

Applicant: **Gill, David**
Organisation: **Fauna & Flora International**
Funding Sought: **£556,998.00**

IWTR7S2\1016

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

In Central Asia, wildlife is smuggled across vast international borders, but law enforcement agencies lack sufficient data, resources and trained personnel to mount an effective response. This project will combat IWT in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan by identifying trade hotspots/routes and strengthening capacity to intercept wildlife products (training >150 frontline officers, rolling-out of sniffer dogs) in these strategic locations. By engaging with key decision-makers, we will promote greater, more coordinated action against IWT at a national and transboundary level.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name David
Surname Gill
Tel (Work) + [REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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GMS ORGANISATION

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

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR7S1\100123

IWTR7S1\1100

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	Kyrgyzstan	Country 2	Tajikistan
Country 3	Uzbekistan	Country 4	Kazakhstan

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2024

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

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£191,552.40	£158,636.20	£206,809.40	£ 556,998.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

FFI has secured a project development grant from the Lucille Foundation to address threats from illegal trade to steppe tortoise and initiate capacity building for addressing illegal wildlife trade (IWT) across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

FFI has funding secured from the same foundation to support work to address saiga IWT in Kazakhstan in 2021 and has made an application to continue this work over 2022-24.

Staff time from FFI will also be co-funded by Restore Our Planet (secured for Year 1 and proposed for Year 2 and 3).

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). ██████████

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.

In Central Asia, wildlife is smuggled across vast international borders, but law enforcement agencies lack sufficient data, resources and trained personnel to mount an effective response. This project will combat IWT in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan by identifying trade hotspots/routes and strengthening capacity to intercept wildlife products (training >150 frontline officers, rolling-out of sniffer dogs) in these strategic locations. By engaging with key decision-makers, we will promote greater, more coordinated action against IWT at a national and transboundary level.

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 in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.

Law enforcement agencies from four countries across Central Asia are demonstrating improved capacity to detect, respond to and prevent IWT and are collaborating to counter IWT on a regional scale.

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

Please tick all that apply.

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.

Our project fulfils L14: XIII; L18: 14 by strengthening capacity of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to protect key populations of threatened species through training of law enforcement officers (LEOs) at priority trade hotspots and routes and through setting up mechanisms to continue capacity building post-project.

The project also supports L14: XIV; Hanoi: 23; L18: 15 through enhancing collaboration and information sharing between LEAs beyond the wildlife sector across several countries. Cross-border and regional cooperation is strengthened through delivery of regional workshops attended by representatives from countries connected through IWT and through efforts to promote formal bi-lateral collaboration between two of them (L14: XV1; Kasane: 3; L18: 16 and 18). Representatives from all countries will be brought together at project end to develop a roadmap for increased action for IWT, which we anticipate will be the first step towards a formalised network for regional enforcement (Kasane: 7).

To reduce the likelihood of wildlife crime taking place and therefore lessen negative impacts of arrest and prosecution on local livelihoods and loss of species, our project introduces novel approaches to addressing IWT in Central Asia (i.e. crime prevention methods). We will evaluate local perceptions on IWT and will raise awareness of crime prevention methods among decision-makers and project managers working on IWT,

improving recognition of the impacts of IWT and enforcement on local livelihoods (L14: XV11) and promoting solutions that enable action at the local level (Kasane 13).

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Our project directly supports the sustainable use of natural resources (SDG 12.2) by helping to reduce illegal trade in multiple animal and plant species across Central Asia. Specifically, it contributes to SDG target 15.7 (ending poaching and trafficking of threatened species) and 15.5 (halt the loss of biodiversity and prevent extinction of threatened species) through activities designed to better target and strengthen law enforcement activity in the source areas and trade routes of greatest relevance to these species across Central Asia. Conservation of mountain ecosystems (SDG 15.4) will be supported through improved protection of mountain species threatened by trade (e.g. saker falcon, alpine plants, snow leopard). The project will enhance capacity and collaboration of national and international institutions to prevent crime (SDG 16), specifically through knowledge transfer (SDG 17.16) on IWT between different government agencies of four countries in Central Asia. The latter will occur through various regional workshops and seminars, and through development of data sharing agreements. Additionally, it will contribute to SDG 17.9 by implementing effective and targeted capacity building in-country. Indirectly, the project also supports SDG target 1 in that it promotes solutions that prevent the likelihood of wildlife crime and therefore improve access to sustainable livelihoods, as well as SDG target 5 through supporting women's participation in all project activities.

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
IWT082	Fleur Scheele	Combating poaching and trafficking of Critically Endangered sturgeon
IWT081	Nay Myo Shwe	Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar
27-010	Angelica Valdivia	Community-led stewardship and conservation of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve





27-017	Nicolas Tubbs	Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda
26-020	Jarkyn Samanchina	Securing wild tulips and pastoral communities in the Kyrgyz mountains
IWT072	Alison Gunn	Reducing demand for marine turtle products in Nicaragua

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 Annual Report and Accounts 2018 compressed](#)
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 [FFI Annual-Report-and-Accounts 2019 compressed](#)
 06/11/2020
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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: Fauna & Flora International

Website address: www.fauna-flora.org

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

FFI will lead project design, planning, management and monitoring, evaluation and reporting. FFI is responsible for overall project financial and risk management.

FFI has worked in Central Asia for over 20 years and maintains offices and personnel in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. FFI is actively delivering projects in Kazakhstan and has reengaged with Government and former NGO partners in Uzbekistan for the purposes of delivering this and other projects. A FFI regional project manager, based in Bishkek, will manage and coordinate activities with partners across the region, including in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. FFI's local staff in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will directly implement the project's main activities, manage associated logistics and maintain strong relations with government.

FFI UK based staff will manage and input technically across all areas of the project including leading on key elements related to crime prevention (Output 4), supporting the development and delivery of training workshops and seminars (Output 2 and Output 3), and coordinating exchange of expertise across the project partnership, as well as participating in regional seminars and workshops. UK-based staff will design and support the in-county teams to implement a project monitoring plan and facilitate adaptive management through regular project team and steering group meetings.

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:

TRAFFIC International

Website address:

<https://www.traffic.org/>

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

TRAFFIC is a leading non-governmental organisation working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It first engaged on wildlife trade issues in Central Asia in 2013.

