

Applicant: **Vaughan, Jonny**
Organisation: **Lilongwe Wildlife Trust**
Funding Sought: **£464,110.00**

IWTR7S2\1020

Ensuring the deterrent enforcement of counter IWT legislation in Malawi.

Wildlife trafficking in Malawi will be reduced through securing effective and fair wildlife crime prosecutions. We will conduct courtroom monitoring, private prosecutions, support open judicial dialogue and case law reviews. We have proven these activities to be effective in securing appropriate, deterrent sentences. Our work will help drive transparency in judicial processes, reduce corruption and deliver on-the-job mentoring. Collaborating with Zambian and Zimbabwean partners will enable regional analysis of court outcomes and promote shared learning in effective wildlife crime prosecutions.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Jonny
Surname Vaughan
Organisation Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Website (Work) www.lilongwewildlife.org
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Ensuring the deterrent enforcement of counter IWT legislation in Malawi.

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

IWTR7S1\1206

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

Malawi

Country 2

Zambia

Do you require more fields? No**Q5. Project dates****Start date:**

01 April 2021

End date:

30 September 2023

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

2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£159,354.00	£176,089.00	£128,667.00	£ 464,110.00

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

Co-finance of c. £[REDACTED] is secured from US Department of State (INL) and USAID (IFAW/Teta-Tech). In addition, DNPW Malawi will provide in-kind staffing amounting to c. £[REDACTED]. LWT also has approvals pending from the Wildcat Foundation (WF) amounting to c. £[REDACTED]. WF has granted c. £[REDACTED] to LWT across the past 5 years under repeat financing. LWT is very confident that our next WF grant will also be approved. Therefore, total cost-share will be c. £[REDACTED]. If WF funds are not obtained (very unlikely) then LWT will approach other trusted donors (GIZ, ECF, OAK), fundraise and allocate reserves.

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

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives**Q7. Summary of project**

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Wildlife trafficking in Malawi will be reduced through securing effective and fair wildlife crime prosecutions. We will conduct courtroom monitoring, private prosecutions, support open judicial dialogue and case law reviews. We have proven these activities to be effective in securing appropriate, deterrent sentences. Our work will help drive transparency in judicial processes, reduce corruption and deliver on-the-job mentoring. Collaborating with Zambian and Zimbabwean partners will enable regional analysis of court outcomes and promote shared learning in effective wildlife crime prosecutions.

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.

The enforcement of Malawi's IWT legal framework is deterrent, leading to a reduction in the trafficking/trade of threatened species and an increase in awareness and security of the local populace.

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

Please tick all that apply.

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.

Kasane Statement
Statements B,5, C,9 and D,13.

This project directly engages the prosecutors and judges involved in IWT enforcement in Malawi. It provides them with resources, knowledge and training to successfully prosecute wildlife crime. The project promotes regional cooperation between prosecutors from Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Lastly, the project's wider civil engagement builds community level awareness, resilience, and resistance to wildlife crimes thereby helping to safeguard local communities from destabilizing impacts, which, in turn, helps reduce IWT.

Hanoi Statement
Actions A and C with regards to Malawi's Statement.

This project directly enforces the National Parks and Wildlife Act Regulations (including CITES Regulations) and the Sentencing Guidelines cited by the Malawi Government under Action A. This project supports the investigation and prosecution of all wildlife crimes resulting from arrests made by the Wildlife Crime

Investigation Unit cited by Malawi under Action C. All cases are included in the wildlife offenders database (co-managed by Malawi Government and LWT), also cited by Malawi under Action C.

London Declaration (2018)
Statement 12 and Malawi's Declaration

This project directly increases transparency in the judicial process and, as such, reduces corruption in the handling of wildlife crime cases. The project also directly raises awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst criminal justice system professionals in Malawi and enables them to share best practices. This project directly supports the effective implementation of the legal tools cited by Malawi at the London Conference e.g. the amended wildlife act, courtroom monitoring, sentencing guidelines and mutual legal assistance tools.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

- This project directly helps to attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 Life on Land by taking action to end trafficking of flora and fauna of protected species.
- Further, the linkage between preservation of ecosystems, in particular forests, and climate change is proven and by tackling serious timber trafficking, the project will also help combat climate change under SDG 13, with resulting positive impacts on wildlife and communities.
- Through supporting Malawi's legal framework and the development of an effective, accountable, and transparent judicial system, this project also supports actions towards SDG 16 Promotion of justice and inclusive institutions.
- Further, by recognising the importance of promoting female leadership in Malawi, we will ensure that the project proactively contributes to SDG 5 Gender Equality by encouraging employment and promotion of women within the judicial system, and particularly the prosecution institutions. The project will also instil messages of women and girl's empowerment through our gender aware campaigning activities.
- Finally, this project contributes to safeguarding the world's natural heritage (target 11.4) under SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities.

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
IWT064	Jonny Vaughan	Determining the deterrent effect of combatting wildlife crime.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>


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.


 [LWT Audit Accounts 2020 compressed](#)

 09/11/2020

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 [LWT Audited Accounts 2019 compressed](#)

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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: Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

Website address: www.lilongwewildlife.org

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

LWT is Malawi's leading nature conservation NGO. LWT is registered in Malawi as a local NGO and not-for-profit Trust. LWT will be the lead implementing partner and will coordinate other co-implementing partners e.g. Malawi Police Service (MPS) and Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) as part of our overall management of the project. LWT will provide several private courtroom monitors and prosecutors and will also co-manage the national wildlife crime court outcome database with DNPW. LWT will also be responsible, alongside DNPW, for the development and implementation of all campaigns. LWT will also organise all case review and pre-trial meetings and will manage all M&E components. LWT has successfully run such activities in Malawi for over 5 years. Under the wildlife justice programme (WJP) LWT employs three private courtroom monitors and three private prosecutors who are mandated to prosecute on behalf of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions.

