

Applicant: **Ames Kornman, Alexandra**  
Organisation: **Space for Giants**  
Funding Sought: **£519,836.50**

## **IWTR7S2\1052**

### **Enhancing East-African Judicial Systems: Increasing Wildlife Crimes Asset-recovery and Convictions**

SFG and the East African Association of Prosecutors (EAAP) will work in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan to:

- improve wildlife crime legal capacity and convictions
- tackle corruption
- recover criminals' assets

SFG will monitor and review wildlife case performance in all countries, produce baseline surveys of wildlife crime prosecutions in Rwanda & S.Sudan, and develop S.Sudan's Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Law & Prosecution Policy, and a regional MLA guide for trans-boundary collaboration on IWT across the region

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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<b>Title</b>	Mrs
<b>Name</b>	Alexandra
<b>Surname</b>	Ames Kornman
<b>Organisation</b>	Space for Giants
<b>Tel (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
<b>Name</b>	Space for Giants
<b>Phone</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED]

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## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q3. Project title:

Enhancing East-African Judicial Systems: Increasing Wildlife Crimes Asset-recovery and Convictions

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

IWTR7S1/1147

### 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**

Kenya

**Country 2**

Uganda

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**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
<b>Amount:</b>	£218,953.00	£161,428.50	£139,455.00	<b>£</b> 519,836.50

**Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?** Yes**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

What matched funding arrangements are proposed? If none, please explain why. matched funds are included in the project budget through in-kind support from EAAP and UNODC. This support is confirmed funding across the three years of the project. The vast majority of the matched costs comes from UNODC covering the accommodation for guests at trainings and conferences. The core costs of putting this project into action will fall to IWT.

**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.**

SFG and the East African Association of Prosecutors (EAAP) will work in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan to:

- improve wildlife crime legal capacity and convictions
- tackle corruption
- recover criminals' assets

SFG will monitor and review wildlife case performance in all countries, produce baseline surveys of wildlife crime prosecutions in Rwanda & S.Sudan, and develop S.Sudan's Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Law & Prosecution Policy, and a regional MLA guide for trans-boundary collaboration on IWT across the region

**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.**

Improved training and resources for prosecutors, will result in increased conviction and asset recovery for wildlife crimes; resulting in a reduction in those crimes.

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

**Please tick all that apply.**

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

**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.**

This project addresses six of the 25 Hanoi Statements on Illegal Wildlife Trade:

10) Addressing illicit financial flows through improved mechanisms for recovering assets from wildlife criminals

11) Trainings will support prosecutors in E. Africa to prosecute wildlife crimes according to newest revisions of the law including bringing conspiracy, money laundering and organised-crime charges with maximum penalties. In addition to trainings, drafting fresh prosecution policies for S. Sudan ensuring prosecutions are inline with neighbouring countries.

12) Trainings and MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance) guides will raise awareness amongst Criminal Justice System Professionals (CJSPs). Lessons learned from years of leading trainings in partnership with UNODC and EAAP means project team can share best practices with S. Sudan in the creation of an MLA law and

national prosecution policy, as the country transitions to common law.

14) Capacity building is at the core of this programme with both in-person and e-trainings.

16) International coordination will be improved through MLA guides for the region, freeing the backlog created by inefficient and uninformed processes, as well as lack of MLA law in S. Sudan (a draft of which is also covered by this process).

18) Development of a Rapid Reference Guide and consistent court-monitoring and updated policies which increases source and transit country cooperation in the region.

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

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

SDG 5) Improved training and access to critical skills and tools offered by this project will enhance attendees professional opportunities for both male and female prosecutors. The project will be enhanced by the EAAP's prosecutors exchange programme that arranges for up-and-coming prosecutors in countries like S. Sudan with less than 10% female prosecutors, to be mentored by prosecutors in countries like Kenya where almost 60% of prosecutors are female.

SDG 11) Wildlife trafficking breeds corruption and empowers criminals, and generates billions for organised criminal networks. It can also undermine economic prosperity. Improved conviction rates and asset recovery is a major deterrent to wildlife crime and its resulting instability.

SDG 15) Addressing illegal wildlife trade through strengthened judicial systems, will contribute to, environmental protection, prevention of the spread of zoonotic diseases and survival of numerous species in the 4 countries.

SDG 16) Countries that are unable to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime are also often victim to other forms of smuggling (people, drugs, guns), illicit financial flows and sometimes terrorism. By strengthening the prosecution of wildlife crimes, the project improves citizens' trust in the judicial system as a whole.

SDG 17) This project arose through strong partnerships between SfG, EAAP and UNODC. The project also has the support and involvement of:

- Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Kenya (ODPP)
- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
- ODPP Uganda
- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- Rwanda Development Board (RDB)
- Rwanda National Public Prosecution Authority (RNPPA)
- S. Sudan Prosecutor General (SSPG)

## **Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary**

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### **Q12. Lead organisation summary**

**Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award before (for**

**the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes


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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWTR5S2\100015	Shamini Jaynathan	Strengthening implementation of Zimbabwe's wildlife crime legal system
IWT028	Maurice Schutgens	Building judicial capacity to counter wildlife crime in Kenya
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response


**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.**

 [Space for Giants 2017 and 2018 audited accou](#)

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## Section 5 - Project Partners

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### Q13. Project partners

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

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

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

**Lead Organisation name:** Space for Giants

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**Website address:** www.spaceforgiants.org

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

SfG will be leading this project, managing all components, deliverables and reporting. Specifically:

- Trainings: Katto Wambua, SFGs lead criminal Justice Advisor, will develop content and lead all trainings with input from Shamini Jayanathan, SFG's judicial consultant
- Court-monitoring: will be provided by Faith Maina ( Kenya & Uganda and Harriet Njeri (Kenya & Uganda). Court-monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan will require hiring a new team member
- Development of the MLA law for S.Sudan will be led by Mr. Wambua, with support from Ms Maina and final review by Shamini Jaynathan, SFG's Legal Strategy Consultant.
- MLA regional guide: developed by Ms Jaynathan, with support from Mr Wambua.
- Development of Court Baseline Survey for S. Sudan: combined effort by Mr. Wambua, Ms Maina and Ms Njeri, with additional support from Maurice Shutgens, SFG's Conservation Programme Manager, and Redempta Nguta, SFG's Conservation Science Officer.
- Review of the wildlife offences in Rwanda and S. Sudan will be led by Mr Wambua and Ms Maina, with support from Ms Jaynathan.
- Creation of National Prosecution Policy for S.Sudan: led by Mr. Wambua and Ms Maina, with review by Ms Jaynathan.
- Content of the e-course: created by Ms Jaynathan with support from Mr. Wambua.

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** East African Association of Prosecutors

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**Website address:** www.eaap.org

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** The EAAP will be SFG's close partner in executing this project. SFG's Katto Wambua maintains a close working relationship with Rhoda Ogoma, EAAP's Head of Secretariat, Deputy DPP, Kenya

-Trainings: EAAP will host the in-person Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) and asset recovery trainings in Nairobi at their headquarters (venues for trainings in the other three countries have been budgeted for at standard market rates)

-MLA Guide: will be disseminated by EAAP to all prosecutors in the region

-e-course: inception, review and validation forums for the e-course will be hosted at EAAP headquarters in Nairobi. In addition the launch of the e-course will be advertised to all prosecutors in the region through EAAP's communications networks, and the e-course itself will be hosted on EAAP's website.

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

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

Yes

**2. Partner Name:** UNODC

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**Website address:** www.unodc.org

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** -UNODC will play a supporting role in this project by covering costs associated with the in-person trainings and RRG. SFG has a long and positive history of partnering with UNODC and maintains open lines of communications with Javier Montanto, UNODC's Regional Head Global Wildlife Crime Programme, Eastern Africa Office

-RRG: UNODC will cover the cost of all printed RRGs

-In-person trainings: UNODC will cover the cost of accommodation for all participants at the in-person RRG trainings in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S.Sudan.

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

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**3. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

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

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**4. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

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

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

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

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

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

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Website address: *No Response*

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Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

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


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


*No Response*

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

 [SFG combined cover and support letters](#)

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## Section 6 - Project Staff

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### 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?
Katto Wambua	<b>Project Leader</b>	44	Checked
Faith Maina	Wildlife Crime Court Officer, SFG	46	Checked
Harriet Njeri	Wildlife Crime Court Officer, SFG	77	Checked
Redempta Nduguta	Conservation Science Officer, SFG	1	Checked

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes


<b>Name (First name, Surname)</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>% time on project</b>	<b>1 page CV or job description attached?</b>
Maurice Schutgens	Conservation Programmes Manager, SFG	1	Checked
New Hire	Grant Coordinator & Administrator, SFG	23	Checked
New Hire	Wildlife Justice Advisor, SFG	26	Checked
Rhoda Ogoma	Head of Secretariat, Deputy DPP, Kenya EAAP	2	Checked
Javier Montano	Regional Head Global Wildlife Crime Programme, Eastern Africa office, UNODC	3	Checked
Shamini Jaynathan	Judicial Consultant, Arctus Consulting	22	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

**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.**

 [SFG\\_CombinedCVs\\_IWTr7](#)

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

Yes

## **Section 7 - Species & Project Statement**

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**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.**

Elephant	Rhino
Lion	Pangolin

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

Great Ape	Hippo
Giraffe	Sandalwood
<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. 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).**

Illicit funds fuel wildlife crime and enable corruption. There are high conviction rates for wildlife crime cases in East Africa (90% in Kenya & Uganda) but existing laws that could be used to recover criminals' assets and deal with corruption are seldom used, due to lack of full understanding amongst investigators and prosecutors of how to use them in this context. In Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and S. Sudan, there have been no asset recovery or corruption charges against organised crime syndicates in wildlife crime cases despite high conviction rates. Organised criminals are not deterred by existing fines, whereas recovery of their assets would affect their ability to continue operating. In Kenya and Uganda conviction rates for wildlife crimes are high, but the highest ranking criminals are rarely prosecuted, and international criminal gangs continue to operate.

Newest iterations of prosecution guidelines in Kenya and Uganda now allow for multiple levels of convictions. However, with multiple overhauls to wildlife prosecution laws over the last seven years, prosecutors in these countries need further capacity building to stay up-to-date. The increased penalties come with increased burdens in court and higher levels of litigation which is outside the scope of most prosecutors' original training.

In Rwanda and S. Sudan, wildlife laws need reviewing. S. Sudan is at a key developmental stage for their legal frameworks as they transition from Islamic to common law. This is an opportunity to develop strict wildlife crime prosecution standards in line with neighbouring countries.

Rwanda is committed to growing its tourism sector and wildlife numbers are rising. As numbers grow, so does potential for increased wildlife crime. Rwanda's existing wildlife offences are outdated and require updates to match penalties across neighbouring countries.

Regionally, IWT law-enforcement is hampered by bottlenecks in regional legal cooperation. S Sudan has no MLA law arrangement with neighbouring countries, which has left a backlog of legal cases unable to progress. Similarly, the lack of a regional MLA law Guide hampers judicial officers' efforts to collect crucial information to pursue cases for the highest ranking organised criminals who are freely moving across national borders as can be seen in low poaching rates in Kenya, but disproportionately high rates of seizures in Mombasa ports.

Finally, the court-monitoring in all countries identifies regional gaps and trafficking patterns, and enables the trainings to reflect the most up-to-date and relevant situation.