TRAFFIC will lead activities related to IWT data collection, management and sharing (Output 1), and will also input technically to related activities in Outputs 2 and 3 (e.g. where IWT data analysis informs law enforcement activity). A TRAFFIC member of staff based in Central Asia (to be recruited) will work directly with government focal points to support improved data collection, management and analysis procedures and will lead the technical delivery of data sharing workshops. They will support delivery of national IWT reports and will collect monitoring data related to Output 1.

TRAFFIC staff based in Europe will input technically across the project, but particularly on activities related to IWT data management and analysis, detailed under Output 1. TRAFFIC's knowledge and expertise related to Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX) will be applied to inform project activities. Staff will participate in regional seminars and will input to development of a regional plan for increasing IWT action post-project.

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: Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Uzbekistan

Website address: <http://zoology.uz>

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

The Institute of Zoology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the leading scientific authority on animal conservation in Uzbekistan and carries out applied research on the major species threatened by wildlife trade. It works closely with various law enforcement agencies to inform their work to protect the country's biodiversity.

The Institute of Zoology of the Republic of Uzbekistan will lead delivery of all on the ground activities scheduled for Uzbekistan (except work on sniffer dogs, which will be led by State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection). This will include coordination of technical working groups and facilitation of a national meeting on IWT with several law enforcement agencies, as part of efforts to increase national prioritisation of IWT under Output 2. They will also lead on the organisation of training workshops scheduled under Output 3. The Institute of Zoology of the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with State Committee of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environment Protection will organise the attendance of law enforcement officials at various regional seminars and workshops scheduled throughout the project.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity Kazakhstan (ACBK)

Website address:

<https://www.acbk.kz/>

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

ACBK is a leading Kazakh conservation NGO, with offices in Nur-Sultan and Almaty and field operations across the country. ACBK carries out scientific research on biodiversity conservation, delivers work on the ground to protect threatened species and steppe, desert and mountain habitats and has had considerable success in influencing environmental legislation. ACBK has worked in partnership with FFI to address illegal trade of saiga antelope since 2011. Through this work, ACBK has become regional experts in IWT and have considerable experience in protecting source populations (e.g. through use of SMART); capacity building of law enforcement officers; deployment of sniffer dogs; facilitation of inter-agency collaboration on wildlife trade and building IWT awareness among prosecutors and the judiciary.

ACBK will support transfer of IWT knowledge to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in all areas of the project but in particular in relation to data sharing and SMART (see Output 3). ACBK will also lead on promoting formal collaboration between the Governments of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on IWT data sharing. Finally, they will lead on engagement with regional LE initiatives (e.g. CARICC (Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs)) and participate in regional seminars and training workshops.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

The Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Biological Division of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan

Website address:

<https://anrt.tj/>

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

The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan is the leading research institution in the country for coordinating and conducting theoretical and applied research projects. The Academy incorporates 20 research institutes, three territorial groupings and three thematic divisions. Its Institute of Zoology and Parasitology has particular responsibility for conducting applied research on the status of wildlife in Tajikistan and plays an active role in supporting government decision-making in relation to environmental issues and wildlife conservation.

In this project, Institute of Zoology and Parasitology staff will contribute data to a national IWT report, lead a technical working group on IWT and contribute to training materials and workshops targeting LEOs (under Output 2)

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

5. Partner Name: State Custom Service, Kyrgyz Republic

Website address: www.customs.kg

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

The State Custom Service of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SCS) is an armed law enforcement agency that directly administers Customs issues. Responsibilities of the SCS include: controlling imported goods across customs borders and free economic zones, coordinating control of border crossing points and customs clearing points, monitoring compliance of the application of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, other international treaties and national legislations and suppressing illegal activity in close collaboration of other LEAs. The SCS also has a mandate to promote collaboration with international organisations.

In this project, SCS will participate in activities related to improving implementation of inter-agency collaboration and data sharing in Kyrgyzstan, commit officers to participate in regional and national training events and will provide in-kind support for sniffer dog training, which will be held at SCS's dog training centre.

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

6. Partner Name: State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, Kyrgyz Republic

Website address: www.ecology.gov.kg

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

The State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) of the Kyrgyz Republic is the public body responsible for development and implementation of unified policy and legislation on environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and ensuring environmental security.

In collaboration with other government agencies and scientific institutions, SAEPF arranges the drafting and implementation of strategies to ensure environmental safety, integrated land, water, forest, hunting resources use and protection.

As the administrative body of CITES of the Kyrgyz Republic, SAEPF controls international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and implements international treaties jointly with other state agencies.

SAEPF has authority to cooperate with the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State National Security Committee, the State Border Service and the State Customs Committee on prevention and suppression of environmental violations.

In this project SAEPF will support coordination of LEA involvement in workshops dedicated to promoting interagency agreements, participate in a technical working group, facilitate the delivery of IWT trainings and workshops, collate IWT information for reports and lead government input to activities focused on enhancing intergovernmental collaboration with Kazakhstan on combating IWT and data sharing.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?





Yes





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

The project is engaging with a large number of partners and collaborators in Central Asia beyond the six principal partners detailed above. Involvement from other partners includes:

- State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection will provide personnel to participate in training workshops, secure involvement from other LEAs in Uzbekistan and will organise a sniffer dog training workshop in Tashkent.
- Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan will participate in regional events to share learning and experience on IWT with other range states.
- Institute of Biology of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic will contribute data to a national IWT report, lead a technical working group on IWT and contribute to training materials and workshops.
- Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will work closely with FFI to arrange national level training workshops on IWT detection and response; will commit LEOs to participate in national training workshops and will enable its officials to attend national and regional learning exchange events. A representative from the committee will lead analysis and reporting of national level IWT data.

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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 [FFI cover letter - Central Asia IWTCF](#)
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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

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?
David Gill	Project Leader	16	Checked
TBC	M&E Lead	17	Checked
Nazgul Turdumatova	Coordinator – Regional/Kyrgyzstan	57	Checked
Jarkyn Samanchina	Country Director - Kyrgyzstan	12	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Muqaddas Milikbekova	Coordinator - Tajikistan	24	Checked
Ubayd Gulamadshoev	Country Director - Tajikistan	12	Checked

Madina Tauykelova	Coordinator - Kazakhstan	57	Checked
Fariza Adilbekova	Specialist - Kazakhstan	8	Checked
Elena Bykova	Coordinator - Uzbekistan	20	Checked
Sarah Gluszek	IWT technical advisor	12	Checked
TBC	IWT data manager, TRAFFIC	100	Checked
Stephanie von Meibom	Technical advisor, TRAFFIC	11	Checked

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.

