a key partner when engaging with the government and will support this project to build capacity for more effective law enforcement, which will have a direct benefit for the radiated tortoise. It means that we together we will be able to greatly improve in situ protection for both species, address smuggling, engage law enforcement agencies and present a stronger response to the international community.

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.

This project forms part of the larger programme to enable the restoration of the ploughshare tortoise. We cannot hope to restore the species, and many others, without a major change in how poaching and smuggling are dealt with by the country's law enforcement agencies. Our combined programme budget for the tortoise (captive breeding and field work), local communities (rural development, income generation, community health, education, food security) and site protection (patrolling, protected areas management, re-zoning) is £[REDACTED] for 2019. There are multiple donors supporting this work including Jersey Overseas Aid, USFWS, CEPF, Disney Conservation Fund, private individuals and institutions such

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
USFWS		GBP	Support for implementation of Cybertracker, use of dogs to track poachers, enhanced team capacity, improved site protection at BBNP.
Disney Conservation Fund		GBP	Safety of remaining tortoises, patrol techniques, use of dogs, annual festivals for local communities.
DLA Piper		GBP	Pro bono in kind support for provision of legal advice.
Durrell secured donations		GBP	Development of the second captive breeding facility for ploughshare tortoises.

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
30 November 2017	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund		GBP	Support to management and patrolling of Baly Bay National Park.
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q25. Financial Risk Management

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

Project funds will be received at our Headquarters in Jersey and be monitored by our Head Office finance team, project disbursements will be made directly from there to the Lead Partners accounts in Madagascar, where expenditure will be managed by our Malagasy Finance Team. All expenditure will be managed following our administrative handbook, which requires multiple quotes for large expenditures, management of receipts, monitoring of cash balances, and bank account reconciliations. All project expenditure is audited as part of the lead partners' annual audit process, and the project expenditure will be audited specifically at the end of the project. There is strong internal scrutiny to mitigate the risk of fraud.

The project partners recognise that for government agencies to attend training and planning workshops, there is a need for the project to pay standard project per diems and transport costs. Payments will be made on attendance and participation records signed.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The project is requesting capital expenditure at 5% of the overall budget. The items being requested are computers for project team members and Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests participants in the project. The computers will remain with them after the project is complete. We are also requesting an emergency back-up outboard motor for the boat that takes field staff to and from Baly Bay National Park. This was identified as part of a health and safety review as a necessary safety measure. This will remain with the field team after the project.

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 project is extremely lean and has prioritised specific areas to have a direct impact. With patrol teams, costs focus on the incentivisation and improvement of performance, but can rely on the management and delivery of the patrol programme from co-funded sources. There is a strong co-funding base of this project, which means that infrastructure and capacity to operate are not having to be met from within this project.

The M&E benefits from the implementation of the SMART system and transfer to handheld devices, which generates significant data use to track patrollers in the field.

The training programme will bring significant global experience to Madagascar and can leverage project success and lessons from other regions such as Benin and Cameroon. Existing relationships between Durrell, AVG, and the Ministries of Justice and Environment mean that partnership can start rapidly and

does not require extensive relationship building. DLA Piper are offering their extensive legal expertise pro bono, which represents a major contribution to the overall project. It would be prohibitively expensive to pay market rates for legal guidance at this level.

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?

Two areas of concern are considered within this project – the incentivisation of patrollers and the use of human sources for intelligence-led investigations. Patrollers receive payments to compensate them for the time lost while out on patrol. This does not constitute a salary and is not paid from within this project. The incentives scheme will specifically not be financial to avoid either accusations or temptation towards graft or corruption. Equally incentives are only awarded for 100% compliance with rules of the programme to highlight that cutting corners will not be accepted. The approach used to score participation will be fair and transparent with open communication with patrol teams.

CWB will advise and train staff when developing and engaging human sources. The content of the training is based upon the tenets of UK and EU practices, including RIPA (Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act), CPOIA (Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act), CHIS (Covert Human Intelligence Source) Codes of Practice, UK HRA (Human Rights Act) and ECHR European Convention on Human Rights (and associated case law) and subsequent intelligence related activities are designed to conform with the EU GDPR requirements of the UK Data Protection Act 2018. Due regard will be taken in respect of ensuring compliance with proportionality and necessity considerations, and associated risk assessments will be conducted.