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:

Department of National Parks and Wildlife of Malawi (DNPW)

Website address:

<https://www.malawi.gov.mw/> or <https://wildlife.gov.mw/>

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

DNPW is responsible for the conservation and management of wildlife resources in Malawi. It is the Government agency mandated to conserve and manage wildlife both inside and outside of protected areas and regulate wildlife use. DNPW employs c. 350 technical staff. The DNPW is a co-implementing partner alongside LWT and MPS. DNPW will co-chair biannual case review meetings, attend pre-trial meetings and provide courtroom monitors. DNPW will also assist with communications to other government partners and co-manage the national wildlife crime court-outcome database with LWT. DNPW helped LWT develop the wildlife justice programme when it was established in early 2015. Lastly, DNPW community liaison/extension officers will work alongside LWT's communication and extension team to develop and deliver the civil engagement components to local communities around protected areas and at IWT pinch points. Note that DNPW courtroom monitors are also beneficiaries of the project – receiving on-the-job mentoring and training at expert workshops. DNPW has also appointed a desk officer for the project under LWT-DNPW's ongoing project level MoU.

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: Malawi Police Services (MPS)

Website address: <https://www.malawi.gov.mw/> or <http://www.police.gov.mw/>

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

MPS's operations are provided for under the laws of Malawi, notably in the Constitution and the Malawi Police Service Act. Its mandate includes the "apprehension and prosecution of offenders". MPS employs c. 16,000 police officers, including c. 490 prosecutors. MPS play a significant role in wildlife law enforcement in Malawi. Indeed, in several cases MPS is the only agency that investigates wildlife crime and, in almost all cases, MPS is the lead prosecuting agency, with all wildlife crime cases being assigned to an MPS prosecutor (even if the case is ultimately overseen by a private or DPP prosecutor) ahead of any trial. As such, MPS is a co-implementing partner for the project alongside LWT and DNPW and will act as the principle prosecuting agency under the project. MPS will also co-chair biannual case review meetings, attend/lead pre-trial meetings and provide legal advice and input. MPS helped LWT develop the wildlife justice programme when it was established in early 2015. MPS prosecutors are also beneficiaries of the project – receiving on-the-job mentoring and training at expert workshops and from cascade training (activity 2.3). MPS has also appointed a desk officer for the project under LWT-MPS's ongoing project level MoU.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP)

Website address:

<https://www.malawi.gov.mw/> or <https://justice.gov.mw/>

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

The DPP's office is responsible for all public prosecutions. By virtue of the Constitution, the DPP is subject only to the general or special direction of the Attorney General but otherwise acts independently. As such, DPP has the power to direct police to conduct investigations into criminal matters and can direct MPS to institute criminal proceedings in a competent court. Essentially, MPS prosecutors conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of DPP and the Public. The DPP is a supporting partner under the project. The DPP continues to authorise LWT's private prosecutors for wildlife crime cases and will continue to assign DPP prosecutors to a small number of high-profile and complex cases (to work alongside MPS and LWT lawyers). Further, the DPP will continue to provide lawyers to help develop material for, and attend, legal training / exchange workshops, including those related to Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA). The DPP is also proactively engaged in the project through a peer to peer learning approach - activity 1.3 of the logical framework. DPP will co-lead MPS prosecutor annual training, fostering a long-term skill share between the two agencies. This will ensure sustainability of the capacity enforcement beyond the project timeline.

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

4. Partner Name: Malawi Judiciary

Website address: <https://www.judiciary.mw/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The Malawi Judiciary is an arm of government that is led by the Chief Justice and it is divided into three categories: the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court of Malawi, the Subordinate Courts which are Magistrate Courts. Its mandate is to interpret, protect and enforce the Constitution and all laws in an independent and impartial manner (including laws to protect wildlife). The Malawian Judiciary is a supporting partner and will provide a member of the Malawi Judicial Training Department to co-chair case review meetings and co-facilitate legal training workshops. The magistrates who form the Subordinate courts are also beneficiaries of the project and will attend expert legal training and be recipients of new legal tools.

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

If no, please provide details The independent Malawian Judiciary cannot be a co-implementing project partner but supports the project through allowing judicial members to attend workshops and trainings. The Malawian Judiciary has provided such support for the past 5 years and we are confident that this commitment will continue.

5. Partner Name: Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP)

Website address: <https://www.wildlifecrimeprevention.com/>

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

WCP is a leading wildlife conservation NGO registered in Zambia. WCP supports the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Zambia, to reduce the illegal wildlife trade across Zambia and neighbouring countries throughout the region. This includes supporting DNPW, Zambia and the National Prosecutions Authority (NPA) in wildlife crime prosecutions, primarily by following and assisting with high profile wildlife criminal cases where necessary. WCP are a long-standing regional counter IWT partner of LWT and the two organisations share several project level MoUs, including one related to wildlife crime case management data sharing. WCP will help ensure that wildlife crime court outcome data from Zambia is shared for regional analysis and dissemination. WCP will also participate in the regional legal trainings and information exchange workshops e.g. MLA and help ensure that their governmental partners e.g. DNPW, Zambia and National Prosecutions Authority, also participate and coordinate with their regional counterparts.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF)

Website address:

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

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

THF is a leading wildlife conservation NGO registered in Zimbabwe. THF engages with appropriate authorities in Zimbabwe to effect proactive change for the improved preservation of fauna and flora. This includes working with wildlife stakeholders, law enforcement officers and members of the judiciary to address wildlife crime. THF advises key government departments involved in combatting wildlife crime on the application of legislative processes within enforcement, in doing so THF monitors court cases and collates case management data for analysis. THF is a long-standing regional counter IWT partner of LWT and the two organisations share several project level MoUs, including one related to wildlife crime case management data sharing. THF will help ensure that wildlife crime court outcome data from Zimbabwe is shared for regional analysis and dissemination. THF will also participate in the regional legal trainings and information exchange workshops e.g. MLA and help ensure that their governmental partners also participate and coordinate with their regional counterparts.

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.


Our final project partner is C4ADS - <https://c4ads.org/>.

C4ADS is a US based NGO with a desk officer located within WCP in Zambia. C4ADS provides data-driven analysis and evidence-based reporting on global conflict and transnational security issues, including wildlife crime. C4ADS uses cutting-edge technologies to manage, integrate, and analyze disparate data from diverse languages, regions, and sources, incorporating data from field-based partners such as LWT, WCP and THF. C4ADS will provide the regional data analysis and trend mapping etc. for the wildlife crime court outcomes in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

A letter of support from C4ADS is also provided.