 IWT R7 St2 LoS - CVs Central Asia IWT

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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.

Testudo horsfieldii, steppe tortoise: VU

Allium pskemense, pslemskij onion: DD

Saiga tatarica, saiga antelope: CR

Falco cherrug, saker falcon: EN

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Panthera uncia, snow leopard: VU

Varanus griseus, desert monitor: NE

Rhinolophus bocharicus, Bukhara horseshoe bat: LC Rhodiola litwinowii, Litvinov's rosewort: NE

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

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. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Illegal wildlife trade in Central Asia has caused some of the steepest declines of any species worldwide, including a 90% fall in saiga numbers over the late 90s-early 00s (Milner-Gulland et al. 2020); collapse of Kazakhstan's steppe tortoise populations (Smith and Porsche, 2015) and the near eradication of several medicinal plants from Kyrgyzstan (Shalpykov K., pers. communication). IWT also threatens legal and sustainable trade, and limits local benefits.

The drivers of IWT vary by species and country across Central Asia, but common factors include its proximity to major consumer geographies (e.g. China, Russia and the Middle East); vast international borders (>21,000km for our target countries) that are relatively open within the Eurasia Economic Union (with free movement of goods between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia); limited funding for wildlife management and low prioritisation given to IWT among non-environmental LEAs.

Improving IWT response across Central Asia is a major logistical challenge, requiring significant investment in capacity and effective coordination between LEAs. Four major barriers pose a challenge to effective regional response:

(1) LEAs do not have access to reliable analyses of IWT data, constraining their ability to target effective responses along priority trade routes. There are no focal points to collate and analyse data and few formal agreements for sharing IWT data between LEAs, other range states, and/or consumer countries. Where formal agreements are in place (e.g. a 2017 inter-agency directive on environmental crime in Kyrgyzstan), activity coordination and data sharing between LEAs does not happen in practice. Needs assessments carried out by FFI indicate that LEOs often have no knowledge of higher-level agreements or how they should document and share IWT data in practice.

(2) Both LEAs and high-level officials frequently place insufficient priority on detecting and responding to IWT. As a result, insufficient budget is allocated to activities focussed on wildlife crime and frontline officers are often under-resourced and/or do not see IWT detection and response as a Key Performance Indicator (which thereby reduces motivation to act in the field).

(3) Field officers, patrolling or stationed at areas where wildlife is traded, are often unable to identify and/or detect illegal species and verify a product's illegality on-the-spot. Others do not know how to respond when an illegal wildlife product is seized. Mismanagement of seized goods or paperwork at this stage can damage follow-on prosecution, lead to poor welfare or death of seized animals and further constrain

sharing and effective use of IWT data.

(4) Responses to IWT are not yet applying valuable learning and innovations from criminology, such as situational crime prevention. As a result, most IWT interventions occur after threatened species have already been killed. They can also cause harm to offenders, their families and society at large. For instance, strong penal sentences can create barriers for reintegration into society, reinforce a criminal identity and even increase offending (Wilson and Boratto, 2020). Crime prevention strategies can strengthen missing positive links between affected communities and LEOs who often live and work in close proximity.

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 (either by your organisation or others). 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.

Project design is informed by: our experience delivering IWT initiatives in the region (including FFI-ACBK's eight-year saiga trade project in Kazakhstan); consultations with relevant NGOs (e.g. Panthera, Ilbirs) and government agencies (including a needs assessment conducted by FFI with agencies in Kyrgyzstan); and a review of relevant reports (e.g. TRAFFIC 2013, GSLEP 2014, WWF Russia 2020).

As capacity, experience and interest in responding to IWT varies across target countries, project methods and approaches are tailored to each country's needs and circumstances. Broadly speaking, activities focussed on building in-country response to IWT are restricted to Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan (recognising that extensive work is already underway in Kazakhstan). In Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, activities will be foundational, establishing the first national-level IWT response. In Kyrgyzstan, IWT response is more advanced, and activities will complement existing work led by FFI, Panthera and Ilbirs.

We will promote regional cooperation in all four countries, but to differing degrees. Activities focussed on developing formal cooperation mechanisms will target Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (where IWT capacities are relatively aligned); whereas activities promoting informal cooperation will also include Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (which are open to exchanging learning and building relationships, but not yet keen on formal agreements). We will also invite officials from China – a major consumer country – to attend one regional workshop to foster wider collaboration.

Output 1 focuses on building the capacity of LEAs to generate, use, and share data and analysis, and will:

- Convene and train 20 LEOs (five from each target country, target 10% women) on IWT data collection, management and analysis, using materials adapted from TWIXs.
- Support country-level focal points to produce national reports on priority species and trade routes, and provide ongoing mentoring to focal points to enhance data management and analysis capabilities.
- Support LEAs from Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan to implement their existing inter-agency data sharing agreements, and facilitate the development of an IWT-specific bilateral data sharing agreement (building

and collaborating on work initiated by Ilbirs and Panthera in 2020).

Output 2 focuses on influencing decision makers across Central Asia to place greater priority on addressing IWT, and will:

- Form technical working groups in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to review national IWT reports and develop recommendations and calls to action for LEAs.
- Promote calls to action in national IWT meetings in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (attended by 30 high-level officials/country) and through national media.
- Promote incorporation of IWT within regional LEA initiatives (e.g. CARICC).
- Develop a roadmap for improved transboundary action and coordination on IWT in a regional IWT meeting attended by high-level officials from LEAs, CITES and from China.

Output 3 focuses on improving frontline capacity to detect and respond to IWT in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and will:

- Train 150 frontline officers (50/country) stationed at critical trade routes to (1) develop knowledge and skills needed to intercept traded species and enforce CITES/other relevant legislation and (2) handle IWT evidence and prepare cases for prosecution.
- Enable and motivate officers to apply and refresh skills post-training through (1) establishing lines of communication between LEOs and national IWT working groups (to aid on-the-spot queries); (2) transferring training materials to law enforcement academies for ongoing use in future trainings and (3) celebrating achievement of four exemplary officers through presentation of awards at a regional meeting.
- Further enhance IWT detection capacity through training of >nine sniffer dog teams to be deployed at strategic checkpoints.
- Catalyse national SMART programmes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan through an ABCK-facilitated regional training workshop.

