

Applicant: **Dunn, Andrew**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society**
Funding Sought: **£430,000.00**

IWTR6S2\1018

Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor

This project will provide protection for a Nigeria-Cameroon transboundary Green Corridor for elephants, pangolins and chimpanzees. It will focus on where protection is weakest in Nigeria, and gather IWT intelligence around two key sites in Nigeria on criminal networks trading wildlife across the international border in Cameroon. Working with government and local communities, we will reduce IWT and improve regional security with improved transboundary inter-agency cooperation and capacity building.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Andrew
Surname Dunn
Tel [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone	Nina Holbrook
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor

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

IWTR6S1\100155

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	Nigeria	Country 2	Cameroon
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2020

End date:

31 March 2023

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

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£216,961.00	£88,076.00	£124,963.00	£ 430,000.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The total match provided is £ [REDACTED] and includes funds from:

US Fish and Wildlife Service: £ [REDACTED]

Wildlife Conservation Society: £ [REDACTED]

Leventis Conservation Foundation: £ [REDACTED]

North Carolina Zoo: £ [REDACTED]

Azura Power West Africa Believe in Better Fund: £ [REDACTED]

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). [REDACTED]

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project will provide protection for a Nigeria-Cameroon transboundary Green Corridor for elephants, pangolins and chimpanzees. It will focus on where protection is weakest in Nigeria, and gather IWT intelligence around two key sites in Nigeria on criminal networks trading wildlife across the international

border in Cameroon. Working with government and local communities, we will reduce IWT and improve regional security with improved transboundary inter-agency cooperation and capacity building.

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.

Enhanced capacity and commitment to combat illegal trade in elephant ivory, pangolin scales, chimpanzees, and lion body parts by key enforcement agencies leads to more arrests and successful convictions.

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 will help strengthen cross-border cooperation, through better coordination and support for wildlife law enforcement, and will provide training for joint enforcement operations (XVI, London 2014; #7, Kasane 2015; #4, Hanoi 2016).

The project will help build the capacity of wildlife management departments and ensure that relevant court officials, judges, and law enforcement agencies have the resources, knowledge, and capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime (XI, London 2014; #5, Kasane 2015; #14, London 2018).

The project will promote international cooperation and will build sustainable long-term partnerships (XIX, London 2014; #6, Kasane 2015; #5, Hanoi 2016; #16, London 2018) to help tackle cross border flows of ivory and pangolin scales between Nigeria and Cameroon.

The project will conduct research to improve understanding of IWT including the impact on regional stability and security (XXIV, London 2014; #2, Kasane, 2015; #20, London 2018).

The project recognises the essential engagement role and rights of local communities and will work with them to establish monitoring and law enforcement networks surrounding Yankari Game Reserve and Gashaka Gumti National Park (XX, London 2014; #10, Kasane 2015; #17, Hanoi 2016; #17, London 2018).

The project will help facilitate anti-poaching patrols by rangers (XIII, London 2014; #21, Hanoi 2016) as well

as law enforcement that includes effective investigations and prosecutions, and secure sentences that act as an effective deterrent (X, London 2014; #4, Hanoi 2016).

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project will contribute towards SDG 15 'Life on Land' by reducing illegal wildlife trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor region and preventing the extinction of endangered species including elephants, pangolins, and chimpanzees.

The project will contribute to SDG 16 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions' by strengthening the capacity of government authorities in Nigeria and Cameroon to disrupt and degrade illegal wildlife trade within the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor. By fostering transboundary inter-agency collaboration and the development of security partnerships with local communities we will improve security and stability for wildlife and local people.

The project will also contribute to SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 5 (gender equality), and 8 (decent work and economic growth) by conducting a participatory social baseline/community needs assessment to help design an alternative livelihoods programme around Yankari Game Reserve (YGR) and Gashaka Gumti National Park (GGNP). There is significant potential to boost household incomes, especially those of women, through the improved harvesting and trade in forest products such as shea butter, locust bean, and gum Arabic in and around YGR and GGNP.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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
IWT 053	Sarah Brook	Combatting transnational ivory and rhino horn trafficking networks in Cambodia
IWT 054	Michelle Wieland	Tackling Central Africa's illegal urban wild meat demand
IWT 068	Robert Wallace	A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia


IWT 069	Dwi Adhiasto	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia
IWT 073	Simon Nampindo	Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda
IWT 075	Edgard Herrera	Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia


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.


 **WCS 2019 Audit**


 12/11/2019


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 pdf 828.76 KB

 **WCS 2018 Audit**

 12/11/2019

 14:48:03

 pdf 235.6 KB

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 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: Wildlife Conservation Society

Website address: [REDACTED]

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

WCS has been working with the Nigeria National Park Service since 2001, helping to reduce levels of illegal wildlife trade in Cross River National Park. Since 2014, WCS has been responsible for the co-management of Yankari Game Reserve together with Bauchi State Government. WCS also has an active presence in Cameroon and since 2008 we have provided support to strengthen transboundary collaboration between the two countries for improved conservation. With current funding from the IWT Challenge Fund, WCS has recently begun to focus efforts on helping to tackle the illegal wildlife trade in Nigeria. Key partnerships with the Nigeria Customs Service and NESREA have been established, and we recently completed the first ever training of Customs staff in IWT in Nigeria. With support from WCS, rosewood logging and elephant poaching in YGR have been stopped.