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

 [LWT Cover, Support and Partner Letters](#)

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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?
Jonny Vaughan	Project Leader	15	Checked
Laure Barthau	Project/Grant Manager	100	Checked
Temwa Kasakula	WJP Programme Manager	100	Checked
Arthur Nyirenda	Private Prosecutor (Wildlife)	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Hannah Supply	Private Prosecutor (Timber)	100	Checked
Allan Nkopeka	Courtroom Monitor (North)	100	Checked
Brian Bisani	Courtroom Monitor (Central)	100	Checked
Rejoice Nyirenda	Courtroom Monitor (South)	100	Checked
Bertha Chipanda	DNPW Courtroom Monitor (National)	100	Checked
Khumbo Ziba	M & E Officer	15	Checked
Clement Manjaalera	Community Liaison / EE Manager	15	Checked
Samantha Nampuntha	Campaign Officer	100	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.

 [LWT Project staff CVs](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

No

If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.

We have submitted CVs for all core project staff (x12) as advised during the recent webinar. We have not attached CVs for non-core i.e. support staff staff e.g. finance and grant compliance/monitoring officers (x3). All staff working on the project are named and included in the budget and additional CVs for the three support staff can be provided upon request if still required.

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more

fields using the selection option below.

African Rhino spp., mainly Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis)

African Savannah Elephant (Loxodonta Africana)

Ground Pangolin (Smutsia temminckii)

Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibious)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Rosewood" Mukula (Pterocarpus tinctorius)

All other CITES/protected species as required

No Response

No Response

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).

The level of wildlife crime in Malawi is significant (Waterland et., 2015; Milliken et al. 2016; Kumchedwa & Jurisic 2019) and is the major threat to the CITES App I and II species this project focuses on. The Government's response has been progressive – strengthened laws; inter-agency cooperation; new intelligence-led enforcement units; innovative legal tools and improved prosecution/judicial processes. However, IWT through Malawi remains a threat nationally and regionally.

For example, since 2016:

- 536 IWT arrests and ca. 2 tonnes of elephant ivory seized
- Recent uplift in rhino, hippo, and especially pangolin (Xinhua, 2020) and "rosewood" trafficking (resulting in Pterocarpus tinctorius CITES Appendix II CoP18 listing) (GoM, 2019).
- In 2016 wildlife crime arrests averaged 2/week; between April and September 2020 a total of 78 IWT arrests were made, an increase to over 3/week (LWT/DNPW data from WiCIS).
- Pangolin trafficking is rising steeply, 30 pangolin-related arrests in April-September 2020 (5 arrests per month) compared to 43 in previous 2 years (LWT/DNPW data from the Wildlife Crime Information System - WiCIS - database).
- Illegal export of "Rosewood" (mukula) is a serious organised crime across the region, driven by high level corruption (EIA, 2019). Illicit rosewood trafficking accounts for almost 32% of all global IWT seizures (UNODC, 2020). Malawi must address its rising mukula trafficking (Chongo, 2015). IIED and CIFOR found that in sub-Saharan Africa national laws and under-resourced government agencies have proven insufficient to contend with fast-spreading, spatially disconnected and capital-intensive logging businesses

which have emptied Zambian forests of 'rosewood' and have now commenced such harvesting in Malawi (Cerutti et al. 2018). As with other timber species, the illicit mukula trade is connected to illegal trade in endangered animal parts. For example, in late 2016, Chinese customs officials seized a 2.9-tonne shipment of pangolin scales hidden in a container of mukula timber (Sharman, 2016) and the Lin-Zhang syndicate (based in Malawi) are heavily linked to this trade and reportedly heavily involved in mukula trafficking since 2005 (J. Vaughan pers comms).

In Malawi, elephant ivory (and other high-value) poaching implemented by local community members is mostly undertaken on behalf of external foreign nationals who recruit community members into their illicit business (Waterland et al., 2015). These high-level criminals entice low income, vulnerable persons into this high-risk criminality with offers of financial reward. This project works to reduce local community vulnerability adjacent to protected areas and help prevent this exploitation. The project will directly ensure that communities are well informed regarding the risks associated with entering wildlife crime e.g. potential custodial sentences. The sentencing from this project will also act as an indirect deterrence to community members and help ensure that high-level wildlife traffickers serve prison sentences and, as such, are unable to exploit vulnerable persons.

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/Analysis

The Wildlife Justice Programme (WJP), is delivered through a partnership between LWT and multiple government agencies and is the framework under which all serious wildlife crime prosecutions are taken in Malawi. It is based on a thorough analysis of proven wildlife crime prosecution programmes across Africa. Successful projects follow a similar model – a long-term, trusted partnership between a local NGO and government agencies jointly delivering on-the-case mentoring, court-monitoring, training, private prosecution (sometimes) and case outcome media awareness. Our partners on this project 'WCP, THF', as well as PAMS Foundation (Tanzania), Wildlife Direct (Kenya), EAGLE (Africa), and VNRC (Uganda) have successfully delivered similar projects and we share learning outcomes. The WJP management plan (work plan, budget, results framework) is reviewed annually by the whole team who also adhere to comprehensive financial management procedures (see Section 27). Staff are experienced and partners regularly meet.

WJP was game changing: Modal average sentences jumped from a \$40 fine to 4.5 years imprisonment, in-line with sentencing guidelines. IWT convictions rates exceed 90%. This project will elevate and expand on this proven model, as such, it is low risk. It builds upon previous IWT investment: establishment of the Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (IWT022), support for the Inter-Agency Committee and development of legal tools (IWT009) and will support project IWT064 which, in turn, may still help refine the methodology of

this project.

Activities

Activities fall under 4 outputs. All contribute to improved judicial processes and address corruption, to deliver appropriate deterrent sentencing. All activities will adhere to the latest WHO recommendations on COVID-19.

