

Applicant: **Grindley, Mark**  
Organisation: **Fauna & Flora International**  
Funding Sought: **£380,725.00**

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# IWTR6S2\1022

## **Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar**

Southern Tanintharyi, on the Myanmar-Thailand border, is one of Myanmar's last strongholds for globally threatened species including tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin. All are threatened by poaching and illegal trade, primarily across the border into Thailand. In response, FFI will support six local communities at key trade routes to become active in addressing these threats, in exchange for support with development of sustainable livelihoods and improved resource management. This will be complemented with improved law enforcement.

# Section 1 - Contact Details

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## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Title Miss  
Name Gurveena  
Surname ghataure  
Tel (Work) + [REDACTED]  
Email (Work) [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## CONTACT DETAILS

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Title Mr  
Name Mark  
Surname Grindley  
Tel [REDACTED]  
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Address [REDACTED]  
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[REDACTED]  
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## CONTACT DETAILS

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Title Dr  
Name Nay Myo  
Surname Shwe  
Tel [REDACTED]  
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Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q3. Project title:

Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR6S1\100123

IWTR6S1\100073

### Q4. Country(ies)

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	Myanmar (Burma)	Country 2	Thailand
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

### Do you require more fields?

No

### Q5. Project dates

<b>Start date:</b> 01 April 2020	<b>End date:</b> 31 March 2023	<b>Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):</b> 36 months
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### Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
<b>Amount:</b>	£120,783.00	£128,091.00	£131,851.00	<b>£</b> 380,725.00

**Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?**

Yes

**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

A contribution of project costs will be provided from other grants active in the landscape.

**Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).**



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## **Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives**

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### **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](http://GOV.UK).**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Southern Tanintharyi, on the Myanmar-Thailand border, is one of Myanmar's last strongholds for globally threatened species including tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin. All are threatened by poaching and illegal trade, primarily across the border into Thailand. In response, FFI will support six local communities at key trade routes to become active in addressing these threats, in exchange for support with development of sustainable livelihoods and improved resource management. This will be complemented with improved law enforcement.

### **Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?**

**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 34.**

Effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.

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

**Please tick all that apply.**

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement

## **Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, 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.**

The Project supports several Actions identified in the London Conference (Feb 2014), particularly improving law enforcement (Actions XIII and XVI), and cross border cooperation (Action XVI). It also supports the London Declaration's intentions of building of sustainable livelihoods and economic development, especially under Action XVIII ("Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty") and XX ("Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife").

The Project helps implement several clauses of the Kasane Statement, by: i) promoting the retention of benefits from wildlife resources by local people; ii) addressing the challenges that people, in particular rural populations, face in living and coexisting with wildlife; iii) developing and sharing knowledge and practical experience of local people, and more formally involving them in managing wildlife resources, and in promoting actions to tackle IWT, and; iv) developing mechanisms by which actions at the local level, including with community groups, can reduce the illegal wildlife trade. In particular, the project aims to answer the need for evidence on how "the development of a systematic, shared understanding" with local people and community groups "can most effectively help tackle the illegal wildlife trade" (Conference Report, p.6).

The Project also supports Actions from the Hanoi Conference commitments from November 2016: B) Strengthening law enforcement, and; C) Sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

## **Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

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

This project contributes directly to SDG15, Target 15.7: "Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products". It does so by taking action at community level to end poaching and trafficking of protected fauna while providing viable livelihood alternatives, monitoring trade in species and interrupting trade networks through improved information gathering and sharing.

By taking a community-led approach, the project will also contribute to SDG8, especially diversification of livelihoods, and the full and equitable participation of women. Combined, these actions will contribute to Target 1.1, reducing the proportion of rural people living on less than \$1.25 per day.

Information-sharing work with the Myanmar government's proposed Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force will contribute to SDG16 (particularly 16A), by building capacity to act against crime.

By protecting threatened species in Tanintharyi from the multiple pressures of IWT, the project will also help to safeguard the foundations of nature tourism, and thereby contribute Target 8.9 on sustainable tourism that "creates jobs and promotes local culture and products."

Lastly, the project contributes to the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, which is committed to environmental sustainability and is "based on the idea that without sound environmental governance, rapid economic development risks further exacerbating existing environmental problems such as... the illegal wildlife trade" (p.3), in particular strategies related to improved governance of natural resources and food security.

## Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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### Q12. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).


Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-020	Alison Gunn	Realising the values and benefits for communities of Nicaragua's turtles
IWT065	Nikki Chapman	Strengthening Liberia's response to illegal wildlife trade
26-011	Desi Wahyudi Gumay	Strengthening fisheries resource co-management in PiSiSi MPA, Simeulue Island
26-020	David Gill	Securing wild tulips and pastoral communities in the Kyrgyz mountains
25-002	Nicolas Tubbs	A model for conservation, stabilisation and development in South Sudan
IWT049	Donny Gunaryadi	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes


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.

 [FFI 2017 Annual Report-and-Accounts](#)


 12/11/2019


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 [FFI 2018 Annual Report-and-Accounts](#)

 12/11/2019

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## Section 5 - Project Partners

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## 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 the Lead Organisation and 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:** Fauna & Flora International

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**Website address:** [www.fauna-flora.org](http://www.fauna-flora.org)

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

FFI has been operating in Myanmar since 2007 and our country programme provides a strong foundation for this project. Our Tanintharyi programme has been operational since 2013, and now covers over 2M ha of marine, coastal and inland habitats and several species sub-programmes, with 15 local and international partners and collaborators and over 30 villages supporting the long-term protection of biodiversity. This project design results from these ongoing collaborations and from regular review and planning meetings with partners.