WCS will be the lead organization on this new project, coordinating the implementation and administration of all project activities, managing in-country partnerships, and facilitating bi-lateral and multi-lateral collaboration. WCS will also be responsible for strengthening law enforcement to reduce IWT in and around Yankari Game Reserve in partnership with Bauchi State Government and for developing cross-border networks between Nigeria and Cameroon.

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:

Africa Nature Investors (ANI) Foundation

Website address:

www.africanatureinvestors.org

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

ANI's goal is to bring best practice eco-tourism and nature conservation to West Africa. They aim to demonstrate that conservation can be a catalyst for investment and development, benefitting local communities and other stakeholders. In November 2017, they signed a 30-year Partnership Agreement with the Nigerian government granting ANI the mandate to work on all aspects of the management and development of Gashaka-Gumti National Park (GGNP). The agreement established a management board for the park. The agreement also established the Gashaka Management Team that manages the park on a day to day basis working closely with the Nigerian Government Conservator of Parks. ANI is now in the process of commencing a ranger training programme and engaging the communities around the park. ANI will be responsible for strengthening law enforcement to reduce IWT around GGNP in Taraba and Adamawa States. They will oversee a needs assessment survey for communities around the park. ANI and WCS will work together to reduce cross-border illegal wildlife trade between Nigeria and Cameroon. ANI will also assist relevant government agencies in combatting illegal wildlife trafficking, including the Nigeria National Park Service, the Nigeria Customs Service, and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA).

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

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

Yes

2. Partner Name: Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Bauchi State

Website address: <https://www.bauchistate.gov.ng/>

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

Our main government partner to help tackle IWT in and around Yankari Game Reserve will be the Ministry of Tourism and Culture of Bauchi State. Yankari Game Reserve is currently co-managed by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture of Bauchi State together with WCS. The project will work closely with the Ministry on all aspects of this project including community surveys and interagency cooperation. The role and responsibilities of the Bauchi State Ministry of Tourism and Culture are to promote the rich tourism potential and cultural heritage of Bauchi State through identification, development and marketing of the diverse cultural and tourism opportunities, by implementing policies aimed at diversifying the economy, and placing culture and tourism on the path of economic growth and sustainable development in Bauchi State.

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

3. Partner Name: Nigeria National Park Service

Website address: www.nigeriaparkservice.org

Letter of Support: Our main government partner to help tackle IWT in and around Gashaka Gumti National Park is the National Park Service (PKS), an agency of the Nigerian Federal Government that manages the seven national parks in Nigeria. Act 46 of 1999 is the legal instrument under which these Parks and their head offices are administered. The National Parks are controlled and managed by the Federal Government. Each of the Unit Parks is headed by a Director under the guidance of a Park Management Committee. Administratively, however, the Conservator-General is the Chief Executive Officer of the Park Service and administers the affairs of the National Park Service on a day to day basis. A 14-member Governing Board is responsible for determining the policy direction of the Service. The Federal Ministry of Environment supervises the Park Service as its agency.

While the parks are poorly funded and lack sufficient staff capacity, they are nonetheless among the best protected areas in the country and have been willing to partner with NGOs to improve their management. ANI and WCS will work closely with PKS on all aspects of this project in relation to IWT, community surveys, and interagency cooperation

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

4. Partner Name: Maisha Group (Cameroon)

Website address: <https://www.maisha-group.com>

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

Our main partner in Cameroon will be Maisha, a security consultancy that specializes in providing services to wildlife areas across Africa. They carry out the following:

- Risk assessments (concerning human, physical, and environmental risk factors)
- Deep-web and open-web analysis
- Mentorship in various relevant disciplines, particularly ranger training
- Training in first-aid, operational safety, and various law enforcement disciplines

Maisha has worked in protected areas all across Africa and are currently working to protect Faro National Park in Cameroon located just across the border to Gashaka-Gumti National Park in Nigeria. They are leading a programme to re-train the rangers in the park and are compiling a data base on the criminal networks that traffic ivory and other wildlife products across the border into Nigeria. We will work with Maisha to engage the various relevant agencies in Cameroon responsible for managing wildlife and for managing the movement of goods across the border between Adamawa State and the Northern Province of Cameroon. Maisha will also exchange intelligence with us on the criminal networks engaged in IWT across the international border.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

Centre for Microenterprise Development (CMD)

Website address:

<https://www.devex.com/organizations/centre-for-micro-enterprise-development-40382>

Letter of Support:

Centre for Microenterprise Development (CMD) is an NGO based in Gombe State in north east Nigeria. They come highly recommended by the Ford Foundation, having executed successful micro-finance programmes all across Nigeria. CMD has a strong track record of developing social surveys and community needs assessments, and uses participatory approaches. This turns their efforts into a capacity building exercise, since the community is involved in the collection and analysis of the data obtained. They specialize in building capacity of groups in communities to engage in various enterprises including in relation to rice production, milk and cattle trading, leather goods, and locust bean harvesting and processing. They build the capacity of these enterprises and establish market lineages for the sale of produce. They also lend to these groups to enable them to establish successful ventures and mentor them over time.