Legal Analysis and Review

LWT co-manages (with DNPW) the WiCIS, a national court database which contains all IWT prosecution data. WiCIS will be used to continually analyse case law and to develop Case Reporter Publications for dissemination to press and Judiciary during biannual Case Review Meetings. Case Review Meetings provide a forum for the Judiciary to openly assess and critique recent judgements, to identify solutions for consistency of the jurisprudence and an accurate application of the law commensurate with the Sentencing Guidelines. This project will analyse wildlife crime case data from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe through LWT, WCP and THF sharing their respective datasets with C4ADS for purpose transnational analysis, reporting and dissemination. LWT/DNPW will also host a remote annual case-law sharing meeting and Mutual Legal Assistance training e-workshops. All training will be subject to external evaluation to help assess impact.

Capacity Building

The Judiciary (and select prosecutors) identified training needs during previous case review meetings. Training courses will be delivered on:

- a) Magistrates: review of the legislation and criminal procedures, sentencing rationale development.
- b) Prosecutors: drafting charge sheets, preparing and presenting evidence in court, drafting submissions.

Guidance on accessing case law and legislation from WiCIS will also be provided. All training is delivered by external experts and senior magistrates, judges and prosecutors as a peer-to-peer learning approach. We will deliver on-the-job mentoring to prosecutors through the court monitoring and co-prosecution components. Training material is prepared carefully and in cooperation with project partners and external trainers and facilitators. The project manager oversees all logistics for training events. Multi-agency training events (i.e. police, prosecutors and judiciary) will facilitate co-operation and skill-sharing between agencies.

Courtroom Monitoring and Prosecutions

LWT supports ca.70 cases annually. Legal advisers/prosecutors assess the complexity of the case and recommend either court monitoring or a co-prosecution. Courtroom monitors attend all IWT cases and private prosecutors co-prosecute the most serious cases on behalf of the DPP. Co-prosecution includes provision of legal expertise throughout the case to support the prosecution strategy; arrange and co-lead all pre-trial meetings; review the charge sheet; quarterly review of all on-going cases. An important element of co-prosecution is providing on-the-case mentoring for junior state prosecutors. Concluded cases outcomes are rapidly shared with media and uploaded into WiCIS.

Media and Civil Engagement

Cases will be attended by media under direction of LWT and case articles released to encourage accountability and to build community awareness. Journalists will be invited to events related to IWT cases, or shared information on current cases with the goal of publishing or airing on their various platforms. This is part of a wider civil engagement strategy that builds awareness e.g. educational animation films, pedal power cinemas; and deliver surveys to assess community IWT perceptions e.g. threats, fears, solutions, to identify changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices in response to changes in deterrent enforcement, this forming part of the project's ongoing M & E. All media shall be compiled and analysed biannually.

Q18. Beneficiaries

- Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?
- How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?
- How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?
- How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

The project helps alleviate poverty in Malawi by reducing community vulnerability to the destabilizing impact of wildlife crime. The IWT Review of Malawi (2015) outlined that ivory poaching is mostly undertaken by communities on behalf of foreigners based outside their villages e.g. 42.4% were identified as Chinese. Foreigners reportedly set up nearby small businesses then recruit local people through them to kill wildlife and/or use middlemen (both foreign and Malawian) to travel by car from larger towns to place local orders. As such, these higher-level wildlife criminals entice vulnerable people on low incomes to enter high-risk criminality with economic “rewards”.

This project will help prevent this criminal exploitation by enforcing the legal framework, manifested by penalties pronounced against convicts, disseminated by the media (radio, print, TV) under this project’s campaign components. As such, local communities living adjacent to protected areas or working at IWT pinch points e.g. border posts, will benefit through:

- i) Reduction in wildlife crime that will indirectly drive the provision of safer (fewer external criminals, fewer firearms etc.) living conditions for people (law abiding families, communities)
- ii) Greater awareness of IWT and the penalties of wildlife crime to contribute towards communities turning away from involvement in IWT crimes and thus help protect individuals, families and the wider community from the disastrous effects of IWT, including insecurity, imprisonment, breakdown and loss of family unit income.

The number of such beneficiaries is difficult to determine, but nationally it could be in the region of 100,000’s. For example, there is a total of 140,000 people living immediately around Majete Wildlife Reserve alone. The perception/awareness of wildlife crime/safety from such criminality will be evaluated during and after the campaign implementation through a series of community-based assessments. Notably the IWT Assessment in Malawi (2015) revealed that almost 85% of community members surveyed reported that harsher penalties were needed to stop poaching and help protect wildlife and their community members.

- iii) Persons subject to direct (accused/convicted) sentencing rules/outcomes may display changed attitudes to engagement in wildlife crime. The outputs from our associated IWTCF funded projected (IWT064) is measuring whether the assumption of sentencing having a deterrent, reformative effect is true.

The project will also deliver capacity building/skill development to low earning government officers:

iv) Judicial members and prosecutors are secondary beneficiaries through long-term increase of skills, capacities, and knowledge. A total of 68 judicial members and 30 government prosecutors are expected to receive training in specialist areas such as legislation, criminal procedure, prosecution strategy, charge sheet drafting, evidence preparation, witness protection, submissions drafting. The context and needs of the trainees will be measured using an independent review panel.

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.

LWT functions within the framework that, as an environmental organisation, its work needs to be gender transformative - and, therefore, not just mainstream gender in its programmes. Overall, this means that the work is carried out in recognition of the role that women play in the use of natural resources, and that, in field-based programmes, there is gender-balanced sharing of planning, implementing and managing of activities. In addition, LWT adheres to the highest social and environmental standards (including, for example, having proactive gender equality policies, and a security management system for all staff and partners), with reference to disadvantaged groups and the ethical considerations of our work.

The project – through recruitment of court monitors and legal advisers/prosecutors – will be very attentive to gender equality and will at all times aim to ensure at least an equal representation of women on the team. The current LWT WJP project staff comprises 1/3 males and 2/3 females. Further, in collaboration with MPS, the project will nurture a group of select specialist IWT police prosecutors who will be trained intensively on wildlife/forestry legislation and will handle most IWT cases. The objective is to achieve representation of 50% female prosecutors within this group by the end of the project. All project data stored in WiCIS is gender and age disaggregated.