The project will be implemented by specialists within our Tanintharyi staff of around 20, in cooperation with our partners (see below).

The FFI Tanintharyi team will take the lead on detailed design and supervision of field activities, supporting participating communities and government partners, progress reporting, stakeholder liaison, logistics, financial and asset management and any necessary permits. Additional technical support will be provided by FFI's specialist Wildlife Trade, and Livelihoods and Governance, teams. The FFI office in Yangon will provide direction, national government liaison, finance, HR, admin and logistics support for the project team, with further backstopping from our regional finance manager and senior staff in our Cambridge (UK) head office.

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

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Yes

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

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**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Myanmar Forest Department (FD)

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**Website address:** [www.forestdepartment.gov.mm/eng/](http://www.forestdepartment.gov.mm/eng/)

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

The Myanmar Forest Department (FD), under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC), is responsible for the sustainable management of forest resources and the protection and conservation of biodiversity, including forest law enforcement. FFI has worked under an MOU with the FD since 2012. We have had a separate MOU specifically for Tanintharyi since 2013. The FD operates through central oversight (from the regional capital, Naypyitaw), through state/regional offices. In 'forest districts' there are also district and township offices. The mandate of each office and their staff depends on the resources within their specific management unit, but each has responsibility for species protection and liaison with police and the public to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, through which it aims to meet obligations under the Convention of Biodiversity and other global conservation compacts. FFI has been working with the relevant township and district FD staff throughout our programme in Tanintharyi, and undertakes regular planning and review meetings with them. This level of cooperation will continue to ensure the project makes a significant contribution to FD's mission.

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

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**If no, please provide details** The Forest Department does not issue Letters of Support for individual projects which fall under existing, active Memoranda of Understanding. FFI's current MoU (December 2017) is provided.

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

Yes



**2. Partner Name:** Six villages, represented by Village Development Committees, selected from the following long-list: No.3, No.5, No.6, No.8, No.9, Thae Phyu, Thein Khun, Ywahilu and Yatanaporn.

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**Website address:** N/A

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** Village Development Committees (VDCs) act as umbrella bodies for village governance, and were established by FFI in the past three years under a forest management project. This project will select six of the long-listed villages to participate in this project based on their proximity to wildlife trade hot-spots and commitment to the project objectives. Through the project, FFI will support each VDC to become legally registered as Associations. VDCs will oversee project beneficiary selection, implementation of livelihoods activities, manage, and monitor their own progress on community commitments to combating illegal wildlife trade. They will also report crimes to the appropriate authorities. Within participating communities, FFI will also support establishment of more focused Village Conservation Groups, which will operate under the guidance of FFI and the VDCs. The Conservation Groups will directly implement key conservation activities, such as patrolling. FFI has consulted with 22 villages, with whom we are already working, on the potential activities of this project, and nine were short-listed for involvement based on their proximity to the border and position in the wildlife trade chain. A final selection will be undertaken at project start to focus on six of those for full engagement.

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

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**3. Partner Name:** Karen Forest Department (KFD)

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**Website address:** <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Government-Organization/Kawthoolei-Forestry-Department-356228821640679/>

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**Letter of Support:**

The Karen Forest Department is a well-established institution that implements Karen forest and wildlife policy and law in areas under control of the Karen National Union (KNU), which was founded in 1947. The KNU is one of the ethnic armed groups currently negotiating a peace agreement with the Myanmar Government, under the national ceasefire agreement which they jointly signed in October 2015.

The KFD recently established law enforcement patrols in their areas of control in the project site, through Wildlife Protection Units (WPU) comprising local villagers who receive equipment and training directly from experienced KFD rangers. This is a model the KFD employs throughout its territory, including under an unrelated Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Project in Karen State. The KFD currently operates the Tanintharyi WPU under sub-grants from FFI. This collaboration will continue with some contribution from the IWTCF, but will be greatly aided by improved local intelligence provided by the engagement and active participation of the selected communities.

KFD will also advise on integration of project activities with the peace negotiations and village resource mapping and land registration processes they are undertaking.

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

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Yes

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**4. Partner Name:**

Freeland Foundation (Thailand)

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**Website address:**

[www.freeland.org](http://www.freeland.org)

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

Freeland is a frontline counter-trafficking organisation working for a world that is free of wildlife trafficking and human slavery. Their team of law enforcement, development and communications specialists work alongside partners in Asia, Africa and the Americas to protect the environment and vulnerable people from organised crime and corruption.

Freeland first established in Southeast Asia in 2000 and has three main areas of expertise; training for law enforcement officials, communications aimed to reduce consumer demand for wildlife products, and protected area support projects. For Southeast Asian parks they have established locally applicable best practices in community development, law enforcement and park-based monitoring, and have trained more than 4,000 front-line park protection officials across ASEAN and beyond, utilising peer-reviewed training materials accredited by the American Council for Education.

FFI has been collaborating with Freeland to improve transboundary monitoring, communication and information sharing for law enforcement between Myanmar and Thailand in the project area, and this collaboration will be expanded under the proposed project. In particular, Freeland will be the main point of communication with Thai forest protection authorities in Chumphon Province, directly opposite Lenya Reserved Forest.

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

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**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Letter of Support:** *No Response*

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

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**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Letter of Support:** *No Response*

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

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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.