CMD will carry out a social baseline/needs assessment in the communities around Gashaka Gumti National Park and Yankari Game Reserve. This survey will serve as an entry point into the communities for gathering IWT intelligence and will inform an alternative livelihoods programme that will replace and enhance local incomes impacted by the reduction of IWT activities.

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Letter of Support: *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.

📄 **IWT R6 Stage 2 WCS Cover Letter and LoS**

📅 12/11/2019

🕒 20:29:56

📄 pdf 1.92 MB

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?
Andrew Dunn	Project Leader	10	Checked
Tunde Morakinyo	ANI Co-Project Leader	10	Checked
Nachamada Geoffrey	WCS Yankari Landscape Director	25	Checked
Ogechi Nwachukwu	WCS Finance & Admin Manager	15	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Celine Gropp	WCS Regional Business Manager	2	Checked
Judith Odion Abolo-Tedi	ANI Project Accountant	50	Checked
TBD	IWT Project Manager (for both sites)	100	Checked


TBD	ANI GGNP Project Manager	50	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.

 **WCS CVs combined**

 12/11/2019

 15:13:15

 pdf 2.69 MB

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.

African Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes ellioti</i>)
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i> West Africa subpopulation)	Giant ground pangolin (<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Black-bellied pangolin (<i>Uromanis tetradactyla</i>)	White-bellied pangolin (<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>)
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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.

A transboundary Green Corridor to connect 8 protected areas between Nigeria and Cameroon has long been proposed to protect important populations of elephant, lion, chimpanzee, and pangolins. The transnational border region is a hotspot for IWT and is a well-established transboundary smuggling route for ivory from central Africa into Nigeria, where it is then exported to Asia. Nigeria is now allegedly Africa's centre for the illegal pangolin trade much of which originates from neighbouring Cameroon. With as many as 1 million pangolins killed globally annually, trade is clearly unsustainable. Illegal trade in lion body parts for traditional medicine within Nigeria threatens the small, vulnerable lion population in Yankari Game Reserve. Trade in chimpanzees for bushmeat and for the pet trade threatens Gashaka Gumti NP, the last stronghold for chimpanzees in Nigeria.

Regional insecurity and weak inter-agency cooperation allows IWT to flourish. Nigerian and Cameroonian authorities have little existing capacity and knowledge of IWT, and lack of intelligence prevents development of strategies to tackle the problem.

The project aims to strengthen the green corridor by addressing illegal wildlife trade in and around Yankari Game Reserve (YGR) and Gashaka Gumti National Park (GGNP), and along the Nigeria-Cameroon border into the Adamaoua and Northern Provinces in Cameroon. Regional insecurity and general lawlessness surrounding both sites has allowed the illegal wildlife trade to flourish and has frustrated government efforts of both countries to promote tourism in the region. Surrounding communities are most affected by the insecurity associated with poorly managed protected areas, and in particular by kidnapping, armed robbery, and cattle rustling. Continued insecurity in the region is also a major hindrance to government efforts to alleviate poverty through ecotourism.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

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 proposed project will build on the existing IWT Challenge Fund project (IWT038) being implemented by WCS (2017-2020) which established strong partnerships with Nigeria Customs Service and NESREA. Effective intelligence gathering helped stop rosewood logging and ivory poaching in Yankari Game Reserve, and we are currently gathering information on the ebony trade within Cross River State. We will strengthen intelligence-led IWT activities around Yankari GR and extend the approach to Gashaka Gumti NP, building

on existing initiatives by WCS and ANI at both sites with Bauchi State Government and the National Park Service.

A transboundary Green Corridor spanning the Nigeria-Cameroon international border was first proposed in the 1990s by WWF and the idea was revitalised during discussions held at the IWT London Conference in 2018. The Corridor covers a transboundary area of over 100,000 km² and includes eight globally important parks and protected areas (see map), including Gashaka-Gumti National Park, Yankari Game Reserve and Faro National Park. In the southern sector of the corridor, annual transboundary meetings have taken place since 2008 with government officials from both countries, international NGOs including WCS and WWF, and various donors. A proposal to list Cross River, Takamanda and Korup National Parks as a transboundary World Heritage Site has been developed and an MoU on transboundary conservation is soon to be signed by both countries.