Output 4 focuses on promoting adoption of crime prevention strategies within IWT-focussed initiatives and will:

- Evaluate strategic application of crime prevention approaches through participatory research in four IWT hotspots. Interviews with people living in these hotspots will cover perceptions on wildlife legislation, dis/incentives to act as guardians against IWT and impacts of informal/formal sanctions on offenders and their families.
- Introduce crime prevention strategies to 20 individuals who have influence over IWT projects in a regional seminar.

Under guidance of the Project Leader, a FFI regional coordinator, based in Bishkek, will coordinate work implemented by partners across Central Asia, including maintaining regular two-way communication with partners, collating M&E data, tracking progress, and establishing and stewarding a project steering group. Biannual steering group meetings will be chaired by partners on a rotating basis and will support adaptive management.

In each country, a national partner / FFI office will lead activity implementation, maintain strong relationships with LEOs and arrange their participation in regional events.

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.

Many illegally traded species in Central Asia have potential for future legal and sustainable use, and such use could benefit rural communities across Central Asia (e.g. through increased access to sources of food, traditional medicine and income - IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group – 2018 Central Asia Meeting). For example, although trade in the Critically Endangered saiga antelope is currently illegal across its distribution, range states are working towards a long-term goal of sustainable use (and the prospect of such use – following recent recovery of some populations – is currently under review in a report commissioned by CMS – Milner Gulland et al 2020). However, sustainable use of wildlife will only be feasible once populations recover to levels that can withstand regular harvest and after local capacity to monitor illegal and legal trade (and compliance of related regulations) is in place and funded long-term. Our project will address these required pre-conditions. Most immediately, we will build capacity of LEOs to detect and report wildlife trade, collect trade data and monitor national/regional trends in IWT across Central Asia. Ultimately, our work will help several threatened species recover to numbers where sustainable use is possible.

More directly, the project will benefit ≥ 150 staff from law enforcement agencies who will gain increased skills, tools, knowledge and confidence to fulfil their job roles. Frontline officers will all attend at least two training workshops but will also be connected to national experts to enable continued mentorship throughout and post-project. The project will engage experts from NGOs and LEAs in Kazakhstan (an Upper Middle-Income Country) in various regional training and knowledge exchange events (e.g. IWT data collection, IWT data sharing, SMART, crime prevention and action planning), enabling the sharing of learning and expertise on IWT approaches with LEAs in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Lower-Middle Income countries).

Heavy-handed/top-down enforcement and strong penal punishments can exacerbate poverty in vulnerable or marginalised communities, stigmatise individuals, break the social fabric of families, obstruct reintegration into society, and even encourage/increase offending (Lemieux 2020; Wilson & Boratto 2020). The project will introduce crime prevention approaches (seldom used in the region – although also being promoted in Kyrgyzstan by Panthera) to help reduce avoidable and costly penal sanctions. Initially our project will ensure that at least 20 decision makers/managers in the region – those most involved in development and delivery of IWT-related projects and policies – develop an understanding on why and how crime prevention strategies can be integrated into their work programmes. Longer-term, we aim to support sustained adoption of crime prevention strategies across the region, significantly reducing negative consequences of law enforcement on vulnerable 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.

FFI recognises that women and men frequently have different roles and responsibilities and thus value and

use natural resources in different ways. In Central Asia, the roles of women in perpetrating and/or supporting IWT activities are largely unknown; LEAs are traditionally male-dominated, particularly on the frontline; and women are under-represented in governmental and policy-making roles concerning IWT.

In Central Asia as elsewhere, IWT networks can be complex, involving various actors along the trade chain, each driven by different values and circumstances. These roles also vary between men and women, whether as offenders, victims, defenders or otherwise (Agu & Gore 2020). Research suggests that wildlife traffickers follow gendered roles and stereotypical identities to their advantage when investing in relationships across the trading network (Howsen 2012). Breaking gender stereotypes, such as women's inclusion within participating LEAs, can be a key driver for organisational change that better responds to institutional and community needs to tackle wildlife crime (Strobel 2019).

This project will consider gender in all aspects of research design and implementation. We will request LEAs to put forward women personnel (target >10% for frontline officers; >30% for higher level officials) for all training events and meetings; support women to play leading roles in events (e.g. as trainers, facilitators, speakers); and incorporate women's perspectives and experiences in the design of training materials and approaches. Our review on the impacts of IWT on local communities will include a specific focus on understanding the role of women in IWT and impacts on women by IWT and LEA efforts, directly and indirectly.

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?

By taking a high-level, regional approach to addressing IWT, we will benefit several species, including those less traditionally targeted by IWT projects in the region (e.g. bats, raptors, reptiles and plants). Though the timing of species-level impact will vary between species and according to current levels of trade, consumer demand and capacity for population growth and recovery, we expect:

Within 3 years, LEAs will have improved capacity to detect and disrupt trade in the project's target species, with law enforcement response better targeted to these species' highest priority trade routes. Law enforcement response will be informed by a regularly updated, data-driven understanding of IWT for the target species (supported through improved data sharing), with LEOs alerted to the locations where, and seasons when, their trade is greatest.

Within 5 years, IWT in the target species will decrease, as better informed and coordinated LEA response (including increased use of crime prevention) across Central Asia disrupts and ultimately prevents poaching and trade of threatened animals and plants.

Within 5-10 years, as illegal trade continues to decrease, we expect to see evidence of population recovery across the target species (or continued recovery in the case of saiga).

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.

We will put in place the major building blocks required to develop a regional response to IWT in Central Asia (outcome), which will ultimately reduce illegal trade and enable population recovery of several highly

threatened species (impact – measured through other field projects).

The four outputs described in our methodology are each designed to address a key barrier to realising our desired outcome.

We will first focus on developing capacity to analyse and use IWT data, allowing activities implemented during/after this project to be targeted to the most critical trade routes (O1).

Equipped with this information, we will raise interest in addressing IWT at national and regional levels (O2) to pave the way for increased resources for tackling IWT post-project.

Through training workshops and follow-on mentoring, >150 officers in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan will improve detection of illegally-traded species at critical routes (O3), contributing data to feed into an improved IWT response.

Efforts to reduce IWT will be enhanced as agencies adopt crime prevention strategies with better understanding of community roles within and against IWT (O4).

Finally, we will use an end-of-project regional workshop, attended by high-level officials, as a platform to secure commitments to scale up IWT response post-project.

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?

Activities are tailored to achieve three sustainable end points:

(1) LEA staff in each country independently analyse IWT data and use formal channels to share intelligence, enabling effective IWT responses.