At a whole community level, wildlife crime is directly correlated with poverty and high infant mortality rates (TRAFFIC, 2014). Tackling wildlife crime through the criminal justice system is just one intervention for helping communities develop sustainably.

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

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### **Q17. Methodology**

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design (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.**

This project will span three years and four countries: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan. This project builds upon SFG's existing legal work in Kenya, and it is from this experience that this project, with new countries, has been developed.

SFG's existing model of Judicial Process support includes: developing a baseline survey of wildlife crime offences in the country; using this information to inform a review of wildlife crime laws; developing tools for implementation of the laws and capacity building for judicial officers; and ongoing court-monitoring to ensure the efficacy of these interventions.

SFG will work with EAAP in all four countries to improve legal capacity addressing wildlife crime, corruption and asset recovery, as well as case monitoring. SFG and EAAP will develop a regional Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) guide to ensure stronger cross-border collaboration. In order to have a coordinated regional approach, SFG will review wildlife offences and conduct the first baseline surveys of wildlife crime prosecutions in Rwanda and S. Sudan and for S. Sudan, develop the country's first MLA law and National Prosecution Policy (NPP).

To improve rates of asset recovery SFG and EAAP will run national training workshops on asset recovery,

anti-corruption and use of RRG for wildlife prosecutions, with a final regional training conference on the same. All gatherings will follow Covid-19 guidelines for those countries (including social distancing, wearing masks and hosting no more than 35 people. Travel has re-opened between the countries with no quarantines). For each of the training workshops, EAAP will host in that country's respective EAAP headquarters and UNODC will cover the costs of accommodation for all attendees. Each attendee will receive a copy of the nationally relevant RRG, printed by UNODC.

In addition to in-person trainings, EAAP and SFG will develop and roll-out an e-course for prosecutors unable to attend in-person (1000+ individuals). The course will be developed by a wildlife crime legal consultant, based on SFG and EAAP's input, and developed into an online, self-paced, learning tool. The e-course will be developed in yr1, reviewed and tested in all four countries in yr2, and rolled out in yr3.

In underfunded and over-stretched court systems it is challenging but crucial to track cases to improve prosecution of wildlife crimes. SFG's legal team attends and monitors trials, and supplies data and guidance to authorities. Court-monitoring will provide a full picture of what is happening in courtrooms, identify gaps (eg papers not submitted when needed, repeated adjournments, inadequate forensics, poor state of exhibits etc) and inform interventions, including reviews of wildlife crime legislation. SFG will continue court-monitoring in Kenya and Uganda over the three years, and will begin the same in S. Sudan and Rwanda in yr3. Court-monitoring in Kenya is done in-person with SFG Wildlife Crime Court Officers attending live trials. For the other three countries, it will be done digitally by compiling records of all court outcomes.

Prior to commencing training and court-monitoring in S. Sudan and Rwanda, SFG will undertake baseline surveys in both countries to grasp scope and range of challenges to be addressed and monitored. SFG will work with Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda National Public Prosecution Authority, and South Sudan Prosecutor General to conduct a review of wildlife crime offences and advise on new legislation to keep prosecution policies in-line with best international and regional practice. In both countries, this process will begin with a review forum for relevant stakeholders in that country in yr2. Once the review is complete and new legislation has been drafted by SFG, a validation forum will occur in year 3.

In S. Sudan, SSPG has requested SFG help in developing a NPP and an MLA Law. There is currently no MLA law in S. Sudan, hampering regional efforts on wildlife crimes. These activities plug a major gap in regional legal cooperation.

As requested by EAAP, SFG will develop a regional MLA Guide; for this one project component, we will incorporate representatives from the four project countries, as well as Tanzania and Burundi. The Guide will be developed in yr3 of the project: a forum will be held in the second quarter of the yr3 to review a draft, followed by a validation forum in the third quarter with representatives from all countries, and final dissemination of the completed guide to prosecutors across the region in the fourth quarter. SFG is confident this work can be completed on time, however if it does progress past the timeframe of this project the additional funding will be covered by SFG's core budget.

## **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.**

Primary Beneficiaries: 800 prosecutors in the in-person trainings, including: 300 in Kenya, 300 in Uganda, 100 in Rwanda and 100 in S. Sudan. In addition, over 1800 prosecutors will benefit from the e-course (approx. 1000 in Kenya, 400 in Uganda, 300 Rwanda, and 100 S. Sudan).

Secondary Beneficiaries: will be the greater populations of Kenya (53.8m), Uganda (45.7m), Rwanda (13m) and S. Sudan (11.2m) totalling approximately 123.7million people. Wildlife crime has a negative impact on the greater population of a country, hindering development. Empowering prosecutors with tools to better address wildlife crime cases increases conviction rates, and deters future crimes, thereby increasing stability and security. Sustainable wildlife economies contribute to an average of 13% of GDP in these countries, and are strengthened when wildlife is protected from illegal exploitation. Simultaneously, training prosecutors strengthens the judicial system as a whole, and helps to build citizen's trust in the courts and confidence in the rule of law.

Improved prosecution policies, trust in the rule of law and prosecutorial capacity positively impacts an entire country, not just those who live in proximity to wildlife.

Similarly, the MLA law for the region will benefit the prosecution of all cross-border crimes, not just those relating to IWT. The lack of an MLA law in S. Sudan, and the absence of a regional MLA law guide, has created a bottleneck of untried cases as prosecutors across the region are not able to access the information they need. The courts, and the greater populations in the region, will all benefit from a more thorough and speedy trial process.

Part of the RRG training includes how to overcome court adjournments. Repeated court adjournments can lead to people languishing in custody for extended periods, without trial. The families of people held without charge for extended periods suffer hardship from income loss. Because of this the living conditions of all family dependents are affected and can lead to increased poverty, forcing dependent children into work and out of education.