The project will proactively contribute to gender equality by instilling messages of women and girls empowerment through the campaigns activities and in particular highlighting female leadership in the animated video which will be developed to showcase actions people can take to support the fight against IWT(activity 4.2).

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?

Assuming the enforcement of the legal frameworks through appropriate and fair punitive measures, such as deprivation of freedom (through imprisonment) or financial penalty (through fines) are effective deterrents, then at a large scale, and in the long-term, wildlife crime in Malawi will reduce.

This will lead to Malawian populations of elephant, rhino, hippo and pangolin (and other target species) remaining stable and then, assuming suitable conditions are in place, populations expanding. Furthermore, mukula trees within Malawi's Miombo woodlands will be better protected and Malawi's populations of "rosewood" saved from local extinction (unlike other populations in the region).

As Malawi is a regional IWT transit country, the project envisages some similar knock-on effects for wildlife populations in neighbouring countries. As wildlife populations recover, there will also be positive shifts in wider ecosystem health. All these parameters are built into the LWT's overall results framework (even though, as a transit country, the source wildlife populations of trafficked specimens are often in neighbouring countries).

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.

The WJP programme's experience to date has proven that the proposed outputs are achievable; there is therefore a high-level of certainty for outcome delivery and contribution to the impact.

The outputs directly tackle obstacles to achieving justice and the Project Outcome. For example, they will ensure enforcement of the legal framework and deterrent-level sentencing, through improving prosecution/judicial capacity, reducing corruption, providing access to laws and legal tools, increasing courtroom transparency and accountability, providing accurate data and high-level analysis and increasing community awareness of the consequences of wildlife crime.

Output 1 will deliver extensive training to promote prosecution/judicial aptitude to correctly implement laws and legal tools.

Outputs 2 and 3 will improve access to, and ensure discussion of, case law which will ensure the judicial system develops consistent jurisprudence, with transparency and policy compliance. This case law will further strengthen the application of the law.

Output 4 will increase knowledge and awareness of IWT threats amongst vulnerable community groups leading to an increase in community level security and resistance to the threats associated with wildlife crimes.

Effective application of the legal framework, combined with appropriate community sensitisation, should lead to deterrence which, in turn, will reduce IWT and protect vulnerable people.

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?


The principal aspects of sustainability here are financial and impact/outcome. The project fits within LWT's overall programme to combat wildlife crime, which will continue beyond this project's term - the financial sustainability of this work is built into the LWT's strategic planning.


The project's outputs directly contribute to adaptive management of Malawi's long-term response to combatting wildlife crime. The ongoing and continual transfer of skills to a wide number of local prosecutors and judicial officers, across all levels of office - local, regional, and national prosecutors; subordinate (all grades) and high courts - means that as officers leave, or are promoted, they will likely be replaced by officers already cascade trained and engaged e.g. in 2018 and 2019 the WJP trained 40% of Malawi's magistrates.


Secondly, the nature of Malawi's common-law system means that the project's results determine Malawi's long-term judicial response to wildlife crime. High-court determinations generate case law, which sets and sustains standards for sentencing. This project will use the high court to help establish deterrent case law, which will sustain impacts beyond project term. Key cases will be supported through high court hearings, confirmation and appeal processes.

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

 [LWT References Final](#)

 10/11/2020

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Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q23. Budget

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


Note that there are different 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.

 [LWT IWTCF Budget Final 101120](#)

 10/11/2020

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Q24. Funding

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

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

LWT's WJP was established in 2016 with funding from Stop Ivory and Elephant Crisis Fund. After 12 months the results led to a 3 year grant from Paul G Allen Family Foundation, awarded April 2017 under the title - Litigation, Legislation and Law Enforcement Support: A Multi-Faceted Approach to Combating Elephant Killing and Ivory Trade in Malawi. This grant totalled USD [REDACTED], with c. 75% allocated for WJP. It was successfully concluded March 2020.

Some components of the WJP e.g. some salaries, travel and training expenses are also funded by the USAID/IFAW Combatting Wildlife Crime in Malawi-Zambia Trans-boundary Landscape (Cooperative Agreement AID-674-A-17-00005) – commenced May 2017, finishes May 2022; and two INL grants

(Co-Operative Agreements S-INLEC18GR2091 and S-INLEC19GR0377) which expire August 2022 and Sept 2021, respectively. The timber components are also partly supported by MCHF Subcontract 005-S-FO-1097-LWT.

Furthermore, Wildcat and GlZ (later under the Partnership to Stop Poaching under grant contract 81219662 which is due to expire March 2021), also provided partial support to the WJP. This project has been designed to build upon all historical agreements due to be concluded by April 2021 and to compliment, through co-finance, all those that extend (and likely to regrant) beyond this date.

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:

Not in Malawi - we liaise closely with the few environmental/NGOs operating in Malawi and no other organisations are implementing similar work, or applying for funding for similar work.

However, we are aware that our regional partners e.g. WCP are applying for funding for similar work in their own respective countries. We shall be cooperating with such organisations, as per the mutual letters of support we have each submitted.

Other international organisations have previously attempted to engage in judicial trainings etc. for wildlife crime in Malawi e.g. Space for Giants, ICCF, but seem to have had limited success or sustained impact. No international organisation has approached LWT with a similar concept this time around.

Q25. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q25a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
US Department of State (INL)	██████	GBP	This is co-finance for complimentary parts of the WJP under award S-INLEC18GR2091 which was recently extended.

USAID (IFAW/TETRA-TECH)	██████	GBP	This is co-finance for complimentary parts of the WJP under award AID-674-A-17-00005 and
DNPW Malawi	██████	GBP	This in in-kind salary contributions for Bertha Chipanda.
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

- Yes
- 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
16 October 2020	Wildcat Foundation ██████	██████	GBP	Wildcat is a committed supporter of LWT's CIWT work and in our larger CIWT grant we included this sum to compliment needs on the WJP. We are very confident that Wildcat will regrant to us again (they have done so for the past 5 years).