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 [IWTCF FFI Myanmar Stage 2 Letters of Support](#)


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 [IWTCF FFI Myanmar 2019 STAGE 2, Cover Letter SIGNED](#)

 11/11/2019

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## Section 6 - Project Staff

### Q14. Key project staff

Please identify the key project personnel 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nay Myo Shwe	Project Leader	29	Checked
Mark Grindley	Project Supervisor	5	Checked
Saw Soe Aung	Team Leader (Biodiversity)	35	Checked
Ei Myat Thu	Team Leader (Livelihoods)	35	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Zaw Myint Wiin	Project Officer (Biodiversity)	35	Checked
Lamin Nyi Nyi	Project Officer (Biodiversity)	35	Checked
Thae Maung Hein	Project Officer (Livelihoods)	35	Checked
Saw Kaung Myat Thwe	Project Officer (Education and Awareness)	35	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

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

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

↓ **IWTCF FFI Myanmar Stage 2 Project Staff CV**

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**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

### Q15. Species project is focusing on

**Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.**

Asian elephant, *Elephas maximus* (EN and decreasing). CITES Appendix I.

Sunda pangolin, *Manis javanica* (CR and decreasing). CITES Appendix I.

**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.**

Southern Tanintharyi, on the Myanmar-Thailand border, is one of Myanmar's last strongholds for globally threatened species, including those highly threatened by illegal wildlife trade (IWT): Elephants are increasingly being targeted for their skin (Ref.1), with three confirmed poaching records in the landscape in the past 18 months; two tigers were snared near one of the participating villages in August 2018; and field assessment shows organised pangolin poaching (with drift nets) by some community members and some outsiders, for direct sale to Thai traders.

Poaching and trafficking is largely led by external actors and benefits only a few local people who are involved in/complicit in these activities. Although poaching is conducted in clear view, meaningful government law enforcement and transboundary coordination are largely absent. Local people who wish to take a stance against IWT currently have very limited rights over natural resources, or clear mechanisms for recourse, while those wishing to change livelihood strategy have few options.

Communities in this sparsely populated landscape are ethnically diverse, remote from most government services, disempowered and impoverished. They all experience some conflict with wildlife, including low levels of crop-raiding, livestock predation or property damage, but high dependence on agriculture means such conflicts can be devastating to affected families.

This project will promote community engagement in IWT responses and resource management by providing legal recognition for village forests, improving stewardship, trust-building between communities and authorities, diversifying sustainable livelihoods and building lasting village institutions for forest governance, following the theory of change for a community-based response to illegal wildlife trade (Ref.2). It will improve law enforcement by supporting the KFD to operate patrols, and sharing community-derived intelligence with the KFD and Myanmar law enforcement agencies. It will also build collaboration with the Thai authorities to promote timely law enforcement responses to transboundary IWT.

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## **Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy**

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**Q17. Methodology**

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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, Please cite evidence where appropriate.**
- **The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.**
- **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.**

The project builds on/complements:

- FFI's partnerships with government, KFD, civil society and communities in Tanintharyi since 2014, and in four additional Myanmar landscapes where FFI has worked to improve law enforcement.
- Newly revised Myanmar Biodiversity and Protected Area (PA) Law, which allows scope for communities to establish Community Conservation Areas PAs.
- The theory of change for a community response to IWT (Ref.2).
- Myanmar Elephant Action Plan (2018), National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (in prep), National Wildlife Trade Action Plan (in prep), and Regional Sunda Pangolin Conservation Strategy (2019).
- Small grants for improved resource management or alternative livelihoods, which FFI has been providing in Myanmar for 10 years, assisting over 100+ communities across the country.
- FFI's participation in the "Voices for Momos Campaign" (Ref.3), and long-standing collaborations with Smithsonian Institute and Freeland Foundation.

Rationale: Recognising that communities are the 'first line of defence' (Ref.4) in tackling IWT, this project builds on the existing capacity and interest of communities, and recently revised legislation, to enable six target communities (selected for their proximity to the border and position in the IWT chain) to establish effective community-level responses to IWT cf. Biggs et al (Ref.2). This includes community-led wildlife stewardship; diversifying sustainable livelihoods tied to IWT reduction; mitigating human-elephant conflict; and building collaboration between communities and authorities to promote coordinated local-level enforcement action. Reflecting the transboundary nature of IWT in target species, it also strengthens coordination between local and Thai law enforcement agencies. Effective community-level stewardship and engagement in concert with the authorities maximises and extends limited government capacity to address IWT, and via an approach that is appropriate to the delicate political context. Promoting collaboration between communities, Karen and Myanmar authorities and sharing learning will enhance national policy and practice for wildlife governance and law enforcement: the collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach will contribute positively to the ongoing peace process, and has significant potential for national replication.

Output 1: Six target communities take actions to address IWT due to the creation and retention of livelihoods benefits and human-elephant conflict (HEC) management.

- 1.1 Support six community VDCs to gain legal recognition and agree VDC-level commitments including zero-tolerance to poaching and IWT, linked to livelihoods support.
- 1.2 Establish, train and support VDC-level Village Conservation Groups (VCG; self-titled rotation of community steward teams, approximately 10/village) to undertake strategic SMART patrolling in village forests to monitor, deter and report IWT and HEC, and remove snares.
- 1.3 Support VDCs to consult their community to democratically identify and implement priority livelihood diversification at community and household-levels, e.g. animal husbandry, home vegetable gardens, cash crops, and/or vocational training.
- 1.4 Support VDC-level oversight and management to implement small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification.
- 1.5 Train VCGs in HEC mitigation and establish early warning system for HEC avoidance.