Impacts on beneficiaries will be monitored in two ways: benefits to the prosecutors will be measured during the trainings, with all attendees taking quizzes at the beginning and end of each event, to gauge how much they have learned. The impacts to the greater population of each country will be monitored through improved conviction rates, as well as improved rates of asset-recovery. This will be closely tracked in all four countries through the court-monitoring component of this project. At the end of the project, an independent consultant will conduct a review on the overall project to gauge its effectiveness and advise on next steps.

## **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.**

IWT increases insecurity and instability. Men are disproportionately more likely to take part in violence, especially poaching, leaving women to provide for families. Using legal networks to break down male-run

poaching gangs increases stability and, in the long-term, reduces inequitable burden on women. Law enforcement, including prosecutions, in East Africa has traditionally been male dominated. However this trend is changing: Kenya now has more female prosecutors than male, and Uganda and Rwanda have growing numbers of female prosecutors. By building their capacity, this project will help bridge the opportunities gap, whilst contributing to visibility of women's role in combating IWT.

Breakdown of female prosecutors in Kenya is 60% women/40% men, in Uganda the ratio is 40 women%/60% men, in Rwanda it is 40% women/60% men, and in S. Sudan it is less than 10% women/90% men. From the start of the project we will ensure that the list of proposed attendees to the training workshops is as well gender balanced as possible. As a part of each training, we will conduct pre and post tests on the participants to identify how much of the content is retained, as well as who benefits most from the training. These tests will also collect basic details from the attendees including gender. Should we discover that the trainings disproportionately benefit men, we will closely review the training content and approach to address this issue.

Finally we will arrange for post-training mentoring, connecting prosecutors in countries like S. Sudan that have less developed NPPs, with more experienced prosecutors in countries like Kenya. This will be done in a gender sensitive manner (men paired with men, women with women) to ensure maximum benefit to all participants.

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

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

In the long term, we expect to see a reduction in poaching for all species named in question 15. It is important to note that the species poached most often can differ by country. In Kenya, the species currently poached most heavily are elephant, pangolin, sandalwood, giraffe and lion. In Uganda, hippos, pangolin, elephant and gorilla. In Rwanda, it's believed to be gorilla and in S. Sudan it's believed to be hippo, elephant and rhinos -- but the lack of court-monitoring in these last two countries means exact rates are unknown.

In Rwanda, poaching levels are currently low, however the country is seeking to repopulate its wildlife parks with animals from neighbouring countries. By improving the quality of prosecutions and modernizing wildlife protection laws, we will be protecting the translocated animals before they are moved.

## **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.**

Project follows SFG's proven model: Court-monitoring identifies the prosecutorial problems in each court. That data guides the development of any legal creation or revisions. A RRG is developed and prosecutors and the judiciary are trained in how to follow it. They are mentored and monitored to identify any gaps, and amendments or further trainings are delivered.

As a result of these interventions the judiciary has a much improved chance of achieving increased convictions for wildlife crime cases. This project is adding asset-recovery and MLA agreements to the training workshops, to fill the gaps relating to two critical weaknesses in delivering improved criminal convictions in the four countries.

In addition to supporting wildlife crime cases, the MLA anti-corruption and asset recovery training will



improve implementation of wider laws, not just relating to wildlife crimes.

The e-course will widen access to this important training for remote learners unable to participate in person.

Impact: improved capacity for prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers to increase wildlife crime conviction rates, combat corruption and enhance asset recovery in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan.

## 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?**

SFG's long-term strategy is to assist countries in developing prosecution practices and standards that will be self-sustaining. Helping partners to scale up their practices so that SFG's involvement is no longer necessary, and in the long-term so that national prosecution authorities can sustain this work on their own.

In the case of court-monitoring, that activity will be long-term but the goal is for poaching prosecutions and asset-recovery rates to be so high that cases of poaching drop to a level where monitoring is no longer required.

In the case of improved cross-border collaboration, we are creating the necessary forum and tools to bring S. Sudan and Rwanda to a higher level of operations, so that all countries have equally effective wildlife crime prosecutions, as well as the necessary tools (MLA guide) to work together constructively.

**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.**

---

 [Budget over 100K May 2020 FINAL](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:53:08

 xlsx 263.13 KB

## Q24. Funding

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

New Initiative

#### Please provide details:

All of the activities laid out in this project are new initiatives, but SFG and its partners has a long and successful history of carrying out successful work following the exact same model.

This project is based on SFG's proven model of court-monitoring - using that data to guide policy creation/revisions, RRGs and training - followed by continued monitoring to identify further gaps.

As an example , SFG worked with UNODC in Zambia and Botswana to develop baseline surveys for each country, drafted first editions of RRGs for both countries, trained over 300 criminal justice professionals, and are continuing court-monitoring in both countries to gauge the ongoing impact of this work.

As another example, SFG has created three versions of the RRG guide for Kenya, and two for Uganda. Over 1000 criminal justice professionals have attended SFG's training and SFG has been carrying out court monitoring for wildlife crimes in Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania, with over 1000 cases reviewed.

### 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:

Other organisations in this region who are working in the field of wildlife justice include: TRAFFIC, AWF, WWF, IFAW and Wildlife Direct. SFG works most closely with TRAFFIC and AWF, and both organisations send presenters to take part in SFG's prosecutor trainings. SFG shares all court monitoring data with TRAFFIC to inform their publications and AWF partnered with SFG to create the first RRG in Kenya. In addition, SFG collaborates with IFAW and WWF on cyber wildlife crime. SFG works with Wildlife Direct on Kenyan national judiciary workshops and trainings.