To avoid risks associated with corruption or the risk of bribery affecting investigating enforcers, operations will be led by two individuals with mutual reporting. We will use training that promotes anti-bribery mechanisms.

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 project team will establish a human source intelligence database during the project. Normally this would be vested with the appropriate national law enforcement authority. However, in Madagascar, it is not clear which agency this would be. The project aims to support the development of an integrated approach CWT investigation nationally and this will include identifying whether and where sensitive information can be stored. The project team will be guided by CWB experts on the most appropriate structure and access rights to the data.

As part of this process the team will seek guidance and advice from Bureau Indépendant Anti-Corruption (BIANCO), the national anti-corruption authority, who have supported CWT operations in the past. The project team will ensure that intelligence sharing is aligned with national legislation and the tenets of UK Data Protection regulations.

Q30. Safeguarding

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

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

Checked

Q31. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.6)

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

The SMART database is the core of the patrol management process. Monthly reports are produced for partners and law enforcers. Unfortunately, these cannot be made public as they contain the names and locations of patrollers active in the field. Therefore the raw data and reports will remain confidential among key stakeholders. However, derived data and anonymised measures of areas covered, distances walked and infractions identified will be made public and used in communications.

Technical reports produced within the project will include:

- Training materials for law enforcement officers – restricted to key stakeholders
- Guidance on the legal frameworks available for CWT initiatives – report will be made public
- Survey on the barriers to greater implementation of wildlife regulations – restricted to key stakeholders
- Media articles in print and online media will provide public outputs for key projects results.

Costs are being sought from the IWTCF to support translation of materials into French and the production of printed copies for training participants.

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:

Smuggling for the illegal pet trade is no longer driving Madagascar's chelonians to extinction.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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Outcome:

The basis for the first counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) mechanism is established and influences the reduction of trafficking Madagascar's tortoises.

0.1 By end Yr 2 , there has been a 20% increase in identification and reporting of infractions against 2018 baseline; there are no animals identified as being stolen from the wild.
0.2 At least two active prosecution are initiated by project end through intelligence generated through the project.
0.3 Identification of at least one trans-national smuggling network through intelligence gathered within project activities.
0.4 Institutional collaboration across Madagascar law enforcement agencies drives stronger implementation of wildlife trade laws as evidenced by regular meetings and at least one signed collaborative agreement between agencies by project end.

0.1.1 SMART reports, local police reports
0.2.1 Arrest reports, media reports, court records.
0.3.1 Internal records and confidential project reports, media and court reports.
0.4.1 Evaluation interviews at project end with key stakeholders, media reports

Security in the field remains stable (no rapid increase in the presence of Dahalo, or post-election insecurity) and this enables patroller engagement. Potential risks are mitigated by close communication with regional authorities, law enforcement and local communities. Vehicle and boat evacuation options are maintained at all times.

CWT enforcers are not bribed or corrupted during project implementation. To mitigate against this specific training will be included in the project, investigations will be carried out in pairs and capacity for whistleblowing will be introduced. Human source data will initially be managed outside the agencies involved.

Law enforcement agencies actively engage with the project at a high level and within different agencies. To mitigate this risk, project team already engages at multiple levels within the regional and national hierarchy of the Ministries and their agencies.

Political stability enables a secure and productive environment. In the event of complete government failure the

project would be put on hold. Delays in key Ministerial appointments or government progress are being mitigated by project engagement at multiple levels in hierarchy from regional officers, to government agencies and national ministry levels. In the event of political upheaval the project team will limit media outputs that could be identified as political and focus on more general anti-poaching messages.

Output 1:

1. Local community-based patrols are incentivised to halt the flow of animals from the wild into smuggling networks.

1.1 Increased patroller motivation results in 10% increase in area covered and 20% increase in time committed on patrol, and 20% reduction in patroller turnover, by project end, based on 2018 baseline (Mean distance walked per patroller per month = 58km)

1.2 By project end, the identification of infractions by patrollers increased from current baseline (Oct 2018 = 34) and the mean reporting deadline is reduced to 24 hours across all patrol groups as a result of increased capacity and skills developed through focal training and mentoring on performance.