No Response	GIZ	0	No Response	LWT has been invited to submit an application for the next phase of the GIZ Partnership Against Poaching programme. This application will be made in 2021 and will include WJP if (in the unlikely event) Wildcat funds are not secured
No Response	ECF	0	No Response	ECF has granted to LWT over 7 times and if required an application for WJP could be made. ECF was the founding donor of the WJP.
No Response	Other	0	No Response	Other funding options include Oak Foundation and possible cost extensions to INL award S-INLEC19GR0377. LWT is confident that the balance will be raised.

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 project outputs will include (but not be limited to) court data analysis models, communication materials, technical reports, campaign plans, animated video and surveys, training material and reports and legal tools.

These will be shared with target audiences within and beyond the project intervention area, through existing information sharing networks, MoUs, and forums and, as appropriate, made available online via LWT (and partner) websites/social media.

In addition, the project will proactively identify, analyse and share methodologies, results and lessons learned within the project that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects. Court record data stored within WiCIS are already available from the public domain in Malawi. Open Access sharing requests for such information is therefore not a challenge. LWT is also permitted by our government partners to share (non-confidential) data under our various MOUs for the purpose of donor reporting and fundraising. LWT is not seeking any costs for Open Access components of the project.

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.

No significant or extraordinary financial risks have been identified for this specific ongoing project. LWT will manage this project's finances as governed by our Financial Management Policy, which is implemented in practice through staff adherence to our Financial Management Manual. This prescribes (but is not limited to) LWT's financial roles and responsibilities, internal controls, procurement procedures, payment authorisation protocols, income and expenditure recording, financial reporting and fraud prevention and awareness measures.

LWT's accounts are prepared in SAGE 200 Evolution <https://www.sage.com/en-ae/products/sage-200-evolution/> and backed up daily on a local server and an encrypted storage cloud. Internal statements are reported to Trustees each month and subject to random independent internal audits. LWT prepares annual external financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards for small and medium entities, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These have been independently audited each year since 2008, with no material findings raised.

LWT have passed numerous pre-project risk assessments and external project level audits from other bilateral donors e.g. USFWS, INL and GIZ. Forex income is kept in Malawian FCDA bank accounts and transferred to Malawi Kwacha only as needed. This protects from currency exchange fluctuation. All accounts have double signatories.

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.

The project budget includes three laptop computers for project staff. The total capital cost for these items is £[REDACTED]. This amounts to c. 1% of the total budget request for the project.

These items will be included in our asset register within our SAGE accounts system and then depreciated in accordance with our depreciation policy (10% per annum). This will mean that such items are retained well beyond the life of the project, whereby they will continue to be used to collect and analyse WiCIS data.

In the unlikely event that their use at LWT will cease, for any reason, or once the units have been depreciated, they will be transferred to a respective government partner agency (with a signed agreement

and transfer of ownership and responsibility) e.g. DNPW.

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.

Several strategies will be used to guarantee value for money while ensuring effective attainment of project results.

1. The project builds upon previous counter IWT donor financing to Malawi, including IWTCF grants. The project outcome therefore represents a pinnacle of shared success, resulting from current and historical investments that continue to enhance the technical and legal capacity of Malawian state and non-state actors to counter wildlife crime. Preceding programmes have led to strengthened laws (wildlife, 2017; forestry, 2020); inter-agency cooperation; new intelligence-led enforcement units; innovative legal tools e.g. wildlife crime sentencing and MLA guidelines; and improved prosecution/judicial processes and capacity.
2. This project will support previously trained officers to effectively apply the new laws and legal tools, to ensure wildlife criminals arrested are served effective sentences.
3. The considerable co-finance secured for this project means investment from IWTCF will be leveraged further and any (small) residual financial risk is spread between financing partners. This a collaborative project but IWTCF would be the principal donor.
4. During continuous monitoring and evaluation, cost-effectiveness will be scrutinised, but will not compromise output quality.
5. The budget has been carefully prepared, based on long-term experience of running similar projects and all expenses will be astutely managed (see Section 27).
6. LWT has a strict procurement policy and will adhere to all IWTCF financing guidelines.
7. We will maximise VfM by combining events where practicable e.g. case review meetings and judiciary training. Costs for the regional collaboration workshop will be minimised by holding this online.

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?

LWT has a 'zero tolerance' policy to human rights abuses; upholding human rights is integral to our work. Our Human Rights Policy and Code of Ethics and Conduct ensure that our work is delivered with honesty, integrity, and openness, and with respect for human rights and communities. We value the importance of national knowledge, leadership, and capacity in our projects. There are no specific human rights issues in relation to implementation of this project.

This project was developed in response to needs identified by national agencies and local communities

(Waterland et al. 2015), and has been co-designed in full collaboration with Malawian partners. We will also ensure adaptive management throughout, e.g. IWT064 project findings may provide alternative effective deterrents that are more sensitive for the socio-cultural context of Malawi. Further, the project will adopt Prior Informed Consent principles for all community-based campaigns, surveys, and imagery collection. We take issues around rights, privacy and safety of personal information seriously, as addressed in Section 32.

Assurance of procedural fairness for criminal trials in Malawi is considered high and the judiciary is broadly free from influence. There have been occasional violations of accused persons failing to be brought to court within prescribed times; and, once charged, being detained for long periods of time without trial in poor prison conditions. This project directly addresses such issues through improving the transparency and application of due process and promoting evidenced based, lawful and timely prosecutions and fair, appropriate sentencing.

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 2019 Malawi ranked 123/180 of the countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Corruption in sub-ordinate courts and amongst state prosecutors remains a significant risk.

However, progress is being made, Malawi's courts are effectively enforcing laws during high-profile, high-risk cases and setting international examples e.g. a collective 56.5 years for Lin-Zhang Syndicate members (Raxter, 2020). The 2020 Chatham House Prize was awarded to 5 Malawian judges in recognition of "courage and independence in the defence of democracy".

This project directly addresses and will reduce corruption. Courtroom monitoring, private prosecutions, media coverage and open peer case reviews will increase transparency and reduce corruption within the justice system.

LWT's Anti-Corruption and Bribery Policy ensures compliance with the NGO Act 2018, Corrupt Practices Act 2004, Financial Crimes Act 2017 and helps protect LWT from financial crime.

LWT has a 'zero tolerance' policy to corruption and bribery and will report all incidents to the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

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.