We emphasise developing and institutionalising systems for ongoing collection, analysis and sharing of IWT data. Key focal points will be mentored, but >5 officials/country will be trained to mitigate risk of staff turnover. We envision a second phase of work to formalise regional collaboration on IWT, including possibly developing a Central Asia TWIX, pending funding.

(2) Effective capacity building of LEOs continues post-project.

Recognising that trained LEOs need refresher training and that staff turnover is common, we will promote mechanisms for continued capacity building post-project, including direct connections and mentoring relationships between LEOs and national experts and the adoption/use of IWT training modules within law enforcement academies. We envision a second phase to support wider roll-out of IWT modules post-project.

(3) Governments increase resources allocated to IWT response.

We will create platforms for promoting increased interest in IWT among high-level officials (through media, position statements and round-tables). We anticipate that policy focus and funding for IWT will increase immediately after this project, gradually decreasing the need for external donor support.

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

No Response

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 budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.

- [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.

 [IWTCF Stage 2 budget FINAL](#)
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 xlsx 67.6 KB

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:

Our project ties together and builds on several past and current species-focussed IWT projects in Central Asia, including:

FFI's ongoing work with local partner ACBK to combat trafficking of Critically Endangered saiga antelope in Kazakhstan, which launched in 2012 and has attracted support from Halcyon Land & Sea, the Darwin Initiative, USAID, USFWS, and the Lucille Foundation. This project developed the first IWT-focussed sniffer dog programme in Central Asia, documented trade routes in Kazakhstan, strengthened field enforcement and species monitoring, implemented SMART, built capacity of LEOs and the judiciary to improve prosecution of traffickers and pioneered learning exchanges with agencies in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Russia.

With support from the Lucille Foundation, FFI is delivering two other IWT grants in Central Asia: "Saker falcon conservation in Kyrgyzstan" (2019-20) and "Addressing wildlife trade of steppe tortoise" (2020-21).

The steppe tortoise project is allowing FFI to further strengthen relationships with LEAs in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan ahead of the proposed IWTCF project.

TRAFFIC has a long history of engaging on wildlife trade issues in Central Asia. In 2013, it reviewed wildlife trade controls for the CITES Secretariat and, in 2019 and in collaboration with ACBK, gathered wildlife seizure data for CMS.

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:

Panthera is combatting snow leopard IWT in the Issyk-Kul/Naryn region of Kyrgyzstan. They are supporting LEOs to intercept wildlife products, gather intelligence and develop cases for prosecution. Panthera is building capacity of the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry staff to analyse IWT data from Issyk-Kul/Naryn to inform patrolling and crime prevention. FFI and Panthera have met to ensure that proposed IWTCF work in Kyrgyzstan is complementary. Project design accounts for:

- FFI training of frontline officers will target other regions of Kyrgyzstan, although officers in Issy-Kul/Naryn, trained by Panthera, will participate to share learning.
- FFI/TRAFFIC IWT data training activities will focus on assessing national-level trends, and will complement work led by Panthera focussed on data from Issyk-Kul.
- FFI and Panthera will develop a joint plan for promoting inter-agency and transboundary cooperation, and will jointly run a synchronised series of meetings with high-level and technical officials.
- Panthera staff will participate in and contribute to regional seminars.

TRAFFIC is applying to IWTCF for a project to reduce demand in China for illegally sourced traditional medicine. This does not overlap with our activities, although successful demand reduction in China (a major consumer country) would enhance long-term conservation impact in Central Asia.

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
The Lucille Foundation – steppe tortoise	██████	USD	Funding will be spent during Y1 of the IWTCF proposal (April 2021-November 2021)

The Lucille Foundation – saiga	██████	USD	Secured funding will be spent during Y1 of the IWTCF proposal (April 2021-December 2021)
Restore	██████	GBP	Funding will be spent during Y1 of the IWTCF proposal (April 2021-March 2022)
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

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
01 September 2020	The Lucille Foundation – saiga	██████	USD	An application has been made to continue work combatting saiga IWT from January 2022 – June 2025 (covering part of Y1 and all of Y2 and Y3 of the IWTCF proposal)
01 July 2021	Restore	██████	GBP	FFI plans to request funding for an ongoing contribution to staff time in 2022 and 2023.
<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.

The primary audience and beneficiaries for data and information produced under our project are the government ministries, LEAs and NGOs working on IWT issues in Central Asia.

IWT data or sensitive analyses that could be used by poachers and traffickers will not be widely shared and will only be directly available to and stored securely by staff from relevant LEAs.

All other project outputs – including reports with sensitive data redacted, case studies, presentations made during workshops, communications materials and training modules – will be made accessible to all relevant LEAs and NGOs working on IWT in Central Asia. This will include completing translations of all documents into local languages and storing all documents in an online storage facility (e.g. One Drive), with access granted to all LEAs in the region.

Major reports – relevant for wider learning among the global community - will be freely available for download on FFI and TRAFFIC's websites.

Producing peer-reviewed articles in international journals is not a priority objective of the project (given the main audiences). However, for any publications that are produced, we will aim to submit these articles to an open-access journals, and will seek funding at that point in time to support this.

Q27. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery. FFI's anti-bribery policy is compliant with the Bribery Act (2010) and applies to all Members of Council, employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and any other person associated with FFI. FFI bribery procedures address the following: direct and facilitation payments; payments under duress; gifts and hospitality; procurement; conflicts of interest; whistle-blowing, et al. All project team members and partner staff will be obliged to follow this policy.

All aspects of this project will be governed by FFI's strict financial management systems, which assure a complete accounting of all financial resources and use of time on a real-time basis and summarised in regular financial performance reports, thereby minimising risk.

FFI will take responsibility for passing down all donor terms and conditions (including those in relation to financial management and procurement) to all project partners and will monitor financial management by the project partners through review of quarterly financial cashbooks sent to the Project Leader. Budget allocations for each partner will be reviewed and adapted on an annual basis, and minor changes may be

made following adaptive management principles or if required to do so in response to fluctuations in exchange rates.

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.

We have included budget for two laptops which will be used by a FFI regional coordinator and a TRAFFIC IWT data manager, both of whom will be based in Kyrgyzstan throughout the duration of the project. The laptops will remain the property of FFI and TRAFFIC, respectively, after the project finishes.