Output 2: Improved law enforcement capacity and effectiveness resulting from improved collaboration and communication between communities and enforcement authorities.

- 2.1. Support newly-established KFD ten-person WPU to undertake strategic, intelligence-led patrolling using SMART and CyberTracker software.
- 2.2. With all stakeholders, co-establish a mechanism for community members to document and report illegal activity to VCGs, FD and KFD, including building trust, shared identity and ownership, and overcoming barriers to reporting.
- 2.3. Work with FD and KFD to develop and pilot standardised systems for joint monitoring and analysis of all project data on IWT occurrences and trends, for planning and sharing with police.

2.4. Establish VCG representation in the Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (WLET), e.g. on planning and enforcement actions.

2.5. Work with Freeland to build relationships and systematic cooperation and sharing of actionable information between FD, KFD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET, and Thai Authorities.

Output 3: Approach and learning from community-level responses to IWT documented and shared nationally (and globally) to promote replication in Myanmar.

3.1. Develop recommendations based on field experience, evaluation and learning for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws in concert with authorities.

3.2. Share recommendations from practical field experience of community-level responses to IWT with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums.

The project will be managed by FFI's Tanintharyi team organised in specialist units (livelihoods, biodiversity, education and community forestry), each with a team leader responsible for day-to-day operations. Teams meet on a monthly basis to coordinate workplans and report progress. Community engagement will be overseen by a new multi-village coordination committee, identified by beneficiaries during project planning in Sept 2019. The project lead will provide oversight, supported by the FFI Myanmar senior management team.

## **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?**
- **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 target landscape covers >500,000 hectares of sparsely populated forest close to the poorly-governed border with Thailand. The target communities are ethnically diverse, remote, disempowered and impoverished. All lie on known wildlife trade routes between Myanmar and Thailand, in areas of overlapping jurisdictions between the Myanmar and Karen governments. Largely dependent on subsistence agriculture augmented with cash crops, access to and tenure over land is a major concern to local people as a result of land grabbing and weak land rights legislation. The area is an important source of trafficked wildlife, from which local communities gain little or no benefit.

Direct beneficiaries: Approximately 360 households in six villages (selected from a short-list of: No 3, No 5, No 6, No 8, No 9, Tae Phyu, Thein Khun, Ywahilu, Yatanaporn villages). These communities will benefit from legally recognised rights and responsibilities to manage wildlife resources; reduced impacts of HEC; self-selected community and household-level benefits enabling livelihood diversification; more trusting relationships with authorities, in turn helping them to uphold rights and responsibilities over wildlife resources.



Six VDCs, comprising approximately 30 community leaders (at least 20% female), will benefit from leadership training and capacity to supervise and monitor community development priorities and IWT commitments. 60 community members (at least 20% female) will directly benefit from training and cost support to undertake monitoring, SMART patrolling and HEC mitigation, and improved collaboration with authorities and representation on the WLET. A further 300+ community members (at least 50% female) will benefit from the small grants scheme, enabling livelihood diversification.

All ten members (100%) of the KFD WPU will benefit from training in intelligence-led, strategic SMART patrolling. KFD and FD will benefit from more systematic monitoring, analysis, sharing of actionable information, and increased trust and collaboration with communities. KFD, FD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET and Thai authorities will benefit from improved and timely transfer of actionable information contributing to targeted law enforcement actions.

Through the above, the project directly contributes to Myanmar government's ability to comply with international commitments (including implementation of CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 on Trade in elephant specimens, re. trade in Asian elephant parts and derivatives), and to deliver the National Sustainable Development Plan (Ref.5):

- Goal 1 ("Peace, national reconciliation, security and good governance"), wherein greater responsibility for protecting wildlife will give communities improved relations with authorities.
- Goal 5 ("Natural resources and the environment for posterity of the nation"), wherein participating households will have demonstrably improved livelihoods, legal rights regarding natural resources, and the skills to uphold them.

Indirect beneficiaries: FFI has been supporting communities in Tanintharyi since 2014, including establishment of 22 VDCs to support natural resource governance. Recent revisions to Myanmar Biodiversity and Protected Area Law, including a new category of Community Conservation Areas, now provides scope for these communities to gain legal recognition for protection forests, either individually or as multi-village collectives. While there are many hurdles to overcome before this is realised, there is significant local interest in pursuing this possibility. Project outputs will contribute to realising this longer-term.

## Q19. Gender Equality

**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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

FFI recognises that women and men interact with biodiversity and natural resources in different ways and thus have different skills, knowledge and perspectives. These differences influence how they affect – and are affected by – changes in biodiversity and natural resources, including those related to illegal wildlife trade. FFI believes it is important that women are not further disadvantaged by conservation initiatives, and recognises the growing body of evidence that gender equality and women's empowered participation, alongside men, leads to more effective and sustainable conservation.

We therefore endeavour to ensure that all projects integrate gender, that women have equal access to project resources and information, equal participation, and equal opportunities to benefit from project activities, and that our work creates or supports systems that promote gender equality. This includes considering gender in all stages of the project cycle, including in assessment, planning and design, implementation and monitoring, and review and evaluation. During the course of this project, the implementing team will further develop our understanding of context-specific gendered differences in knowledge and perceptions of biodiversity and natural resources, appropriate livelihoods diversification and enhancement strategies, HWC and IWT including law enforcement approaches.