The proposed project will focus on combating IWT in and around Yankari Game Reserve (YGR) and Gashaka Gumti National Park (GGNP), and strengthening collaboration between international border officials in Nigeria and Cameroon to tackle the criminal gangs trafficking ivory and other wildlife products across the border into Nigeria. We will:

1. Improve understanding of IWT within the Green Corridor through community surveys and gathering of intelligence from Nigerian and Cameroonian communities and agencies: We will engage with communities surrounding Yankari Game Reserve and Gashaka Gumti National Park through a social baseline survey/needs assessment. This will be an entry point into the communities to:

- Build partnerships for law enforcement in the parks
- Gather intelligence on IWT issues particularly trade in elephant ivory, lion body parts, chimpanzees, and pangolin scales
- Inform the design of an alternative livelihoods programme based around shea butter, locust bean and gum Arabic to mitigate the impact of curtailing IWT linked livelihoods in the communities.

We will gather IWT intelligence from communities living within the border region and relevant government agencies in Nigeria and Cameroon, with a focus on criminal networks trafficking wildlife across the international border. This will be combined with intelligence gathered from the communities around YGR, GGNP and Faro NP in Cameroon to produce a Transboundary Wildlife Trafficking Report. The report will analyse the data collected and guide the development of an informed strategy to combat IWT in the region.

2. Improve Nigeria-Cameroon border control by fostering enhanced transboundary cooperation, training and capacity building of local enforcement agencies: We will carry out a training programme to develop the capacity of local enforcement agencies including the Nigeria National Park Service, the Nigeria Customs Service, and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) to improve border controls and investigations in Adamawa State. The project will also host transboundary meetings between these agencies and MINFOF staff based in Faro NP to strengthen cooperation across the border, including the sharing of intelligence. As part of our training efforts we will identify local 'champions' within each of the law enforcement agencies who will be responsible for sharing information on a regular basis.

3. Improve levels of security and stability for the region by fostering inter-agency collaboration and establishing conservation-security partnerships. The project will establish conservation-security partnerships between protected areas (YGR and GGNP) and local communities to strengthen wildlife law enforcement efforts and to improve security for wildlife and people through the early detection of armed gangs, directly communicating information to security authorities for action. The project will train and equip the rangers in YGR and GGNP so that there is an effective and disciplined wildlife law enforcement presence to bolster local security efforts. Ranger patrols in YGR and GGNP will be guided by the strategy in the Transboundary Wildlife Intelligence Report. We will facilitate biannual meetings in Abuja between the

Nigeria National Park Service, the Police, Army, Nigeria Customs Service, and NESREA to foster inter-agency cooperation and information sharing to allow for rapid respond to wildlife crimes and insecurity incidents. High profile patrols between rangers and the military will be used to deter poaching and improve levels of security.

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.

We will engage 30 communities surrounding Yankari Game Reserve and 30 communities around Gashaka Gumti National Park (approx. population 200,000) through a social baseline survey/needs assessment. This will serve as an entry point to the communities to: build partnerships for law enforcement in the parks; gather intelligence on IWT issues; and inform the design of an alternative livelihoods programme to mitigate the impact of curtailing IWT linked livelihoods in the communities.

Examples of alternative livelihoods options that would boost household incomes, especially for women, are the harvest and trade in forest products such as shea butter, locust bean and gum Arabic. The proposed surveys are essential in order to design the alternative livelihoods programme.

We will work with these same communities to gather intelligence on IWT and to establish "Conservation Security Partnerships", which aim to embrace security enhancement objectives together with wildlife protection and protected area management. These are partnerships between wildlife law enforcement agencies, police, military, and local community leaders that link wildlife law enforcement efforts to protect and secure wildlife with efforts to address security threats to local people (armed robbery, kidnapping and cattle rustling), as well as broader security threats to regional stability. Conservation Security Partnerships involve local communities directly in the monitoring of illegal activities, intelligence gathering, first alert systems, and joint patrolling with wildlife forces using common security and wildlife conservation concerns as a neutral common good.

Poorly managed protected areas in Nigeria that are outside the green corridor, such as Sambisa Game Reserve, Lame-Burra Game Reserve and Kamuku National Park, have become havens of insecurity and lawlessness, and are responsible for destabilising large swathes of neighbouring territory. This insecurity impacts most on the surrounding communities who continue to bear the brunt of armed robbery, kidnapping, and cattle rustling. Such conditions seriously constrain sustainable development efforts by the government to reduce poverty in the most vulnerable communities. By improving levels of security surrounding YGR and GGNP through these conservation-security partnerships we will provide the enabling conditions necessary for sustainable development and the reduction of poverty within the 60 communities surrounding YGR and GGNP. We will monitor the impact of these efforts through a Basic Necessities Survey.

This project will also provide indirect economic benefits to local and national stakeholders over the long term. There are only a few natural areas left in Nigeria where wildlife can still be seen and that are suitable for ecotourism. Yankari Game Reserve has huge potential for ecotourism as it is the last place in Nigeria where elephants and lions can be observed. Gashaka Gumti National Park also has considerable untapped tourism potential based on spectacular wilderness, sport-fishing, and chimpanzee tourism. Although tourism in Nigeria is underdeveloped, it has the potential to generate significant benefits for local communities provided that security concerns can be improved. Continued depletion of the wildlife assets of Nigeria as a result of poaching represents a significant opportunity cost, which will limit future options for local and national sustainable development, and poverty reduction for surrounding communities.

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.