NGO Board, Malawi, requires all data be securely managed. LWT policies govern how all data/personal /confidential information are managed: Data Protection and Privacy Policy, Confidential Information Policy and Information Technology and Data Handling Policy. These ensure data are protected and secure e.g.

access protocols, passwords, secure/encrypted storage and communication; and also help ensure legal compliance e.g. Electronic Transactions and Cybersecurity Act 2016. When requesting data, we explain why it's needed, only ask for what's needed and treat it as confidential. When recording data, we only access it with valid reason, share what is necessary, protect it, prevent unauthorised access, and never sell it. Lastly, when sharing data, we ensure its not "Confidential Information" and obtain consent as legally required. We also strive to meet the UK's Information Commission Office's Data Sharing Code of Practice. LWT/WiCIS data are stored in encrypted clouds www.tresorit.com audited/certified by TÜV Rheinland and ISO 27001:2013/ GDPR/HIPAA compliant.

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.





LWT has a safe-guarding policy in place, which is modelled on UK best practice. We are fully cognisant of the need to ensure effective safe-guarding policies are in place for our staff and all project partners. We require the same level of safe-guarding provisions to be in place for all down-stream partners such as government agencies and communities we work with. Our safe-guarding policy is now included with all new MoUs and will be shared with all partners on this project.

Our employment contracts oblige compliance to all our policies, which are kept succinct and realistic. Each employee is responsible for and must report non-compliance through the line-management structure, or where appropriate directly to the CEO/Board. Management are responsible for enforcement of the policies.

Employees have access to all policies through our cloud storage system and the Employee Handbook. Review of all policies and staff sensitization on compliance is carried out at least annually.

LWT requires all partners to ensure that our policy, including non-compliance reporting mechanisms, is shared with all staff involved with this project. We will require partners to evidence that the standards have been adopted. Safe-guarding compliance will be specifically included in the project start-up meetings.

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

 [LWT Safeguarding Policy 0119](#)
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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.

 [LWT 2020 IWT R7 St2 Logical Framework](#)
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 pdf 111.9 KB

Impact:

Reduced illegal wildlife trade within Malawi (and surrounding countries) and strengthened awareness and resistance to the community-level threats associated with serious wildlife crimes.

Outcome:

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

Project Outputs

Output 1:

A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework

Output 2:

The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.

Output 3:

The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence

Output 4:

Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes.

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.

Activity 1.1

A wildlife and forestry jurisprudence analysis is produced and the case law – including neighbouring countries jurisprudence - is reviewed on annual basis with the judiciary.

Activity 1.2

Based on some developed legal tools, training is provided to judiciary on relevant legislation, criminal procedure and rationale development.

Activity 1.3

Based on developed legal tools annual training is provided to a specialized group of government prosecutors on, among others, legislation, prosecution strategy, criminal procedure, submissions

Activity 2.1

Wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – "rosewood" - court cases are monitored. Qualitative legal expertise is provided.

Activity 2.2

High profile wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – "rosewood" - cases are prosecuted in collaboration with public prosecution.

Activity 2.3

Outstanding case review meetings are organized quarterly and regionally with prosecution to review progress of ongoing cases and ensure effective development of the proceedings.

Activity 2.4

High Profile Wildlife and Forestry court cases outcome are published into the media (Newspaper, Radio, TV) to increase deterrence of the sentencing

Activity 3.1

Workshop is organized with prosecutors and investigators of Malawi and Zambia to facilitate informal and formal cooperation (MLA) on ongoing cases prosecution.

Activity 3.2

Court case data, regional and domestic Case Law, international and domestic legislation are regularly uploaded and updated into WiCIS (and C4ADS) and accessible to relevant government and regional partners.

Activity 4.1

A baseline survey on wildlife and forestry conservation perception is implemented among local communities and government partners offices

Activity 4.2

Delivery of sensitization campaign materials, including animated video, conveying the negative effects of IWT / initiatives to support the fight is distributed to communities, government partners and into the media.

Activity 4.3

Evaluation surveys to assess potential changes in perspectives and attitudes are conducted among the targeted beneficiaries.

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.

 [LWT IWTR7St2 Implementation Timetable](#)

 09/11/2020

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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](#)).

The Project Leader, with support from the Project Manager and M & E Officer, is responsible for:

- i. Regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks.
- ii. Ensuring that all project staff and partners maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in the reporting of project results, and ensuring that they provide all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based reporting
- iii. Informing IWTCF/LTS International of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted
- iv. Developing annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan to support the efficient implementation of the project.

The progress towards achieving the targets for the indicators will also be updated annually to ensure the project effectively and efficiently achieves these results. Indicators will also be verified through the analysis a variety of Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting tools.

Court case data as well as legal expertise and capacity building information are collected respectively by the court monitors and legal advisors/prosecutors through a dedicated data collection tool called KOBO and uploaded into WiCIS by the M&E officer. WiCIS also contains relevant case law and other court case documentation such as charging instrument and prosecutor submissions that will complement the data analysis for the purpose of indicator verification.

Associated data collection and WiCIS (data base) tools will also allow measurement of the provided trainings effectiveness. The analysis of some qualitative indicators such as proportion of rulings and prosecution submissions referring to sentencing guidelines, proportion of court cases for which prosecution oral or written submissions was filled, proportion of correct or incorrect charging instrument prior intervention of legal expertise etc. will help to measure the change in capacity after introduction of legal tools and implementation of on-the-job mentoring.

An assessment of the relevance of workshops and trainings by external professional evaluators and trainee representatives will complement the evaluation. Media articles, workshops/trainings/meetings internal reports, questionnaires among partners will also be included in the verification of the project's outputs. The

baseline survey/second questionnaire data will also be a key evaluation tool of the output number 4 – it will involve the campaign team with support from the M&E assistant, project and compliance manager.

The M&E officer (involve 1 person / 5 working days a month) will play a key role in the management of data collected on the ground by the court monitors and prosecutors while the project manager will be primarily in charge of the analysis and reporting. Further C4ADS will be on hand to help analyse the data and feed back developing trends etc. for the purpose of adaptive project and risk management.