Several things set SFG's work apart from others operating in this space: SFG is the only NGO to actively collaborate with EAAP. This gives us direct access to prosecutors to ensure high levels of attendance at all events, and widespread dissemination of written works. SFG is the only NGO to address the lack of asset recovery from wildlife crime cases, which has the potential to be the greatest deterrent on future crimes. Space for Giants is the only operator in this space that is focused on capacity development and tools to improve prosecutor performance.

## 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
EAAP	██████████	USD	EAAP will provide use of headquarters for all Kenyan trainings, as well as development and review of e-course. This comes to a value of \$██████████/day. In addition, EAAP will use their significant staff and network resources to disseminate communications to all prosecutors in the region around MLA guide and e-course. Finally, they will host and maintain the e-course on the EAAP website (average cost of \$██████████ for annual website maintenance)
UNODC	██████████	USD	Travel costs for trainings in Kenya are covered by UNODC. Only three Kenyan trainings (in Mombassa) require travel (total of \$██████████). UNODC will also cover printing of RRGs (\$██████████). UNODC will cover costs of accommodation at trainings for all participants at all trainings in each country
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

No Response

0

No Response

No Response

**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
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

**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 outputs of this project which will be openly accessible are:

- The published RRGs for Rwanda and S. Sudan. (Printing of the RRGs is covered by UNODC)
- Court monitoring data for all four countries, collated into an annual summary report each year and made available on SFG's website.
- National Prosecution Policy for S. Sudan.
- The end of project evaluation report will include evidence from the court monitoring data, and conclusions on the impact of the project. This will be published on SFG's website.
- MLA law for S. Sudan.
- MLA regional guide.

-reviewed offences for S. Sudan (to be published on SFG website) and Rwanda to be published on Rwanda Govt Portal

In addition, the e-course training materials will be available to access by all prosecutors in the four countries. The content creation and design of the e-course is included in the budget. Hosting the e-course on the EAAP website is included in the matched funding.

## **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.**

SFG has robust financial systems, with tight reporting structures for multiple public and private sector funders. The funding for court monitors will be closely overseen, with local observations (when training and mentoring is delivered) to ensure that staff are in place and activities are occurring as planned. SFG auditors scrutinise partner bodies' payments, in accordance with international standards.

For this specific project, we will only be working with close partners with whom SFG has strong and trusting relationships. All travel and training will be approved by SFG's Operations Manager. All printing costs will be covered by UNODC and EAAP. The e-course content will be developed by a trusted consultant and former SFG team member.

SFG has robust controls over bank payments, receipts, authorisation of and processing of expenditure, and approvals of expenditure. SFG's CEO and Operations Manager authorise payments on receipt of invoices, once justification has been provided. SFG's CEO authorises new investments, and major new decisions on spend are made at SFG Board level. Audits are signed off by SFG's Finance Committee.

## **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 are not planning to purchase any capital items

## **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.**

Every effort is made to reduce the overall cost of this project, and to gain the maximum practical impact. For this project the most extensive work is performed by the court monitors (100% of their time), due to the breadth of courts to be covered, the range of court trials, and the detail they have to go into. However the qualified legal assistants undertaking this work are the least expensive.

The most highly qualified individuals (such as Ms Jayanathan) have strictly controlled time spent on the project, to maximise the benefits of deploying their expertise in all four countries.

SFG has minimised the project cost to Defra by achieving considerable match funding from UNODC and EAAP.

## **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?**

All of SFG's trainings include specific Human Rights training. This is to ensure that all criminal justice professionals are aware of and abide by international human rights standards. It is also to impress on them the value of a live poacher or trafficker, as they could have information that would be useful for finding traffickers along the supply chain, and ultimately this information could lead to capturing a kingpin.

SFG's training programmes include principles taken from the relevant aspect of Overseas Security Justice Assessment, UN Guidance on Use of Force and Firearms and international Conventions on human rights in the context of criminal trials. The project will be delivered in partnership with the EAAP and UNODC. Human rights are at the core of all work of the UN system and represents one of the key pillars of the United Nations. The EAAP's mandate is to increase access to justice, which includes ensuring rights of all citizens are fully protected.

## **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.**

SFG undertakes all possible due diligence to ensure an absence of corruption in all of our practices. This is true in terms of the documents that we create, and the prosecutors that we train. For example, any prosecutors under investigation for corruption may not attend a SFG's training.

SFG follows all due process requirements and closely conforms to all national and international requirements surrounding corruption. All countries where we work have clear codes of conduct and laws on public ethics and public impropriety that lay out procedures that public officers must adhere to. SFG closely adheres to all such codes and ensures that our partners do as well.

SFG works with a wide range of partners delivering projects across Africa. Those relationships are based on trust, clear Memoranda of Understanding between partner bodies, clear communication and accountability, and close monitoring by SFG of quarterly accounts, activity reports, and data generated. SFG experienced one organisation who did not adequately deliver. The agreement was severed, the work re-assigned, and the project was delivered to time and outcomes achieved. This demonstrated that close oversight and prompt action by SFG worked effectively. These processes are built into this project.

## **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.**

Court monitoring data, collected by the legal assistants, is publicly available data on individual wildlife crime cases. The data is used by SFG as evidence of how wildlife cases have been handled in the past, to make the case for improvements in the future, through implementing the RRG. Court case data is routinely published although it is difficult to find aggregated information on court procedures. This project brings the information together to demonstrate practice in wildlife cases across the four countries' courts. SFG has been collecting and collating court data in other countries for a number of years, and, as it is already in the public domain, is not required to store it in a particular way.

Any data on training attendees is stored on the SFG server which is firewall protected and only accessible by SFG team members and adheres to Kenya's strict Data Protection Act, 2019.

### **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:**


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

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


This project has no downstream partners.