Gender equality is a core value for WCS, and that of our primary project partner, ANI. Traditional communities in northern Nigeria remain strongly stratified with respect to gender roles and age. Women do not normally take part in public meetings and are often marginalized in decision making processes. During the social baseline/community needs survey, we will hold specific meetings with women's groups in the surveyed villages to understand how best to communicate with women and how to engage them in decision making processes. We will use the results of the surveys to design specific interventions that will target and empower women in the design of the alternative livelihoods programme.

To ensure they are not impacted negatively, we will also consult separately with women during the creation of Conservation Security Partnerships with local communities, to enable them to speak freely and input into project design.

We will ensure this project offers equal opportunities to persons of different genders, while implementing capacity building activities with key government agencies. We will produce gender disaggregated statistics for meetings and trainings wherever possible. We will identify women from partnering government agencies that show leadership potential and provide greater opportunities for them to advance their careers.

Although most hunting is done by men it is known that women dominate the bushmeat trade and are also involved as 'middlemen' in the purchase of ivory from local hunters. The wildlife intelligence report will improve our understanding of who is involved in the different trades, their roles, circumstances and motivations. This will help us to avoid a 'one-size fits all' approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and campaign communications.

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?

Poaching to supply the illegal commercial trade in wildlife is the primary threat to elephants, chimpanzees, and pangolins in Nigeria and Cameroon, all of which are now considered to be critically endangered within the region. It is believed that trade in lion body parts is also a significant and increasing threat to lions. Strong penalties (jail sentences and heavy fines) are key to disrupting activities of wildlife traffickers. However, Nigeria is currently a weak point for law enforcement within the region and consequently, organized criminal networks face very limited deterrents or disruption to their operations.

This project will benefit our six focal species by significantly improving effective enforcement and judicial capacity in Nigeria to investigate, prosecute, and convict wildlife poachers and traffickers, resulting in reduced volumes of these species being trafficked through and out of the country, alleviating pressure on wild populations and strengthening governance within Nigeria. The long-term impact on these species will be a reduction in poaching and trade, leading to improved status of these species in the wild.

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.

Provided that the project activities are successfully implemented and the assumptions hold true, then the following three outputs will be achieved:

- Improved understanding of IWT within the Green Corridor through community surveys and gathering of intelligence from local communities and government agencies in Nigeria and Cameroon.
- Improved levels of border control between Nigeria and Cameroon by fostering enhanced transboundary cooperation, training and capacity building of local enforcement agencies results in more arrests by law enforcement agencies.
- Improved levels of security and stability for the region by fostering inter-agency collaboration and establishing security partnerships between 2 protected areas and local communities.

If these three outputs are achieved, then the project should achieve the following outcome: enhanced capacity and commitment to combat illegal trade in elephant ivory, pangolin scales, chimpanzees, and lion body parts by key enforcement agencies leads to greater rates of detection and convictions.

Moreover, if the outcome is achieved, then the project should contribute to its impact: stronger law enforcement disrupts and degrades illegal wildlife trade within the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor and provides improved security for wildlife and local communities.

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?

WCS has a long-established program in Nigeria and Cameroon, and is committed to retaining a presence in both countries. We will build the capacity of government partners through technical training and knowledge management systems. The project will provide law enforcement agencies and the judiciary with strengthened abilities to carry out their mandates. It will demonstrate more effective approaches for the investigation and successful prosecution of wildlife traffickers, and provide agencies with appropriate skills.


Enhanced capacity of government agencies, increased political will and wider support for wildlife conservation will catalyse greater commitment from individuals and agencies to combat wildlife trafficking, helping to sustain the project's results in the long-term. WCS recognises the continued need to raise funding to support counter wildlife trafficking activities in Nigeria and Cameroon, including complimentary


initiatives funded by the US Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.


The community needs surveys are key to project sustainability. These will be done using participatory approaches to build the capacity of the community since they will be involved in the collection of the data obtained. The subsequent alternative livelihoods programme will emphasise supporting microenterprise groups that can enhance local livelihoods long after the project has ended.

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


 [WCS 2019 Annual Report](#)


 12/11/2019

 20:22:49

 pdf 5.85 MB


 [WCS 2017 Annual Report](#)


 12/11/2019


 20:22:38

 pdf 4.97 MB


 [WCS Landscape photos](#)


 12/11/2019

 17:07:24

 pdf 4.58 MB

 [Nigeria-Cameroon Transboundary Green Corridor Map and photos](#)

 12/11/2019

 17:06:29

 pdf 4.17 MB

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.

 [WCS IWT R6 Stage 2 Budget](#)

 12/11/2019

 19:53:01

 xlsx 58.61 KB

Q24. Funding

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

New Initiative

Please provide details:

The project builds on existing work started under IWT Challenge Fund IWT038. Through patience and diplomacy, this project managed to establish strong partnerships with the Nigeria Customs Service and NESREA and there is now a strong foundation for future collaboration. Effective intelligence gathering helped stop rosewood logging and ivory poaching in YGR and we are currently gathering information on the ebony trade within Cross River State.