We have included budget to purchase six sniffer dogs which, upon purchase, will be immediately handed over to sniffer dog training centres under the management of the local Customs Agencies in each relevant country. Sniffer dog centres in the region are known for high qualities of animal welfare and husbandry. Agreements between FFI and each centre - pertaining to the transfers of ownership of the dogs - will require each centre to commit to the lifetime care of each animal. Centres will also share summary data with FFI on seizure detection rates.

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 builds on FFI's >20 years operating in Central Asia, including a multi-dimensional project to combat IWT in saiga horn in Kazakhstan. Our proposal thus leverages extensive learning from historical investments, and builds on close relationships with NGO and government partners. This had led to development of clear, realistic and needs-based project objectives.

Most of the project's budget is allocated to building of capacity and networks currently not present. Costs for these crucial activities have been kept as low as possible through a minimum of overseas visits and conservative budgeting. The project will generate significant value through strengthening this capacity and through putting in place connections to ensure knowledge transfer and incorporation of learning into practice across four different countries. This initial investment to build law enforcement capacity is expected to have a high return for years to come, delivering lasting impact across Central Asia. Besides supporting international commitments mentioned in Q10 and Q11, it additionally supports implementation of commitments under multilateral environmental agreements such as CITES, CMS and CBD.

FFI already has staff and infrastructure in place to implement the project, minimising capital expenditures and start-up costs, and the budget was estimated based on our long-standing experience of market prices. FFI has an operational and financial system in place to ensure the most cost-effective, transparent, and efficient expenditures. This includes strict procurement measures to control costs and gain maximum value for money. We also draw on in-house expertise and work through local partners to limit international travel.

Q30. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes.

Additionally, are there 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), 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.

When addressing illegal activities, including IWT, FFI supports appropriate LEAs 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.

Our project is not directly funding law enforcement activity on the ground (e.g. resourcing anti-poaching teams). However, through a series of capacity building workshops and national and regional level seminars, the project will have influence over law enforcement response throughout Central Asia, and we will use this opportunity to promote fair and proportionate law enforcement that respects human rights (e.g. through including components on conflict mitigation in trainings given to LEOs, and by promoting adoption of crime prevention approaches to high-level officials).

Q31. Corruption

This question specifically considers 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. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

In line with the Bribery Act 2010, FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. We recognise that many of our employees and partner organisations work in challenging, insecure environments, and we would not expect anyone to risk life, limb or freedom to uphold this policy. However, FFI is committed to fostering an organisational culture in which these practices are never acceptable and to putting in place prevention measures for any individuals working for/ on our behalf.

For this project, Anti-Bribery Procedures include:

- Ensuring that all those covered by the scope of FFI's Anti-Bribery Policy understand the definitions of bribery and FFI's "zero-tolerance" stance within their day-to-day activities;
- Identifying high-risk areas with relation to bribery and ensuring appropriate mitigation is in place (e.g. project staff should work in pairs when in the field or having meetings with LEOs to minimise likelihood that staff will be targeted for a bribe);
- Undertaking appropriate due diligence in respect of third parties associated with or performing services on behalf of FFI;
- Providing appropriate protection for whistleblowers and thoroughly investigating any allegations of bribery; and
- Addressing instances of bribery or corruption of any kind whenever or wherever they occur in association with FFI.

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.

In Y1, the project will train LEOs in IWT data collection, sharing and analysis, and will include guidance on best practice for IWT data management (e.g. storage, protected access, encryption when necessary, etc.).

The project will not facilitate or promote collection or sharing of intelligence or data that could be traced to individuals (e.g. names, personal details, photos) as we recognise that dedicated channels (e.g. those managed by INTERPOL) and demonstrated capacity to effectively manage secure databases are needed to ensure that such intelligence is neither leaked nor misused. Rather, activities related to data sharing will focus on less sensitive attributes (e.g. descriptions of seized goods, location/timing of seizures, modes of transport used, likely origin, etc).

Project staff will follow FFI Data Management protocols to ensure proper control and use of data produced, and will save and manage project information on secure, password-protected folders on a project One Drive.

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 and processes 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 attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep 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 share 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

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.


FFI is committed to ensuring that its conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon or live adjacent to natural resources, and wherever possible will seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance local well-being and social equity.


FFI has a suite of policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistle blowing, as well as an employee handbook.


The responsibility to abide by safeguarding, anti-harassment and equal opportunities policies and procedures is shared downstream to consultants and partners as contractual obligations in subgrant and consultancy contracts.


The project leader will ensure that all staff are aware of these policies, and of related procedures and contact points for reporting any incidences of harassment or bullying or any action that has caused or could potentially cause harm to project stakeholders.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure](#)

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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.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a pdf using the file upload below. Copy your Impact and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [IWT R7 St2 Logical Framework Central Asia IWT response](#)

 09/11/2020

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 pdf 36.07 KB

Impact:

Populations of species threatened by illegal trade across Central Asia recover in response to reduced

poaching and trafficking brought about by effective and coordinated law enforcement responses.

Outcome:

Please ensure that your Outcome statement has been copied from your logframe into Q8.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Law enforcement response to IWT in Central Asia is informed by data, analyses and knowledge shared between agencies both in country and between range states.

Output 2:

Greater priority is given to addressing IWT at a national and regional level.

Output 3:

150 LEOs at critical trade routes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have improved capacity to detect and respond to IWT.

Output 4:

Crime prevention strategies are understood and valued as an additional approach to tackling IWT by relevant stakeholders across all four countries.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 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 Host one regional training workshop for 20 law enforcement officers (LEOs) from all four countries on IWT data collection, management and analysis (Y1).
- 1.2 Collect preliminary baseline IWT data and produce a report on key hotspots and trade routes across the region (Y1).
- 1.3 Mentor four national focal points to analyse IWT data (Y1-3), and support them to update annual reports produced under 1.2 (Y2-3).
- 1.4 Support LEAs (including prosecutors) to implement existing inter-agency agreements in place in Kyrgyzstan (with Panthera) and in Kazakhstan (with ACBK) (Y1).
- 1.5 Facilitate bilateral IWT data sharing between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (in collaboration with Panthera) over the course of three meetings/workshops (Y1-3).

- 2.1 Establish and facilitate technical working groups in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to develop calls to action on IWT (Y1-3).
- 2.2 Promote IWT reports (1.1) and calls-to-action (2.1) to >30 high-level officials at national IWT meetings in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and through national media (Y2).
- 2.3 Promote incorporation of IWT within regional LEA initiatives (e.g. CARICC) (Y2).
- 2.4 Host regional IWT meeting (with high-level LEA/CITES/CMS/ Chinese officials) to share project outputs and develop a roadmap for improved regional action and coordination post-project (Y3).