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

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 [Safeguarding Policies\\_SFG](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:54:43

 pdf 185.28 KB

## Section 11 - Logical Framework

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### 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.

---

 [SG IWT R7 St2 Logical Framework FINAL](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:56:26

 pdf 121.16 KB

### Impact:

Improved capacity for prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers and regional legal cooperation to increase conviction rates and asset recovery for wildlife crimes in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan

### Outcome:

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

### Project Outputs

---

#### Output 1:

Conducting a total of 24 RRG-based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10x), Rwanda (4x), Uganda (10x) and S. Sudan(4x), as well as creation and dissemination of e-course for approximately 1800 independent learners across the same four countries

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#### Output 2:

Undertaking 3yrs of court monitoring in Kenya, 3yrs of court monitoring in Uganda, 9mo of court monitoring in S. Sudan and 9mo of court monitoring in Rwanda (court monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan begins once baseline surveys are complete)

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**Output 3:**

Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Yr3 & EAAP MLA Regional Guide in same year

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**Output 4:**

Completing baseline surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and S. Sudan in Yr1

---

**Output 5:**

National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan

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**Do you require more Output fields?**

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

Yes

**Output 6:**

Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda

---

**Output 7:**

*No Response*

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**Output 8:**

*No Response*

---

**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 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early June 2021
- 1.2 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Uganda by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early June 2021
- 1.3 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Kenya by mid-June 2021
- 1.4 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Uganda by mid-June 2021
- 1.5 10x 3day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Kenya from end from June 2021- end of June 2022
- 1.6 10x 3day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Uganda from end of from June 2021- end of June 2022
- 1.7 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2023
- 1.8 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in S. Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2023
- 1.9 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Rwanda by

mid-June 2021

1.10 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for S. Sudan by mid-June 2021

1.11 4x 3day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Rwanda from mid-March – end of June 2023

1.12 4x 3day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in S. Sudan from mid-March – end of June 2023

1.13 Development of e-course content by Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) from March -June 2022

1.14 Development of e-platform using external service, overseen by Mr. Wambua June-Dec 2022

1.15 Testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma Jan-March 2023

1.16 E-training go lives and is disseminated to prosecutors in all four countries through EAAP communication networks from June-Dec 2023

2.1 (hiring of new team member for court monitoring support, completed before project start date)

2.2 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Kenya from June 2021-March 2024 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta

2.3 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda from June 2021-March 2024 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta

2.4 court monitoring of all IWT cases in S. Sudan carried out by new new team member from Sept 2023 to May 2024 (all completed remotely from Kenya)

2.5 court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda carried out by new new team member from Sept 2023 to May 2024 (all completed remotely from Kenya)

3.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan MLA Law (at same time as inception forum for NPP for S. Sudan) in March 2022

3.2 MLA for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan in May-June 2022

3.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in 2022 led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2022

3.4 MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan in September/October 2022

3.5 Draft MLA Regional Guide January -March 2023. Let by Mr Wambua with 24 days of input from Ms. Jaynathan

3.6 Host forum in Nairobi for review of draft EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, BI and EAAP in May/June 2023

3.7 Host Forum in Nairobi for validation of final EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, BI and EAAP August/Sept 2023

3.8 Dissemination of completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region in November/December 2023

4.1 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for S. Sudan carried out by new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and ½ day of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan from June 2021-May 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)

4.2 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda carried out by new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and ½ day of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan from June 2021-May 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)

5.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan NPP (at same time as inception forum for MLA Law for S. Sudan) in March 2022

5.2 NPP for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan in May-June 2022

5.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in 2022 led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2022

5.4 MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan in September/October 2022

- 6.1 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2021
- 6.2 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S.Sudan to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in August 2021
- 6.3 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jaynathan September 2021
- 6.4 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jaynathan Sept 2021
- 6.5 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in Oct 2021
- 6.6 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S. Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. April 2022

## Section 12 - Implementation Timetable





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

**Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.**

- [Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [SFG IWT R7 St2 Implementation Timetable](#)  
 10/11/2020  
 21:00:38  
 xlsx 15.2 KB

## Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

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### 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](#)).**

Monitoring of the success or otherwise of the trainings will be measured from feedback at the events and in the feedback forms from each participant. The style of workshop training, and any other implications will be adjusted to accommodate feedback. Additionally, all attendees will take a short test at the beginning and end of the training. This will gauge how well the information is being shared and retained.

Project impact monitoring will be achieved through evidence that court procedures are improving in wildlife crime cases. This will be evident from each end of year monitoring report, which should be demonstrating higher rates of asset recovery and convictions. If there are no signs of improvements in courts where SFG have been training the judiciary and prosecutors, then SFG will review why the project is not having the desired impact. Further feedback from the judiciary and prosecutors will be sought. Adjustments will be made to the training if needed, and possible within the project.

Overall, the impact of the project on court proceedings, on the number of successful convictions, the % and level of asset recovery will be demonstrated through the court monitoring data from each court. The costs of obtaining this data is absorbed into the staff costs for court monitoring, and an additional £[REDACTED] is budgeted for evaluating how the project delivered overall at the end of the three years to maximise the lessons learned from this project and areas to address going forward for countries involved. This assessment will be carried out by third-party, UK-based consultants, who specialise in international consultancy with an expertise in legal support (Optima-uk.com).

In the below fields, its important to note that the figures of £[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of budget do not include the court monitoring costs that factored into staff time in the master budget.

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

**Number of days planned for M&E** 10

**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.**

Yes





**Please outline and provide reasoning for any sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office need to be aware of.**

There are no sensitivities that you need to be aware of. For your reference, attached are copies of the emails that were shared between SFG and the relevant FCDO offices. These emails do not contain specific advice, there are being attached because there was earlier confusion as to whether SFG had been in contact with these offices.