We will use this information to develop specific strategies and activities to promote women's meaningful participation in project-related activities including decision making fora, such as VDCs. We will analyse and take steps to address barriers to the female participation including ensuring that the timing, location and format of all relevant activities are tailored to the different needs of women and men. We will collect sex-disaggregated data, monitor women's participation, and assess project outcomes for women and for men, including how the project impacts gender relations. Men will be actively involved, as appropriate, in our efforts to promote women's empowerment and gender equality.

## **Q20. Impact on species in focus**

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

In a challenging political context with limited existing law enforcement capacity, this project will pioneer community-led responses to IWT, strengthen KFD and FD capacity and coordination, and build trust and collaboration between communities and authorities for stronger crime prevention and law enforcement.

As a result, poachers will be more effectively deterred, reducing local community members poaching target species, being complicit in poaching, or supporting individuals from outside their communities trafficking these species. Improved resource management through VDCs will also reduce poaching of legally protected prey species, contributing further to tiger population recovery.

Increased collaboration within Myanmar and cross-border with Thailand will additionally deter international poachers and hunters, both professional (providing additional benefits to tiger and elephant) and recreational (thus benefitting a larger number of species).

This will reduce immediate threats to tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin in the target landscape, contributing towards future population recovery and stability. As a result, we anticipate that, long-term, populations will stabilise and increase in Tanintharyi. Sharing lessons learnt and recommendations for replication nationally will further contribute to recovery of target species in Myanmar. Population growth is, however, unlikely to be detected during the project period.

## **Q21. Pathway to change**

### **Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

Informed by the theory of change for a community response to IWT (Ref.2), the project aims to address the drivers of illegal poaching and trade, and empower communities to engage proactively in stopping IWT.

Firstly, under Output 1, this project strengthens disincentives for illegal behaviour by enabling community-led wildlife guardianship, making effective action against IWT-driven poaching possible. It also supports sustainable livelihoods unrelated to wildlife, and increases incentives for wildlife stewardship by supporting community-led sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources and reducing the cost of living with wildlife by mitigating human-elephant conflict. Together, these actions reduce local threats and improve guardianship.

Secondly, under Output 2, this project develops enabling conditions to realise the above by a) building the capacity of communities and authorities to collaborate effectively to enforce the law, and b) strengthening

governance including VDC development, recommendations for improved collaborative law enforcement to support Myanmar's move towards community-led guardianship, sharing recommendations from practical field experience to strengthen/replicate these approaches nationally.

Thirdly, by sharing learning locally, nationally and globally (Output 3), the project will also contribute to dialogue among IWT stakeholders to develop more effective and sustainable community-based responses to IWT, including within the Myanmar legal framework.

## Q22. 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?**

FFI has a long-term, strategic commitment to promoting and maintaining sustainable wildlife management in Myanmar by developing capacity of local stakeholders, and building partnerships with and between local groups. Once formed and supported, we try to ensure community groups become fully independent, registered CSOs that can raise their own funds and implement their own activities. We therefore put a strong emphasis on self-help, capacity building, awareness raising and direct community engagement with government and other stakeholders. Only in rare cases are salaries paid to participating community members. FFI Myanmar has seeded over 100 community-based groups in this way, supported initially through training and mentoring, and with material support from the small grants programme.


In addition, building on/establishing an institutional framework for legally recognising traditional/customary rights and responsibilities for natural resource stewardship (Output 1) will further help to ensure cultural and institutional sustainability. Systems for monitoring, analysing and sharing actionable information between communities/VDCs and the authorities (Output 2) will be institutionalised so they continue after the project. Sharing learning, experiences and recommendations nationally and internationally (Output 3) will promote this community-driven approach to a wider audience, support policy development to empower communities further, and promote replication in other landscapes in Myanmar.

**if necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the file upload below:**

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 [IWTCF FFI Myanmar Stage 2 References](#)


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 [Map, Myeik Archipelago #3](#)

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## Section 9 - Funding and Budget

### Q23. Budget

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

**Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the IWT Challenge Fund budget.**

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)

- **Budget form for projects over £100,000**

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.

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↓ **IWTR6S21022 FFI Myanmar Stage 2 Donor B**

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## Q24. Funding

**Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

Development of existing work

**Please provide details:**

The Project will build on a number of projects that have operated in the target landscape, including a former EU “non-state actors” grant for ridge-to-reef conservation of high biodiversity areas, and on-going projects for tiger and elephant conservation. These projects identified IWT as one of the leading threats to biodiversity and the possibility of ‘dead forests’, where habitat remains intact but wildlife has been decimated, and some species may be extinct locally.

Our work to date has demonstrated that without the necessary livelihood development and forest protection, local communities are at risk of increasingly unsustainable subsistence livelihoods. We have also seen how a growing dependence on a few limited crops (particularly betel nut) for the local economy makes it highly susceptible to sudden shock, eg, from change in market conditions or extreme weather events. Such shocks can lead people to fall back on ever-dwindling natural resources.

Our experience of working with the KFD has shown us that they have the remit and motivation to protect forest and species under their control. With modest support, they also have the institutional and human resources capacity to make a significant deterrence to poaching and IWT. The project builds on all these experiences.

**Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

No

## Q25. Co-financing

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

Yes

**Q25a. 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.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
US Fish and Wildlife Service (Tiger)	██████	GBP	This project is aimed at the in-situ protection and monitoring of tiger and prey, and includes some support to the KFD. It does not support community patrols, or international cooperation
US Fish and Wildlife Service (Asian Elephant)	██████	GBP	This project supports elephant collaring and an early warning system, plus community awareness and MEC avoidance training. Final objective is a landscape management plan for elephants. Co-funds field travel and some staff and admin costs.
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

#### Q25b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
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07 October 2019	Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Project (ITHCP), managed by IUCN		GBP	This project covers a wider landscape and looks at threats from land use and infrastructure. It will co-fund community engagement and KFD patrols as the IWTCF project phases out.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

**Do you require more fields?**

No

## Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

### Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

SMART reports generated by VCGs and reports from community members passed on to VCGs contain sensitive information and will be stored and managed according to a clear data management plan including considerations of ethics, data security and access and in line with best practice as per FFI's internal Protocols for managing informant networks. Distribution of verified intelligence will be limited to relevant law enforcement authorities – including Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force, once established – and only with explicit consent of village patrol groups. Only anonymised summaries will be shared more widely.

Quarterly and annual progress reports and workplans will be disseminated to stakeholders in an appropriate language or format, with FFI's host ministry, with whose consent FFI is able to undertake the project.

The FFI website has a page dedicated to this project (Ref.6) that can be updated to reflect project activities, outcomes and achievements, insofar as this does not pose a risk to communities or species. Hard copies of all project reports will be made available to those unable to access information online, particularly project partners and key stakeholders in Myanmar.

Reports and briefing documents will be shared via the Project Leader and Head of Wildlife Trade, and with relevant IUCN Species Specialist Groups.

The project has two activities specifically aimed at dissemination of results; Development of recommendations for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws (3.1)

and Sharing recommendations with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums (3.2).

## Q27. 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.**

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and our anti-bribery policy is compliant with the UK Bribery Act (2010). The policy applies to all Members of Council, employees, volunteers, consultants, contractors, partners and any other person associated with FFI. FFI internal procedures address the following areas related to bribery: Direct payments; Facilitation payments; Payments under duress; Gifts and hospitality; Partners; Suppliers, contractors and other 3rd parties; Procurement; Conflicts of interest; Political donations; Whistle-blowing.

Financial risks specific to this project primarily relate to the possible mishandling of donor funds provided through the small grants modality. We mitigate this risk by conducting all village engagement and livelihood intervention design and management as transparently as possible, with the treasurer of the beneficiary group being elected publically and required to give regular updates on the grant balance and expenditures. A simple ledger system is used. Funds are kept in a money box in the possession of the treasurer with three locks, that require the committee chair and secretary also to be present when funds are disbursed. Funds that are administered through third parties (eg, the KFD) are managed under sub-grants where donor stipulations with respect to financial management are passed on to the sub-grantee.

## Q28. 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.**

Not applicable.

## Q29. 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 represents good value for money as it builds on several years of operating in the project area, so the budget is thus based on experience of actual implementation costs. We are also able to negotiate discounts from local suppliers, such as vehicle and room rental, and office space. We already have the staff and infrastructure in place to implement the project, avoiding any capital expenditures or start-up costs. We are also able to share costs such as rent, vehicle operations and support staff positions with other FFI projects operating in parallel in the landscape.

We adopt the following measures to control costs and gain maximum value for money:

- All procurement at FFI complies with our internal procurement policy, which currently requires three quotations for any purchase over \$█████ Donor regulations are followed where they are more stringent.
- We work with and through local partners, cutting overheads.
- The project builds on existing work, meaning the project will have a very small start-up time and cost requirements.
- The project largely draws on in-house technical expertise, minimising consultant costs.
- The project will use public transport or existing FFI vehicles.
- International expertise is largely based in the project region, limiting the need for national and international travel.

- The project uses existing information, limiting the need for baseline research.
- The project partners also bring their own resources to the project.

## Q30. Ethics and human rights

**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?**

FFI's policy is to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised natural resource-dependent women and men. Wherever possible we seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights ([www.thecihr.org](http://www.thecihr.org)) FFI has also committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and support the governance systems that can secure those rights.

FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity, diversity and dynamic nature of people's livelihoods. Our work with diverse local stakeholders, both female and male, emphasises local leadership, equitable meaningful participation and fair distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation. Respect for the right of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) guides project development and implementation to ensure that activities are informed, understood and agreed by community stakeholders. Initial consent for the activities described in this proposal has been secured from participating communities. An accessible, culturally appropriate, transparent grievance mechanism is/will be put in place.

When addressing illegal activities, including illegal wildlife trade, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly, using appropriate standard operating procedures, and ensuring due process in line with internationally recognised human rights standards. Where appropriate this will include providing human rights training for those involved in law enforcement.

Indigenous and local knowledge will be respected and, wherever relevant and with knowledge-holders' permission, will be used alongside other scientific approaches and methods.

## Q31. Corruption

**Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.**

Throughout the project, FFI will follow our internal anti-corruption regulations, and those that are included in relevant national and Karen laws. These will be applied to all funds employed for project implementation, over which we have an established system of financial oversight that extends to sub-grants to community groups. We also have a grievance mechanism that also applies to project beneficiaries, such that any irregularities of misuse of funds that is not picked up by staff may be reported independently and anonymously by direct beneficiaries or other stakeholders.

We will also:

- Train participating Myanmar and Karen government staff in anti-corruption legislation, particularly that



relevant to combating the illegal wildlife trade.

- Retain formal accountability for governance of all elements of the project through written contracts and agreements with all parties handling project funds.