- 3.1 Create IWT training modules (Y1) and refine following delivery and participant feedback (Y2).
- 3.2 Train 150 frontline officers (50/country in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) to detect traded species and enforce CITES legislation; distribute IWT messaging to 75 checkpoints (Y1-2).
- 3.3 Train the same 150 officers to use protocols for handling IWT evidence (including transferring animals to rehabilitation centres) and prepare cases for prosecution (Y2-3).
- 3.4 Catalyse national SMART programmes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan through a regional training workshop (Y1).
- 3.5 Support training in IWT detection of 9 sniffer dog teams based at strategic checkpoints across the region (Y2-3).
- 3.6 Review performance of trained officers and recognise outstanding achievement of four through awards presented at 2.4 (Y3).
- 3.7 Establish contact lists of IWT experts and share with LEOs to enable mentorship post-project (Y1-2).
- 3.8 Handover training materials to law enforcement academies for integration into curricula post-project (Y3).

- 4.1 In four hotspots, research potential application of crime prevention (e.g. wildlife guardians, informal sanctions) (Y2-3).
- 4.2 Introduce crime prevention approaches to 20 individuals who have influence over IWT projects in a regional seminar (Y3)

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.

 [IWT R7 St2 Implementation Timetable Template](#)
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 xlsx 19.7 KB

Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the indicators in your logframe, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

FFI is a science-based non-profit conservation organization that takes an adaptive management approach. FFI adheres to the principles of adaptive management for its conservation actions, which includes planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptation. As a key component of this project cycle, we have a rigorous monitoring and evaluation and reporting system, which will be applied in the proposed project.

The project logframe and indicators are based on a theory of change developed by the FFI Central Asia team in December 2019 and revised with input from all partners during meetings held in Central Asia and over group calls completed online throughout 2020.

As all project outputs contains a significant focus on capacity building, many of our selected indicators are designed to measure the follow-on application of trainings and the follow-on use of data produced by the project. Indicators take into account other approaches for measuring effectiveness of training (e.g. Kirkpatrick's Training Evaluation Model).

Measuring progress against these indicators will involve gathering baselines of systems/approaches currently used by different LEAs and of IWT related knowledge, understanding and practice of individual LEOs targeted by the project. These baselines will be collected before and immediately after training workshops and seminars and then later on in the project. Monitoring and evaluation will depend on a degree of self-reporting from participating LEOs and will rely on the project team maintaining good relationships and communications with participating LEOs to ensure that data on capacity and practice is maintained throughout the project.

To support collection of data needed to measure progress against each indicator, we will develop an M&E plan, detailing what types of quantitative and qualitative information is needed to establish baselines, verify progress, frequency of data collection, who is responsible for collection, who is responsible for analysis etc. A M&E manager and the regional coordinator (based in Bishkek) will be responsible for ensuring all data is collected by the responsible project team members on a timely basis. Team members will be guided to also collect qualitative notes and quotes (particularly in relation to project learning) to triangulate recorded data and to provide an additional source of explanatory information to help understand for project success and

failure. The M&E manager will collate all data on a team one drive and will update a project M&E tracker on a quarterly basis, with summary reports of progress made available to all project team members.

The M&E tracker will be reviewed by the project steering group during bi-annual meetings with any major concerns, successes, and learning discussed. These meetings will provide a platform for formal adaptive management and for decision making on any required changes in project direction.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 195

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

Q37. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development 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 and Flora International

I apply for a grant of

£556,998.00

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	Dr Matt Walpole
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director, Regional Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 MW signature black  10/11/2020  13:07:34  jpg 20.39 KB
Date	10 November 2020

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin/IWT	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 attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	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 included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO 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).

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Populations of species threatened by illegal trade across Central Asia recover in response to reduced poaching and trafficking brought about by effective and coordinated law enforcement responses.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Law enforcement agencies from four countries across Central Asia are demonstrating improved capacity to detect, respond to and prevent IWT and are collaborating to counter IWT on a regional scale.</p>	<p>0.1 Annual records of IWT data and outcomes are more comprehensive and systematically collated across all four countries by end of Y3 compared to baselines collected in Y1.</p> <p>0.2 At least 20 law enforcement agencies (LEAs) across all four countries are increasingly collaborating on IWT by end of Y3.</p> <p>0.3 Learning from Kazakhstan on collecting IWT data is shared with Kyrgyzstan and leads to regular transboundary collaboration by end of Y3.</p> <p>0.4 At least 150 law enforcement officers (LEOs) (>10% women) at critical trade routes / hotspots across all four countries routinely search and record instances of IWT by end of Y3.</p> <p>0.5 Profile of IWT and novel strategies (i.e. crime prevention) increases among decision-makers across all four countries by end of Y3.</p>	<p>0.1 Arrest records and databases.</p> <p>0.2 Copies of inter-agency agreements; inter-agency meetings reports; records of packages/data exchanged.</p> <p>0.3 Transboundary meeting reports, attendance records.</p> <p>0.4 Reports from LEAs on application of skills following training.</p> <p>0.5 Attendance of high-level officials in national / regional project workshops; verbal / written commitments to increase IWT action.</p>	<p>IWT continues to become a higher priority for governments in general and LEAs in particular in Central Asia.</p> <p>Political will for collaboration on IWT issues does not diminish.</p> <p>Corruption does not undermine ability of LEOs to make and report IWT seizures.</p> <p>Funding for LEAs does not significantly decrease as a result of COVID-19 related economic downturns.</p> <p>Application of capacity building and training leads to a measurable increase in IWT detection, and LEAs are able and willing to share information on detection success post-training.</p>