1.1.1 SMART patrol management reporting tracks area covered, distance walked and time spent on patrol.

1.1.2 Semi-structured interviews led by patrol coordinators in Year 1 and at end of Year 2 used to document self-reported motivation and morale within patrollers.

1.2.1. Participation records from formal training events on personal safety in Yr 1 and patrol management (Yrs 1 and 2).

1.2.2 Internal assessment of patrol performance based on feedback from Durrell patrol coordinators combined with SMART data.

1.2.2 Participation records for attendance at training events.

1.2.3 Results from internal field monitoring trials using 'planted' infractions to test patrols.

Local security for patrollers can be maintained. Madagascar has increasing problems with banditry and poachers are routinely carrying weapons in the field. Community-based patrols are being trained in personal safety but rely on law enforcement for protection.

Engaging law enforcement in patrolling needs to be financially supported. Past funding was provided by the Madagascar Biodiversity Fund, but this has come to an end. The project leaders are committed to providing support through co-funding.

Output 2:

2. The first network of CWT law enforcers is established in Madagascar, trained to generate intelligence on wildlife trafficking, develop human sources and develop cases for prosecution.

2.1 At least 30 law enforcers have received formal institutional approval from their agencies to participate in CWT training and investigations by mid Year 1.

2.2 All participants have attended a 5-day basic training led by 2 international experts by the end of Year 1.

2.3 Specific training package built from international best practice utilising reports and individual assessments by international experts during 2.2, prepared by end Year 1.

2.4 At least 10 individuals benefit from detailed training in Year 2 as selected through assessment, their agencies and individual motivation (assessed via communications and post-training actions).

2.1.1 Written confirmation received from relevant agency.

2.2.1 Training materials written in French, course attendance, self-reported pre and post learning statements.

2.3.1 Training materials written in French and approved by international experts (CWB).

2.4.1 Training materials, course attendance, self-reported learning statements, individual external expert assessment (CWB).

Consistent support from border agents and senior managers within Customs and other agencies. Past project support showed strong engagement from border law enforcement agencies. However, changes in management structure, political changes at national government level and changes within the national security situation may all act to reduce their capacity to engage. This risk can only be mitigated through ongoing and regular communications with key individuals at a Ministry and agency level.

All training materials conform to Malagasy and UK legal practices surrounding intelligence-led operations and data management. All training materials will be based upon the tenets of UK and EU practices and Malagasy Law.

Output 3:

3. Judicial proceedings initiated through intelligence and results from CWT enforcers

3.1 Intelligence gathering, source development and management led by CWT enforcers in Year 2.

3.2 A secure intelligence database is established by end of Year 1 to coordinate the gathering, storage and analysis of intelligence gathered through formal and informal law enforcement networks. Hosted by project leaders.

3.3 Intelligence sharing protocols are developed by end Year 1 and adopted by participating law enforcers ensuring 0% failures to proceed to prosecution as a result of weaknesses in information management during year 2.

3.4 Actionable intelligence resulting from CWT enforcers leads to at least 3 active investigations by project end.

3.1.1 Informal communications tools (private social media) and face-to-face communication with project intelligence officer show sharing of information and maintenance of motivation.

3.1.2 Internal feedback from source development experts (CWB) in Year 2 to monitor progress and identify areas for development.

3.2.1 Database established and externally reviewed by CWB experts.

3.3.1 Evidenced by protocols, police reports, informal feedback and court proceedings.

3.4.1 Internal investigation reports, police records and court reports.

Low turnover of enforcers maintains collaborative relations and joint commitment. Mentoring and regular communication and follow-up training will be provided to maintain commitment among investigators.

Intelligence network data is secure with appropriate access permissions mapped out. To mitigate the risk of compromise of sensitive data, the database will initially be hosted by the project leader. Guidance from CWB and anti-corruption authorities (BIANCO) will be taken as to whether to move the location during project implementation.