Existing work by WCS at YGR is funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Elephant Crisis Fund and Lion Recovery Fund. A grant from Tusk Trust is helping to manage human-elephant conflict around YGR through an elephant guardian programme. A second US Fish and Wildlife Service grant is helping to understand linkages between transhumance, wildlife conservation and security in and around YGR.

Existing work by ANI at GGNP is funded by Azura Power Believe in Better Fund and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. A grant from the Ford Foundation allows for work with local communities in and around the park to develop shea butter and locust bean processing and sale.

Work to develop the Transboundary Green Corridor Initiative between Nigeria and Cameroon currently receives funding from UNEP GRASP and the Arcus Foundation.

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

Yes

If 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:

There are no other organisations carrying out similar work in Nigeria. However, the EAGLE network, with implementing arms in Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Togo, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast, works with governments to identify and stop wildlife trafficking rings, including those dealing in pangolin scales, ivory, and live apes. www.eagle-enforcement.org

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
U.S Fish and Wildlife Service	██████	GBP	<i>No Response</i>
North Carolina Zoo	██████	GBP	<i>No Response</i>
Azura Power West Africa	██████	GBP	<i>No Response</i>
Wildlife Conservation Society	██████	GBP	<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
<i>No Response</i>	Leventis Foundation	██████	GBP	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	North Carolina Zoo	██████	GBP	<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.

WCS is a science-based organization that is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. However, due to the sensitive nature of much of the information we plan to collect during this project, there will be a stringent data sharing protocol in place that will prevent the disclosure of any information that could harm or compromise law enforcement activities or any individuals implicated. Aspects of the project which involve documenting trends and aggregated profiles will be less sensitive, and such

information will be made publically available through internally produced newsletters, reports, and briefs.

Media articles on wildlife trafficking will be, by their nature, publicly available. WCS will disclose consolidated and anonymised statistics on wildlife trafficking cases through social media and our journalist networks to facilitate active media coverage. In instances where cases are ongoing, we will only release details with approval from the judiciary and law enforcement agencies in question, to avoid interference with pending criminal cases. Additional project outputs (e.g., reports, official statements, training manuals) will be made available through the WCS Nigeria and ANI websites.

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.

WCS has strong financial management policies and procedures in place to mitigate the risks of fraud or bribery. This includes recently putting in place regional comptrollers and new business managers (based in Nairobi) to strictly control financial oversight. Our team will adapt to any changes through ensuring we maintain diversified funding streams and leverage complementary projects. Bribery and corruption within the government and the judiciary is widespread in Nigeria, and this may undermine law enforcement efforts. However, by monitoring legal proceedings as an external observer, WCS and ANI can help to prevent such practices from occurring. Mitigating risk in Nigeria requires up-to-date security information and ensuring teams follow protocols if security situations deteriorate. WCS is currently planning to hire a security advisor in Nigeria.

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.

N/A

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.

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments, providing exceptional value for money by building upon established partnerships in-country and using local knowledge acquired over many years working in Nigeria. This project provides particular value for money in that:

- WCS maintains well-established partnerships with enforcement institutions and government authorities. We will leverage these partnerships and harness the findings from our intelligence work to deliver enforcement outcomes.
- Our partnerships build sustainability into project design by embedding capacity within existing government structures, instilling ownership and increasing the likelihood that the project will create lasting change beyond its lifetime.
- The project will be led by a small, locally-based team with specific skills and experience relevant to Nigeria, directly supporting key enforcement agencies and the judiciary. It will build on existing government structures, by increasing capacity, clarifying operating procedures from seizure to prosecution, and building political and civil society support for stronger action
- This project involves working at scale, with the aim of building a replicable model to guide future work to combat wildlife trade. Our approach will be documented and made available to other conservation groups

interested in replicating the project elsewhere.

We are a science-based organization that is driven by an evidence-based approach. As such we consider monitoring and an adaptive management approach to be an integral part of project design to maximise return-on-investment for conservation impact.

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?

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (<http://community.iucn.org/cihr>) and works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. These efforts are supported by the WCS Institutional Review Board (IRB), which is charged with reviewing the level of risk to human subjects in research, assessing the methodology and protections afforded those subjects, and ensuring that they are exposed to no greater risk than they would experience in everyday life. For our investigative work, we will develop strict guidelines, based on internationally recognized best practices, to ensure measures are taken to mitigate any potential harm or unintended consequences for both the people and the wildlife species under investigation. The protection of informants will follow international best practices in terms of maintaining their anonymity and will be a core element of our training programmes.

WCS is committed to training its employees on human rights compliance, with zero tolerance towards the inappropriate use of force and discriminatory targeting of alleged criminals. The legitimacy of law enforcement efforts in countries such as Nigeria can be greatly strengthened with robust intelligence and through the monitoring of judicial processes by external bodies.

More broadly, WCS systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations in-country, and compliance with donor requirements, including having data security protocols. WCS has a duty of care towards employees, regardless of nationality, providing access to medical care, insurance policies, and crisis management procedures.

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.