## Q32. 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.**

**If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.**

FFI is subject to the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) based on which we have implemented a Data Protection Policy (DPP) across FFI. The DPP specifies how FFI will comply and adhere to data protection principles, protect individuals, meet our obligations with respect to data protection and mitigate the risk of a data protection breach. FFI will ensure that the use and control of any personal data being captured adheres to the relevant laws and good practices. Staff contracts make direct reference to individual and organisation-wide obligations under the DPP (available in both Burmese and English), and all project staff have already signed confirmation that they have read and understood FFI's DPP policy. A Data Management Plan including considerations of ethics, data security and access, and in line with best practice as per FFI's internal protocols for managing informant networks, will ensure correct management of intelligence data.

## Q33. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:**

<b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Checked
<b>We have a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked
<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked

**We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards**

Checked

## Section 11 - Logical Framework

### Q34. 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.

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

#### Impact:

Populations of tiger, Asian elephant and Sunda pangolin are stable (or growing) in Myanmar, protected by community-led wildlife stewardship and effective law enforcement.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Effective law enforcement and community-led stewardship deters poaching of target species for IWT in Tanintharyi, supported by stronger transboundary law enforcement.</p>	<p>0.1 Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period.</p> <p>0.2 Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline.</p> <p>0.3 At least 50% increase in the number of both men and women in target communities who are engaged in wildlife stewardship or in active support of law enforcement from Y1 baseline.</p>	<p>0.1 Tiger, elephant: Camera trap data in focus areas of the landscapes.</p> <p>0.2 SMART reports from VDC patrols and/or FD records, including snare, trap, pitfall and drift net encounter rates.</p> <p>0.3 Community survey pre- and post-implementation (gender disaggregated); community patrol and crime reports.</p>	<p>Sufficient people are encouraged to participate in recording IWT events; null records are also recorded.</p> <p>SMART data can be sufficiently well recorded and maintained by VDCs.</p> <p>Elections, government changes and natural events during the project period do not cause major changes in access to project sites, the ability of civil society to operate or dramatic fluctuations in currency exchange rates.</p> <p>No major changes in national or international policy relating to target species.</p>

**Output 1:**

Output 1: Six target communities voluntarily taking actions to address IWT due to the creation and retention of livelihoods benefits and human-elephant conflict (HEC) management.

1.1 Six VDCs have gained legal recognition (baseline = zero) by project end.

1.2 Six communities agree commitments and actions to achieve zero-tolerance of IWT for target species (linked to livelihood support) by end Y1.

1.3 The number of person-days of community-led/ collaborative patrols increases by >50% from Y1 baseline by project end.

1.4 At least 70% (252) households reporting a new and/or higher primary source of income due to the project by project end.

1.5 Female participation reaches 50% in small grant beneficiary groups by project end (from a current base of  $\approx$  30%).

1.6 Snare detection rates by community patrol teams reduced by 80% on Y1 baseline

1.7 By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HEC incidents within the project area resulting in death, serious injury or damage.

1.1 Internal monitoring reports; VDC registration documents; public dissemination of zero-tolerance commitments, and documentation of personal pledges to combat IWT.

1.2 SMART reports from VDC and/or from FD records.

1.3 Livelihood monitoring data including ranking income sources and livelihood strategies (extended in project Year 1, but based on surveys from 2016/17 and 2018/19, gender disaggregated).

1.4 As above.

1.5 SMART reports from VDC and/or from FD records.

1.6 As above.

1.7 Aggregated Monthly HEC monitoring data.

All VDCs will desire to register as Associations. SMART data can be sufficiently well recorded and maintained by the VDCs.

The current community preference for avoiding conflict with authorities and attracting development assistance continues through the project period.

The small grants (up to 2000 GBP) are sufficient for the selected livelihoods activities. The selected interventions will produce perceptible livelihood returns within the project lifetime.

<b>Output 2:</b> Output 2: Improved law enforcement capacity and effectiveness resulting from improved collaboration and communication between communities and enforcement authorities.	2.1. Increase in number of warnings to offenders, confiscations, community reports responded to by KFD WPU, and reduction in re-offending (targets will be set in consultation with the stakeholders once baselines are established in Year 1).	2.1 SMART reports from VCG and/or from KFD records (gender disaggregated).	Law enforcement agencies will respond to the information provided by the community guardians and other informants. This however seems reasonable based on experience in other examples of this approach in Myanmar, but the chances can be improved by raising the profile of this community approach and engaging with political leaders and the media.  Corruption is managed effectively.  Low-level territorial disputes do not dissuade the two national governments from continuing and expanding their cooperation on IWT.
	2.2. Number of incidents of poaching (e.g., individuals or equipment seen) per unit patrol effort reduced by 50% by project end from Y1 baseline.	2.2 As above.	
	2.3. By project end, illegal activity reported by community members is informing 50% of VGC/WPU patrols (baseline zero).	2.3 As above.	
	2.4. Transboundary exchange of actionable information increases on Y1 baseline.	2.4 A draft TOR is being applied, even if not fully ratified, as evidenced by meeting minutes.	
	2.5. Actionable information shared with Thai partners results in at least two transboundary law enforcement actions by project end.	2.5 Formal or informal reports from project stakeholders, media or communities collected by project staff.	
	2.6. At least one prosecution by project end.	2.6 SMART reports from VGC and/or from KFD records.	