Investigating enforcers are not bribed or corrupted. Steps mentioned above will be taken with mentoring, review and interview with enforcers to assess continuing risks from corruption. Guidance taken from CWB and BIANCO.

Output 4:

4. Institutional collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Justice drives formalisation of CWT mechanism and ongoing support for CWT enforcers.

4.1 High-level workshop between Ministries and key stakeholders organised in Year 1 (presenting experience on legal basis, successful case studies and technical opportunities for CWT capacity) and Year 2 (presenting results and agreeing framework and next steps).

4.2 Desk-based review of internal barriers to stronger cooperation delivered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders completed after Year 1 workshop and results fed into Year 2 workshop.

4.3 By end Yr 2 a framework for CWT in Madagascar established – covering existing legal framework for CWT including links to other crimes, mandates and jurisdictions of relevant agencies/authorities, barriers to overcome, and relevant lessons learned from elsewhere.

4.4 100% Seizures and prosecutions identified during the project are tracked in the Malagasy online and print and international online media to promote full transparent legal due process.

4.1.1 Attendance lists

4.1.2 Case study materials from DLA Piper, CWB, NGO partners, Ministries and coordinated by project leaders.

4.1.3 Public joint statement on behalf of Ministries detailing outputs of workshop

4.2.1 Report and interview transcripts

4.3.1 Signed framework agreed between institutional partners.

4.3.2 Reports to CITES Secretariat and CITES Chelonian Task Force referencing framework.

4.4.1 Media reports in national press and online international media.

Continuing Ministerial engagement at highest level, especially with new Ministers post-election. This risk is mitigated by ongoing relations with senior members of Ministry staff who will be in post after the election and engagement with high-level partner NGOs such as WWF and also the UK Embassy.

Media reports enable an independent communication concerning investigations to ensure transparency and reduce the risks of corruption or inaction against wildlife smuggling.

Output 5: Project outputs are delivered through effective project management	5.1 Timely production of quarterly and annual reports to partners and IWTCF	5.1.1 Project reports; quarterly and annual meeting minutes.	Partners remain engaged in project delivery.
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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 Patrol capacity review internal surveys undertaken by Patrol Coordinators

Activity Details

Patrol coordinator meet with patrol teams and also local community association leaders to discuss the performance of teams and individual patrollers. These meetings and also interviews will patrollers will be used to identify needs as expressed by patrollers themselves.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2 G4S training provided to improve personal safety for patrollers and Baly Bay National Park staff

Activity Details

G4S provides group training sessions in personal safety and tracking in the field. One session has been provided and feedback was very positive. Further training on the use of personal safety equipment will be provided to groups of patrollers and also Madagascar National Park teams within the project.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3 Develop incentives framework and scoring system - consulted with local community leaders.

Activity Details

Using SMART database outputs, we will design a simple and easy to communicate scoring approach to track performance. This will be consulted with community members before it is implemented. We will also ask leaders and patrol members what prizes they would like to see. If these can be accommodated they will be included in the process.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4 Quaterly patrol review meetings held

Activity Details

Within each of the major sectors - East and West - the patrol coordinators will meet with community leaders and patrol members to discuss results, progress and what is happening in their patrol regions. This may require changes to patrol routes or a reminder of how they are progressing in terms of patrol effort. Feedback is used to shape management responses and this has been shown to be an important element of boosting morale.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.5 Annual patrol festival held to celebrate success and communicate results

Activity Details

Festivals are powerful approaches to communicating to whole communities. We will purchase food and hold cultural events where we will discuss the results of the patrol competitions. Our goal with these events to communicate to a wide audience, including individuals who are excluded from other meetings and to also raise the profile and pride in patrollers. Two events will be held each year, one in the East and West, and prizes will be presented. We will evaluate perceptions around the festivals in a semi-structured interviews.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.6 Production of regular SMART patrol coverage reports

Activity Details

Our Data team based in Antananarivo receive uploaded data files from the patrol teams, quality check it and then enter it into the SMART database to track progress. These will be the main tool for managing patrol performance.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7 Follow-up surveys with patrollers to review changes in morale

Activity Details

As part of the initial needs assessments we will ask patrollers questions that relate to their morale and commitment to the programme. We will use this to determine how strongly they feel towards the importance of patrolling. We will then repeat the exercise at project end to assess whether there has been a change in their perception over time.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1 Identification of law enforcement agencies and invitations to nominate officers for training.