Corruption is one of the greatest obstacles to development in Nigeria and thwarts efforts to alleviate poverty. WCS maintains a zero tolerance approach to fraud, bribery, and corruption. WCS staff are expected to maintain the highest standards of ethical behavior and compliance with the law. We maintain strong project oversight and supervision at all times, particularly financial management. All WCS activities in Nigeria receive significant oversight from the Country Director and a Financial Director, both of whom are based in Calabar. Additional supervision and oversight is provided from a new regional office including a regional director, business manager, and grants manager, all of whom are based in Nairobi.

Unfortunately, bribery and corruption within the government and the judiciary are widespread in Nigeria, and may undermine law enforcement efforts. However, by monitoring legal proceedings as an external observer, WCS and ANI can help to prevent such practices from occurring. We are committed to reducing

public tolerance of corruption, and progressively changing social norms that currently facilitate corruption.

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.

WCS strives to implement best practices for control and use of individually identifiable data, including, but not limited to: compliance with applicable laws, encryption, password protections, anonymization, identifier separation, secure networks, secure or in person verbal data sharing, restricted access, and institutional support of data practices. Any human subject research carried out by WCS is also reviewed by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) consistent with US Federal regulations, and follows best practices concerning ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects. The project involves data collection related to possession of and trade in restricted wildlife products. Personal, identifiable information is only gathered and processed when anonymous data are not sufficient and only for what is adequate and relevant for this purpose.

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:

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	Checked
We have a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
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	Checked
We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	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:

Stronger law enforcement disrupts and degrades illegal wildlife trade within the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor and provides improved security for wildlife and local communities.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Outcome: Enhanced capacity and commitment to combat illegal trade in elephant ivory, pangolin scales, chimpanzees and lion body parts by key enforcement agencies leads to greater rates of successful convictions.	0.1 By the end of Y3 there are at least 3 successful prosecutions per year (the current baseline is 0 successful prosecutions).	0.1 Records of seizures and arrests made by law enforcement agencies. 0.2 Court records of prosecutions, convictions and penalties applied.	- Relevant government authorities maintain current interest in addressing IWT. - Government and law enforcement partners act on intelligence provided. - Corruption does not interfere unduly with the programme. - There is sufficient political will to ensure that all arrests are effectively prosecuted. - Communities are incentivised to form conservation-security partnerships.

Output 1:

Improved understanding of IWT within the Green Corridor through community surveys and gathering of intelligence from communities, and Nigerian and Cameroonian agencies.

1.1. Number of communities surveyed during social baseline/community needs assessments carried out at YGR and GGNP by CMD including alternative livelihoods strategy (current baseline is 0).

1.2. No of Key Informant Interviews in villages surveyed to gather community intelligence; intelligence data received and analysed from Maisha in Cameroon, No of meetings held with Nigerian agencies to gather IWT intelligence (current baseline is 0).

1.3 Transboundary Wildlife Trafficking Report written based on intelligence gathered from communities, and Nigerian and Cameroonian agencies including an IWT strategy for further action.

1.4 By the end of Y3 at least 5 actionable intelligence products (i.e. dossiers, maps, and link diagrams) on individuals and groups trafficking elephant ivory, pangolin scales and lion parts are produced and shared with Customs and Police.

1.1 Social baseline/community needs assessments reports produced for both GGNP and YGR.

1.2 Transboundary Wildlife Trafficking Intelligence Report produced and disseminated.

1.3 Intelligence products produced and disseminated to government

- Communities willing to be surveyed and to actively participate in data collection.

- Law enforcement and judiciary partners continue to collaborate with WCS and ANI at Yankari Game Reserve and Gashaka Gumti National Park and make records

Output 2:

Improved levels of border control between Nigeria and Cameroon by fostering enhanced transboundary cooperation, training and capacity building of local enforcement agencies results in more arrests by law enforcement agencies.

2.1 By Y3, 6 training courses identify at least 6 'champions' (i.e. trustworthy officers who take actions, actively participate and are cooperative) within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in Yola, Serti and Bauchi. (Baseline = zero champions identified and very little information sharing between agencies and each agency has its own different procedures).

2.2 At least 33% of trainees are female, and by Y3 female government officers that have participated in the project are actively contributing to or leading wildlife trafficking cases.

2.3. By Y3 at least 3 inter-agency transboundary meetings have been held hosting Nigerian and Cameroonian agencies to strengthen cooperation and information sharing across the border.

2.4 By Y3 there are at least 10 arrests per year (the current baseline is 2-3 arrests per year).

2.1 Pre- and post-training assessments, attendance lists, training materials, stratified by gender.

2.2 The % of women government officers participating in the project.

2.3. Reports on transboundary inter-agency workshops

2.4 Increased number of arrests made as a result of international or inter-agency cooperation.

- Customs, police and prosecutors willing to collaborate with WCS and ANI and maintain an interest in capacity building activities.

- Cameroonian agencies are willing to cooperate and share information with agencies in Nigeria.

- Government agencies and individuals are committed to addressing the gender imbalance.

- Nigerian and Cameroonian agencies incentivised to follow arrests through the courts resulting in effective deterrence of further offenses.