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Law enforcement response to IWT in Central Asia is informed by data, analyses and knowledge shared between agencies both in country and between range states.</p>	<p>1.1 Preliminary analysis of key regional IWT hotspots and routes identified by end of Y1, further developed in Y2 and Y3 through trained focal points.</p> <p>1.2 Four national focal points (one per country) demonstrate ability to collect and analyse IWT data by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.3 Existing inter-agency data sharing agreements in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are actively used by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 LEAs in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan agree in principle to promote inter-agency collaboration on IWT by end of Y3.</p> <p>1.5 Bi-lateral cooperation (in addition to data sharing in 1.3) between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan demonstrated through at least two bilateral meetings/workshops and ongoing communications by end of Y3.</p>	<p>1.1 Copies of IWT reports and maps.</p> <p>1.2 Training workshop reports and self-reports from focal points.</p> <p>1.3-1.5 Workshop and working group meeting reports and minutes; inter-agency data sharing protocols and action plans.</p>	<p>LEAs are willing to allocate focal points to dedicate time on IWT data management and analysis.</p> <p>LEAs maintain interest in improved data sharing.</p> <p>Interest in bilateral collaboration between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan is maintained.</p>
<p>2. Greater priority is given to addressing IWT at a national and regional level.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of LEAs in each country that commit increased staff or resource to IWT activities (including data sharing) over the course of the project.</p>	<p>2.1 National workshop reports and subsequent verbal/written reports from LEAs on deployment of staff and</p>	<p>IWT continues to increase as a priority for LEAs in Central Asia.</p> <p>Funding for LEAs does not significantly decrease as a result</p>

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

	<p>2.2 Increased mentions of IWT in national media pre- and post-project.</p> <p>2.3 Feasibility to incorporate IWT into CARICC (or other relevant regional law enforcement initiatives) evaluated by end of Y2.</p> <p>2.4 Declarations and commitments made to increase action on IWT at national (Y2) and regional meetings (Y3).</p>	<p>resources on IWT detection and data sharing.</p> <p>2.2 Systematic news searches for IWT articles in each project year.</p> <p>2.3 Meeting minutes and an evaluation report of existing initiatives, including an analysis of gaps related to IWT.</p> <p>2.4 Workshop reports.</p>	<p>of COVID-19 related economic downturns.</p>
<p>3. 150 LEOs at critical trade routes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have improved capacity to detect and respond to IWT.</p>	<p>3.1 IWT training modules developed and available in four languages by end of Y1.</p> <p>3.2 Documented increase in knowledge of LEOs to detect and respond to IWT, as assessed by pre- (Y2) and post-training testing (Y3).</p> <p>3.3 Number of IWT-trained sniffer dogs in service in strategic checkpoints across Central Asia increase from 25 to 34 by end of Y3, with commitments made in 3 countries to increase deployment post-project.</p>	<p>3.1 Copies of modules.</p> <p>3.2 Training evaluation sheets.</p> <p>3.3 Sniffer dog workshop reports; LEA deployment data.</p>	<p>LEAs make this number of officers (and the target number of women officers) available for training.</p> <p>Improved detection rate is sustained throughout project.</p> <p>Corruption does not undermine ability of LEA officers to make and report IWT seizures.</p> <p>Staff turnover of LEA officers is limited.</p>

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

	<p>3.4 Increased number of IWT items intercepted and investigated by trained officers at end of Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>3.5 Increased number of examples of effectively reporting and sharing IWT data from LEOs to their superiors / other agencies by end of project compared to Y1 baseline.</p> <p>3.6 At least 12 government officials have improved capacity to develop and roll-out SMART in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>3.4 Confiscation reports from LEAs.</p> <p>3.5 Interviews with supervisors of trained LEOs.</p> <p>3.6 SMART workshop reports and post-training surveys with trained officials.</p>	<p>National governments maintain interest in rollout of SMART.</p>
<p>4. Crime prevention strategies are understood and valued as an additional approach to tackling IWT by relevant stakeholders across all four countries.</p>	<p>4.1 Local knowledge and attitudes on IWT, law enforcement and wildlife guardianship is available to inform application of crime prevention approaches.</p> <p>4.2 20 decision-makers, NGO staff and PA managers have better knowledge and positive attitudes towards use of crime prevention strategies by Y3.</p>	<p>4.1 Copies of the report.</p> <p>4.2 Workshop reports and evaluations by attendees, pre- and post-workshop surveys on knowledge of and attitudes towards crime prevention approaches.</p>	<p>Community members maintain willingness to discuss sensitive topics with researchers.</p> <p>Interest in learning and developing alternative approaches to traditional law enforcement remains high among decision makers.</p>

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

Activities

- 1.1 Host one regional training workshop for 20 law enforcement officers (LEOs) from all four countries on IWT data collection, management and analysis (Y1).
- 1.2 Collect preliminary baseline IWT data and produce a report on key hotspots and trade routes across the region (Y1).
- 1.3 Mentor four national focal points to analyse IWT data (Y1-3), and support them to update annual reports produced under 1.2 (Y2-3).
- 1.4 Support LEAs (including prosecutors) to implement existing inter-agency agreements in place in Kyrgyzstan (with Panthera) and in Kazakhstan (with ACBK) (Y1).
- 1.5 Facilitate bilateral IWT data sharing between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (in collaboration with Panthera) over the course of three meetings/workshops (Y1-3).
- 2.1 Establish and facilitate technical working groups in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to develop calls to action on IWT (Y1-3).
- 2.2 Promote IWT reports (1.1) and calls-to-action (2.1) to >30 high-level officials at national IWT meetings in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and through national media (Y2).
- 2.3 Promote incorporation of IWT within regional LEA initiatives (e.g. CARICC) (Y2).
- 2.4 Host regional IWT meeting (with high-level LEA/CITES/CMS/ Chinese officials) to share project outputs and develop a roadmap for improved regional action and coordination post-project (Y3).
- 3.1 Create IWT training modules (Y1) and refine following delivery and participant feedback (Y2).
- 3.2 Train 150 frontline officers (50/country in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) to detect traded species and enforce CITES legislation; distribute IWT messaging to 75 checkpoints (Y1-2).
- 3.3 Train the same 150 officers to use protocols for handling IWT evidence (including transferring animals to rehabilitation centres) and prepare cases for prosecution (Y2-3).
- 3.4 Catalyse national SMART programmes in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan through a regional training workshop (Y1).
- 3.5 Support training in IWT detection of 9 sniffer dog teams based at strategic checkpoints across the region (Y2-3).

Building effective responses to illegal wildlife trade across Central Asia

- 3.6 Review performance of trained officers and recognise outstanding achievement of four through awards presented at 2.4 (Y3).
- 3.7 Establish contact lists of IWT experts and share with LEOs to enable mentorship post-project (Y1-2).
- 3.8 Handover training materials to law enforcement academies for integration into curricula post-project (Y3).
- 4.1 In four hotspots, research potential application of crime prevention (e.g. wildlife guardians, informal sanctions) (Y2-3).
- 4.2 Introduce crime prevention approaches to 20 individuals who have influence over IWT projects in a regional seminar (Y3).