Activity Details

Project partners will meet to review the different law enforcement agencies active in Madagascar and related to wildlife crime. Guidance will also be sought from CWB who have experience in other countries. The team will identify key individuals within target agencies and formal invitations sent from the Ministry of Justice.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2 Meetings with senior management within agencies to agree participation and secure permissions

Activity Details

Representatives from the project team will meet senior officials from the target agencies, either individually or in a joint meeting. Project priorities will be introduced and participation agreements developed. The output this activity will be formally endorsed permission for key individuals to take part in the training programme.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3 Preparation of course materials and translation into French.

Activity Details

CWB will put together materials that have been developed in other jurisdictions, specifically Benin and Cameroon, to build a general 5 day training workshop providing basic understanding of investigative techniques. This workshop will also be used to assess more specific training needs and capacity of participants to progress. Materials will be reviewed by local partners for local relevance and legality.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4 5-day training course provided for 30 law enforcers on basic investigation skills (led by CWB)

Activity Details

The workshop will be hosted in Antananarivo and will bring the different enforcers together. It will be an intensive training course involved a combination of lectures and practical exercises in investigative techniques.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5 Development of specialist training based on existing knowledge and experience from UK agencies. Created with agencies resources in mind.

Activity Details

Based on the feedback from participants and assessment by the CWB trainers, a detailed training programme on human source development and intelligence management will be developed. This will be consulted with enforcement authorities, as it will have to comply strictly to Malagasy legislation. Materials will be translated into French and printed version produced.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.6 Delivery of detailed training in human source development and intelligence management.

Activity Details

Two CWB trainers will hold the course in Madagascar and it will be focussed on human source development. This will involve fieldwork components as well as scenarios and lectures.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.7 Evaluation of training outputs

Activity Details

Evaluation will be carried out by completion of pre- and post-learning questionnaires to assessment what participants wanted to learn, how they found the experience and what happens as a result. These surveys will be repeated at project end to get a longer term understanding of training outputs. This will help identify whether this form of training can become an institutionalised component of enforcer training in Madagascar.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1 Development of intelligence database - involving consultation with anti-corruption police, partner guidance (CWB), risk assessment

Activity Details

A simple database will be established to hold intelligence information. A risk assessment and access protocol will also be developed.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2 Data management and information protocols established for management intelligence database

Activity Details

Detailed information management protocols and rules will govern how the information is accessed and what can be transmitted to other agencies or individuals.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3 Active management and engagement within the law enforcers to facilitate and support investigations

Activity Details

During output 3, enforcers will develop live investigations. This will be difficult at first and will require mentoring and

support, otherwise there is risk that they will become demoralised or distracted. Therefore we will hold regular meetings with enforcers and will also track effort as well as results, as an output measure.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4 Final project meeting with law enforcers

Activity Details

A final workshop will be held with enforcers to share experience, provide feedback and also update members on results. We aim to set in place the necessary foundation for the network to continue after project completion.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1 Workshop held with Ministries, partners (CWB, AVG, DLA) and key stakeholders to review CWT process

Activity Details

A high-level workshop will be organised with key stakeholders and project partners to present case studies, explore legal opportunities and identify options for close collaboration between Ministry of Justice and Environment agencies, specifically focussed on wildlife crime issues. The desired output will be formal agreement between Ministries to move ahead and the identification of specific areas for further work.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2 Desk review and semi-structured interviews on barriers to CWT mechanisms

Activity Details

The desk review will be initiated in response to outputs from the first workshop. It consider the legal underpinning to addressing wildlife crime in Madagascar, assess examples of where CWT units have been successfully established and through a series of semi-structured interviews assess barriers to implementation. This may form part of a Masters project. Durrell will design the survey and interview questions.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3 Development of CWT enforcement framework agreement