Output 3: Improved levels of security and stability for the region by fostering inter-agency collaboration and establishing security partnerships between 2 protected areas and local communities.	3.1. No. of rangers trained and equipped in YGR and GGNP.	3.1 Reports on ranger training produced for YGR and GGNP indicating number of rangers trained and equipped.	- Government authorities are willing to come together to develop a coordinated response to IWT.
	3.2 By the end of Y3 at least 6 conservation-security partnerships established with local communities (baseline = 0) in YGR and GGNP.	3.2 Minutes from Conservation Security Partnership meetings; attendance lists.	- YGR and GGNP willing to have their rangers trained and equipped.
	3.3 Inter-agency forum established in Abuja to improve collaboration and information sharing.	3.3 Minutes from inter-agency meetings; attendance lists.	- Local communities surrounding Yankari Game Reserve and Gashaka Gumti National Park are interested in joining conservation-security partnership - These same partnerships are more effective at tackling IWT in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green corridor.

Output 4: <i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
Output 5: <i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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. Improved understanding of IWT within the Green Corridor through community surveys and gathering of intelligence from communities, Nigerian and Cameroonian agencies.
- 1.1 Conduct community baseline surveys and gathering of IWT intelligence.
- 1.2 Training and mentoring of informant network around YGR and GGNP.
- 1.3 Gathering of IWT intelligence from Cameroon.
- 1.4 Gathering of IWT intelligence from Nigerian agencies.
- 1.5 Produce a Transboundary Wildlife Trafficking Report.
- 1.6 Produce an alternative livelihood strategy for communities surrounding YGR and GGNP.

2. Improved border control between Nigeria and Cameroon through enhanced transboundary cooperation, training and capacity building of law enforcement agencies.

2.1 Facilitate inter-agency training courses for Customs, Police, Army and NESREA.

2.2 Facilitate inter-agency transboundary meetings /workshops between Nigeria and Cameroon.

2.3 Provide logistical support for IWT operations within the Green Corridor by the Nigeria Customs Service.

3. Improved levels of security and stability for the region by fostering inter-agency collaboration and establishing security partnerships between two protected areas and local communities.

3.1 Organise ranger training in YGR and GGNP.

3.2 Purchase of essential field equipment for rangers in YGR and GGNP.

3.3 Provide support for law enforcement patrols by rangers in YGR and GGNP.

3.4 Formation of Conservation Security partnerships in YGR and GGNP.

3.5 Creation of inter-agency forum in Abuja.

3.6 Facilitate biannual meetings of inter-agency forum in Abuja.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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.

 [WCS Nigeria IWT R6 Stage 2 Timetable](#)

 12/11/2019

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Section 13 - M&E and FCO notification

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](#)).

During project inception, we will prepare a detailed Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan to ensure that M&E plays a central role throughout the project design and implementation process. The schedule of monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as the roles and responsibilities of different members of the team, will be stipulated in this MEL plan to ensure that timely feedback can be provided to inform decision-making when it is most needed, thus enabling adaptive management. Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted by in-country WCS staff in collaboration with our government partners.

The number of arrests made will be recorded in our database, and we will track the progress of each individual case from seizure to prosecution, conviction, and penalties with the relevant law enforcement agency and the prosecutor or court representative, as well as gather information on inter-agency collaboration and court processes. Data and information on trafficking networks will be gathered and entered into our global intelligence database; the success of this component will be monitored through the number of actionable intelligence products shared with relevant agencies and ultimately evaluated through the law enforcement or judicial actions taken against wildlife traffickers as a result. The impact of capacity building activities will be monitored through conducting pre- and post-assessments of participants' skills and knowledge development, which will also help to refine our assessment of needs. Wherever possible we will collect information on instances where trainees have used the skills and knowledge obtained on training courses to assist them with active wildlife trafficking cases, to provide additional data for evaluating the long-term impact of capacity building activities.

Our performance monitoring will focus on the quantity, quality and timeliness of activities, as well as key indicators to assess whether we are on track to achieve our desired outputs and outcome. To chart project progression, key output and outcome indicators to be tracked will include the number of arrests and successful prosecutions per year (Indicator 0.1 and Indicator 2.4), production of a transboundary wildlife trafficking report (Indicator 1.3), the number of training courses organised for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary (Indicator 2.1), the number of inter-agency transboundary meetings (Indicator 2.3), the number of rangers trained (Indicator 3.1), the number of conservation-security partnerships established (Indicator 3.2), and the number of meetings of the inter-agency forum (Indicator 3.3). In addition to monitoring our performance, we will systematically monitor the context within which we work to keep abreast of the changing nature of risks and to re-check our assumptions. Quarterly performance and context monitoring reports will be prepared by the project team. WCS continually monitors levels of elephant and lion poaching as well as populations of both species which is the ultimate indicator of project success.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	90
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

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£430,000.00

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 Joe Walston

Position in the organisation Senior Vice President, Field Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)

-  [IWT Round 6 2019 Stage 2 Certification](#)
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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).