**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 (click to attach)

**Please attach details of any advice you have received.**

-  [SFG and FCO correspondence not sensitive](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  21:11:26
-  pdf 282.41 KB

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## Section 14 - Certification

### Q38. Certification

**On behalf of the**

trustees

**of**

Space for Giants

**I apply for a grant of**





£519,835.00

**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

<b>Name</b>	Alexandra Ames Kornman
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	International Development Advisor
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <a href="#">AAK Signature</a>  10/11/2020  21:06:21  jpg 1.6 MB
<b>Date</b>	10 November 2020

## Section 15 - Submission Checklist

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### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including</b> Guidance Notes for Applicants <b>and</b> Finance for Darwin/IWT	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current</b> Terms and Conditions <b>for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.</b>	Checked
<b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.</b>	Checked
<b>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.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK</b>	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.

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Project Title: Enhancing East-African Judicial Systems: Increasing Wildlife Crimes Asset-recovery and Convictions

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> (Max 30 words) Improved capacity for prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers and regional legal cooperation to increase conviction rates and asset recovery for wildlife crimes in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and S. Sudan (29 words)</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) Increased conviction and asset recovery for wildlife crimes; resulting in reduction in those crimes</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> For Kenya &amp; Uganda: a rise or maintaining of current conviction rates (90% and above) across all three years of project operation</p> <p><b>0.2</b> For Rwanda &amp; S. Sudan: once baseline surveys and reviews are complete and monitoring begins in Sept 2023, at least a 5-10% rise in conviction rates in both countries</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Kenya &amp; Uganda: At least 25% increase in asset recovery in both countries by 2024</p> <p><b>0.4</b> At least 5-10% increase in asset recovery in Rwanda &amp; S. Sudan by 2024</p> <p><b>0.5</b> Maintain current low rates of poaching in Kenya through 2024 through strengthened prosecutorial capacity, court monitoring and improved regional collaboration</p> <p><b>0.6</b> At least 10% reduction in poaching in Uganda by 2024 through strengthened prosecutorial capacity, court monitoring and improved regional collaboration</p>	<p><b>0.1</b> Case monitoring reports, produced by SFG and annual reports from ODPP Offices of Kenya and Uganda</p> <p><b>0.2</b> Case monitoring reports by SFG and independent reports from RNPPA and Prosecutors General office in S. Sudan.</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Asset recovery reports from ODPP offices of Kenya and Uganda, and the Asset Recovery Agency in Kenya</p> <p><b>0.4</b> Reports from the RNPPA and Prosecutor General’s office in S. Sudan</p> <p><b>0.5</b> KWS reports and SFG case monitoring reports</p> <p><b>0.6</b> Wildlife crime reports from ODPP Uganda and UWA</p> <p><b>0.7</b> Wildlife crime reports from RNPPA, RDB and Space for Giants’ monitoring reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved training leads to improved rates of asset recovery</li> <li>• Increases in rates of asset recovery act as a deterrent and impediment to wildlife poachers and traffickers</li> <li>• Current high level of motivation amongst prosecutors to bring wildlife crimes to trial</li> <li>• stabilization in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel.</li> </ul>



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	<p><b>0.7</b> At least 5-10% reduction in poaching in Rwanda by 2024 through strengthened prosecutorial capacity, court monitoring and improved regional collaboration</p> <p><b>0.8</b> At least 5-10% reduction in poaching in S. Sudan by 2024 through strengthened prosecutorial capacity and wildlife crime laws, court monitoring, and improved regional collaboration</p>	<p><b>0.8</b> S. Sudan wildlife crime reports from Sudan Prosecutor General and Space for Giants' monitoring report</p>	
<p><b>Outputs:</b>  <b>1.</b> Conducting a total of 24 RRG-based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10x), Rwanda (4x), Uganda (10x) and S. Sudan(4x), as well as creation and dissemination of e-course for approximately 1800 independent learners across the same four countries</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> 300 attendees for in-person trainings in Kenya by June 2022</p> <p><b>1.2</b> 300 attendees for in-person trainings in Uganda by June 2022</p> <p><b>1.3</b> 100 attendees for in-person trainings in Rwanda by June 2023</p> <p><b>1.4</b> 100 attendees for in-person trainings in S. Sudan by June 2023</p> <p><b>1.5</b> Development of e-course content by Dec. 2022</p> <p><b>1.6</b> Completed testing of e-course by March 2023</p> <p><b>1.7</b> At least 1000 remote learners complete e-course by Feb 2024</p> <p><b>1.8</b> At least 5-10% improvement in knowledge retention by attendees</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Registration details of attendees</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Registration details of attendees</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Registration details of attendees</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Registration details of attendees</p> <p><b>1.5</b> "Sandbox" e-course completed by designers</p> <p><b>1.6</b> Final edits submitted to designers before release</p> <p><b>1.7</b> E-course is live on EAAP website</p> <p><b>1.8</b> Pre-training and post-training test results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilization in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel.</li> <li>• EAAP website remains live and reliable (will be live by end of December, 2020)</li> <li>• Training of judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors leads to an improvement in conviction rates</li> <li>• Increase in conviction rates leads to a reduction in wildlife poaching</li> </ul>