Activity Details

This activity will build on all the evidence and outputs from meetings with Ministry and law enforcement officials. The aim is to provide a road map for how Madagascar could establish a CWT unit or framework to specifically target wildlife crime. This would be the proposal to submit to a second workshop at a Ministerial level to seek approval for implementation.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4 Preparation of communications to CITES Secretariat and CITES Task Force

Activity Details

Project outputs should be communicated as an active step by Madagascar to meet their global commitments both to the CBD and CITES, where the country has received criticism. The aim is for Madagascar to show that it is addressing wildlife crime issues head on and will need the support of international bodies to continue that commitment.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5 Management of national and international medial communications

Activity Details

This activity will be led by AVG and Durrell. The aim is to track investigations once they approach prosecution through the national media. This provides an important avenue to make cases public and provide a transparent approach for other organisations to become involved. This has been an important approach to tackling corruption and failures in law enforcement in the past.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.1 Quarterly project team meetings

Activity Details

The project team will meet regularly in Tana to ensure that activities occur in a timely manner and if there are problems or delays, solutions are being found.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.2 Annual partners workshop

Activity Details

Two workshops will be held, one at the end of each project year. The aim is to share annual results and highlights, and to develop the next work period. At the final meeting, there will be an opportunity for feedback on progress in the project and to agree next steps.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.3 Regular and annual donor reporting to IWTCF

Activity Details

Based on the outputs of the annual meetings, reports will be submitted to IWTCF detailing progress and proposing any changes as they arise.

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.

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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).

(Max 500 words)

M&E will be built into the project at three levels – 1) management and quality assurance of field led by Durrell Madagascar Data Team, 2) design and review of qualitative data (learning surveys, semi-structured interviews) reviewed by Durrell's Conservation Knowledge Team in UK, and 3) project activity and risk monitoring led by the project team.

Daily patrol reports are submitted from the community patrollers, quality-checked and then entered into the SMART database. Data is fed back to managers on the ground who use this to interact with the patrollers, in terms of changing patrol routes and providing feedback. This process will be central to the incentivisation scheme. It also enables the dynamic management of activities in the field. Monthly SMART reports are produced and disseminated to key partners. The data team will additionally focus on the reduction of time between submission of raw data and analysis will be a focus of effort within this project. A parallel co-funded project will roll out Cybertracker and full data collection on smartphones during project implementation.

Project progress monitoring will be led by the project team based in Antananarivo, and they will ensure the timely delivery of project activities and outputs. The assumptions in the logframe will form a key part of this management process.

A key assumption is that political stability and active engagement of the Ministries and law enforcement agencies will enable effective project delivery. Currently, there will be a Presidential run-off election on 19th December 2018 and there is potential for civil disturbance if the outcome is not accepted or contested legally. The political campaign is between bitter rivals and will therefore be difficult. There is potential for unrest and a high likelihood of the losing candidate challenging the result. The project team are fully aware of the risks and will monitor them closely through regular communication with partners, UK Embassy and Ministry contacts.

Mitigating these risks is also a key function of the project team. The two areas most likely to be affected are engagement by certain law enforcement agencies (Output 2) and high-level participation in establishing the CWT framework (Output 4). To facilitate participation, the project partners are in regular communication with the senior civil servants in both Ministries, who are likely to remain in post, to develop the project concepts and activities. Also all stakeholders, including the project partners and WWF are working together

with the UK Embassy collaboratively which means that a strong line of communication is being maintained. The events set out in Output 4 have been in development for a period of time. Through past training activities (IWT-003 and recently UK Embassy supported border agent training), we know that active training support is a positive approach to building trusting partnerships with the agencies involved and is much welcomed. This will provide an important first stage in building the collaboration that enables the more detailed actions set out towards the end of Year 1 and in Year 2.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	30
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	[REDACTED]

Q35. FCO notifications

Q35a. Please put a tick in the box below if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Unchecked

Q35b. Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

☒ No

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

I apply for a grant of

£188,364.00

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	ANDREW TERRY
Position in the organisation	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 ATSig  22/11/2018  13:57:17  jpg 40.03 KB
Date	22 November 2018

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

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

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

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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