<b>Output 3:</b> Output 3: Approach and learning from community-level responses to IWT documented and shared nationally and globally to promote replication in Myanmar.	3.1 Learning shared with 50 key stakeholders from 10 relevant institutions (community, civil society, government) in Myanmar.	3.1 Communications and meeting/event reports.	Community-led guardianship results in the desired decline in illegal killing and trafficking of wildlife, making it a source of learning for others.
	3.2 Successes incorporated into national policy (eg, SOPs for community patrols).	3.2 National policy documents	

**Output 4:** *No Response* *No Response* *No Response*  
*No Response*

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**Output 5:** *No Response* *No Response* *No Response*  
*No Response*

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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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

**Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.**

- 1.1 Support six community VDCs to gain legal recognition and agree VDC-level commitments including zero-tolerance to poaching and IWT, linked to livelihoods support.
- 1.2 Establish, train and support VDC-level Village Conservation Groups (VCG; self-titled rotation of community steward teams, approximately 10/village) to undertake strategic SMART patrolling in their village forests to deter and detect IWT, monitor and report HEC, and remove snares.
- 1.3 Support VDCs to consult their community to democratically identify and implement priority livelihood diversification at community and household-levels, e.g. animal husbandry, home vegetable gardens, cash crops, and/or vocational training.
- 1.4 Train and support VDC-level oversight and management to implement a small grants scheme to enable livelihood diversification.
- 1.5 Train VCGs in HEC mitigation and establish an early warning system for HEC avoidance.
  
- 2.1 Support newly-established KFD ten-person WPU to undertake strategic, intelligence-led patrolling supported by SMART and CyberTracker software.
- 2.2 With all stakeholders, co-establish a mechanism for community members to document and report illegal activity to VCGs, FD and KFD, including building trust, shared identify and ownership, and overcoming barriers to reporting.
- 2.3 Work with FD and KFD to develop and pilot standardised systems for joint monitoring and analysis of all project data on IWT occurrences and trends, for planning and sharing with police.
- 2.4 Establish VDC representation in the Tanintharyi Region Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (WLET), e.g. on planning and enforcement actions.
- 2.5 Work with Freeland to build relationships and systematic cooperation and sharing of actionable information between FD, KFD, Tanintharyi Regional WLET and Thai Authorities.
  
- 3.1 Develop recommendations based on field experience, evaluation and learning for community engagement in enforcing Myanmar's biodiversity and forest laws in concert with authorities.
- 3.2 Share recommendations from practical field experience of community-level responses to IWT with key stakeholders in Myanmar and at relevant national, regional and international forums.

## **Section 12 - Implementation Timetable**

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## Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

### Implementation Timetable Template

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

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## Section 13 - M&E and FCO notification

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### Q36. 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 Guidance for Darwin/IWT).**

This project will track metrics for 15 indicators under the three Outputs, and three high-level indicators for the overall Project Outcome, as specified in the Project Logframe. Baselines will be established early in year

1. Key monitoring methods are:

1. Village patrol teams and the Karen WPU produce monthly field data that is collated into monthly reports by project staff. These indicate patrol effort, presence of illegal activities, presence of focal species, and enforcement actions taken. The reports will be shared with the relevant FD and KFD enforcement officers and more widely if and where necessary (eg, to the regional government).
2. Household interviews will be conducted to provide livelihood monitoring data for at least 20% of households from each village, building on a baseline established in 2015. Questions cover hunting behaviour, attitudes towards ITW and human-wildlife conflict, attitudes towards FFI and the project, understanding of the project grievance procedure, and perceptions of livelihood benefits resulting from the livelihood interventions. This data is essential to establish a strong link between the livelihood diversification support and the change in level of commitment to addressing IWT from communities.
3. Since 2015 FFI has used the METT to monitor overall effectiveness of conservation management in three Reserve Forests, creating baselines for three forest management units in the landscape (Ngawun, Lenya

and Tagyet/Thein Khun Reserve Forests). In 2016 FFI developed a community conservation tracker tool modelled on the METT. Baselines are available for 15 villages so far. These will be reassessed annually by the VCGs, with facilitation by FFI, as part of project annual review and planning.

4. This project will be included in FFI's routine annual programme monitoring procedure, which involves an annual review of progress with the stakeholders of each project prior to annual work planning. The results are presented in a workshop to government and other non-implementing partners.

5. Monitoring will be built into individual livelihood activities, such as monitoring of mortality in livestock interventions, survival rates in planting or livestock activities. Community-led monitoring is facilitated by the livelihood team.

6. Internal small grant monitoring is undertaken by the finance team in cooperation with the beneficiary bookkeepers, during and at the end of the grants. Ad hoc inspection and monitoring of cashbooks is a right of any VDC member, and the project livelihoods and management teams also conduct random spot inspections during village visits.

7. Other project also include monitoring of species populations (particularly elephants, tigers and tiger prey) through camera traps and field surveys. These help to indicate high-level trends in target species and are reviewed annually.

Overall project monitoring is the responsibility of the FFI Project Leader and individual team leaders, with input from FFI's global technical staff. Annual reviews will be formally documented in the project annual and final donor progress reports.

**Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)** £ [REDACTED]

**Number of days planned for M&E** 150

**Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)** [REDACTED]

## Q37. FCO Notifications

**Please state whether 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 Challenge Fund competition in the host country.**

No

**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

### Q38. Certification

**On behalf of the**

trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of





£380,724.00

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 enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Matthew Walpole
Position in the organisation	Senior Director, Conservation Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 <a href="#">MW signature black</a>  12/11/2019  15:17:42  jpg 20.39 KB
Date	12 November 2019

## Section 15 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked



I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.	Checked
I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have 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 organisation, 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).