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<p><b>2.</b> Undertaking 3yrs of court monitoring in Kenya, 3yrs of court monitoring in Uganda, 9mo of court monitoring in S. Sudan and 9mo of court monitoring in Rwanda (court monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan begins once baseline surveys are complete)</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> Consistently monitoring minimum of 30% of all wildlife courts in all four countries, including courts in key hotspots (courts with highest caseloads of wildlife crimes) by March 2024</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> SFG case monitoring reports, correlated with in-country national annual case reports from prosecuting authorities/judiciaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFG continue to have existing access/authorization to conduct case monitoring in Kenya and Uganda</li> <li>• SFG is granted authority to conduct monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan (SFG's court monitoring programme has been welcomed by both countries making this a safe assumption)</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b> Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Yr3 &amp; EAAP MLA Regional Guide in same year</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Draft MLA law for S. Sudan submitted for enactment by December 2022</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Final EAAP MLA regional guide completed December 2023</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Improved regional cooperation between project countries, including increase casework progress by at least 5-10% on ongoing and new MLA requests</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Report on development of the MLA law, together with actual draft shared with the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and Prosecutor General's office</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Finalization of guide and dissemination on EAAP websites and Constituent National Prosecuting Authority website</p> <p><b>3.3</b> summary reports on status of wildlife crime related MLA requests from National Prosecution Authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary process will lead to enactment of the draft MLA law in S. Sudan</li> <li>• S. Sudan law is passed in time to be included in MLA guide</li> <li>• Guide is approved by EAAP</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.</b> Completing baseline Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and S. Sudan in Yr1</p>	<p><b>4.1</b> completed wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys going back at least one year for both countries, looking at all wildlife cases, court outcomes in those cases and recommending interventions where gaps exist</p>	<p><b>4.1</b> published wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys on SFG website and submitted to RNPPA and SSPG for their consumption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access is given to data in both countries (SFG has been invited to do surveys in both countries, so the assumption is a safe one. SFG will be working closely with in-country govt agencies to procure the data needed)</li> </ul>

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<p><b>5.</b> National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan</p>	<p><b>5.1</b> Draft National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan submitted for adoption by December 2022</p>	<p><b>5.1</b> Report on development of the NPP, together with draft of NPP submitted to the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and Prosecutor General’s office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of S. Sudan approves draft NPP (As Prosecutor General has asked SFG for assistance in its development)</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.</b> Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan &amp; Rwanda</p>	<p><b>6.1</b> Review of offences for S. Sudan completed by April 2022</p> <p><b>6.2</b> Review of offences for Rwanda completed by April 2022</p>	<p><b>6.1</b> Review submitted to S. Sudan Ministry of Justice/Attorney General and Prosecutor General’s office</p> <p><b>6.2</b> Review submitted to with RNPPA and RDB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of S. Sudan and Rwanda enact the proposed legislative changes (S. Sudan government have asked SFG to undertake the review, making it a safe assumption)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Two days spent on prep for RRG &amp; Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early June 2021</p> <p>1.2 Two days spent on prep for RRG &amp; Asset Recovery Trainings in Uganda by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early June 2021</p> <p>1.3 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Kenya by mid-June 2021</p> <p>1.4 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Uganda by mid-June 2021</p> <p>1.5 10x 3day RRG &amp; Asset recovery trainings held in Kenya from end from June 2021- end of June 2022</p> <p>1.6 10x 3day RRG &amp; Asset recovery trainings held in Uganda from end of from June 2021- end of June 2022</p> <p>1.7 Two days spent on prep for RRG &amp; Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2023</p> <p>1.8 Two days spent on prep for RRG &amp; Asset Recovery Trainings in S. Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2023</p> <p>1.9 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for Rwanda by mid-June 2021</p> <p>1.10 One day spent on input from Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) on training content for S. Sudan by mid-June 2021</p> <p>1.11 4x 3day RRG &amp; Asset recovery trainings held in Rwanda from mid-March – end of June 2023</p> <p>1.12 4x 3day RRG &amp; Asset recovery trainings held in S. Sudan from mid-March – end of June 2023</p> <p>1.13 Development of e-course content by Ms. Jaynathan (legal consultant) from March -June 2022</p> <p>1.14 Development of e-platform using external service, overseen by Mr. Wambua June-Dec 2022</p> <p>1.15 Testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma Jan-March 2023</p> <p>1.16 E-training go lives and is disseminated to prosecutors in all four countries through EAAP communication networks from June-Dec 2023</p> <p>2.1 (hiring of new team member for court monitoring support, completed before project start date)</p> <p>2.2 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Kenya from June 2021-March 2024 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta</p> <p>2.3 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda from June 2021-March 2024 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta</p> <p>2.4 court monitoring of all IWT cases in S. Sudan carried out by new new team member from Sept 2023 to May 2024 (all completed remotely from Kenya)</p> <p>2.5 court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda carried out by new new team member from Sept 2023 to May 2024 (all completed remotely from Kenya)</p> <p>3.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan MLA Law (at same time as inception forum for NPP for S. Sudan) in March 2022</p>			

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- 3.2 MLA for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan in May-June 2022
- 3.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in 2022 led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2022
- 3.4 MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan in September/October 2022
- 3.5 Draft MLA Regional Guide January -March 2023. Led by Mr Wambua with 24 days of input from Ms. Jaynathan
- 3.6 Host forum in Nairobi for review of draft EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, BI and EAAP in May/June 2023
- 3.7 Host Forum in Nairobi for validation of final EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, BI and EAAP August/Sept 2023
- 3.8 Dissemination of completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region in November/December 2023
  
- 4.1 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for S. Sudan carried out by new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and ½ day of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan from June 2021-May 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)
- 4.2 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda carried out by new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and ½ day of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan from June 2021-May 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)
  
- 5.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan NPP (at same time as inception forum for MLA Law for S. Sudan) in March 2022
- 5.2 NPP for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jaynathan in May-June 2022
- 5.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in 2022 led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2022
- 5.4 MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan in September/October 2022
  
- 6.1 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2021
- 6.2 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S.Sudan to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in August 2021
- 6.3 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jaynathan September 2021
- 6.4 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jaynathan Sept 2021
- 6.5 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in Oct 2021
- 6.6 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S. Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in April 2022