An independent terminal evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. Based on the logical framework the terminal evaluation will assess achievement of outcome and deliver conclusions regarding key aspects of the project, including project sustainability.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 236

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%) 8

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.

For security reasons LWT will not appear in any media articles covering a specific court case outcomes resulting from this project. LWT would also prefer that all such cases are presented as successes for GoM. However, LWT are happy to be mentioned in general promotional media about the project and the project successfully supporting wildlife crime justice in Malawi via the the implementation of the listed project activities.

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

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of





£464,110.00

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	Jonny Vaughan
Position in the organisation	CEO
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Jonny Sig  09/11/2020  15:32:42  jpg 749.4 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).

Project Title: Ensuring the deterrent enforcement of counter IWT legislation in Malawi

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced illegal wildlife trade within Malawi (and surrounding countries) and strengthened awareness and resistance to the community-level threats associated with serious wildlife crimes.			
<p>Outcome: The enforcement of Malawi's IWT legal framework is deterrent, leading to a reduction in the trafficking/trade of threatened species and an increase in the awareness and security of local populace.</p>	<p>0.1 For the period (year 1 to 3) conclusion rate of IWT cases is 85% (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) – baseline 2017-2020 is 71%.</p> <p>0.2 For the period (year 1 to 3) conviction with custodial rate of IWT cases involving “Listed Species” (the most endangered species in Malawi) is 92% (number of concluded individual cases for which a conviction and custodial sentence was pronounced) – baseline 2017-2020 is 87%.</p> <p>0.3. For period (EOP) numbers of IWT arrests/seizures decline (whilst enforcement effort remains stable) to below the 2017-2019 baseline rate of 2 arrests/seizures per week.</p> <p>0.4 For the period (year 1 to 3) 20% of IWT court cases outcomes are published in media (newspapers, TV, Radio) and media and community salience is supportive of project impact.</p>	<p>0.1 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System), a national data base, based on data collected by the WJP team; court rulings</p> <p>0.2 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System), a national data base, based on data collected by the WJP; court rulings</p> <p>0.3 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System) based on data collected by WJP; court rulings</p> <p>0.4 Media articles/ expert reports, web searches; KAP survey M & E data, campaign project data and comparison to WiCIS data.</p> <p>0.5 Analysis of WiCIS (Wildlife Crime Information System) based on data collected by WJP; court rulings</p>	<p>Government and judiciary remain committed to wildlife/forestry conservation.</p> <p>Government and judiciary continue to support recent reforms of the criminal justice system</p> <p>COVID-19 does not lead to closure of courts for wildlife crime cases.</p>

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	<p>0.5 For the period (year 1 to 3) 5% of the IWT cases involving listed species are prosecuted by the DPP in first instance. 5% of cases are tried at high court level in first instance (high-profile only)</p>		
<p>Output 1. A skilled Prosecution and Judiciary can effectively implement Malawi's IWT legal framework</p>	<p>1.1 By end of year 1, 40% of the magistrates (i.e. 40 magistrates) – FGM to CRM - and 10% of High court judges (i.e. 4 high court judges) have attended 2 days training and 2 case review meetings. By end year 2, this proportion increased to 60% of total magistrates (increase of 20%) and 20% of high court judges i.e 8 high court judges (increase of 10%).</p> <p>1.2 By end of year 3, 80% of trained magistrates that have tried IWT cases have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines into their case judgements.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 20 MPS prosecutors have attended 2 days annual training, including 20% of female prosecutors. By the end of year 2 this number increase to 30 prosecutors, including 50% of female prosecutors (increase of 30%).</p> <p>1.4 By the end of year 3, 80% of the trained MPS prosecutors that have</p>	<p>1.1 Case review meetings and trainings reports and list of attendees</p> <p>1.2 Judgement and Sentence ruling; Analysis of WiCIS (national data base) based on data collected by the court monitors; Questionnaire among magistrates and judges on utilization of WiCIS and Case Reporter, other legal tools and subsidiary legislation</p> <p>1.3 Annual Training reports and list of attendees (disaggregated per gender)</p> <p>1.4 Copy of submissions; analysis of WiCIS based on data collected by court monitors; questionnaire among prosecutors on utilization of WiCIS and Case Reporter, other legal tools, and subsidiary legislation</p> <p>1.5 Charge sheets copies collected by court monitors; analysis of WiCIS based on data collected by the court monitors and legal advisors/prosecutors</p> <p>1.6 Review panel evaluation report.</p>	<p>- Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to participate on case review meetings and trainings.</p> <p>- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for setting up of safe gatherings for meetings and workshops and/or remote e-workshops prove to be as effective for such meetings.</p>

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	<p>filed an oral or written submission have referred to recent case law and/or sentencing guidelines in such submissions.</p> <p>1.5 The proportion of incorrect charges into charge sheets – 1 incorrect charge = 1 incorrect charge sheet – have decreased by 30% from end of year 1 to end of year 3.</p> <p>1.6 An assessment of the workshops and trainings (addressing relevance of the topics in regard to the context and needs of the trainees, value of trainer’s intervention, quality of the training material presented) is conducted by an independent review panel made up of external professional evaluators and trainees representatives.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1 A wildlife and forestry jurisprudence analysis is produced and the case law – including neighboring countries jurisprudence - is reviewed on annual basis with the judiciary</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2 Based on some developed legal tools, training is provided to judiciary on relevant legislation, criminal procedure, and rationale development.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.3 Based on developed legal tools annual Training is provided to a specialized group of government prosecutors on, among others, legislation, prosecution strategy, criminal procedure, submissions</p>			
<p>Output 2. The judicial system is handling IWT cases with transparency and in compliance with policies, guidelines, and regulations</p>	<p>2.1 WJP court monitors have monitored 70 IWT cases and attended 400 court cases hearings annually (year1, 2,3)</p>	<p>2.1 WiCIS – planning data 2.2 Legal advisor/Prosecutor forms/WiCIS 2.3 Pre-trial meeting minutes/reports</p>	<p>Judiciary and Public prosecution remain committed to WJP and sustain support to LWT/DNPW for courtroom monitoring and private prosecution.</p>

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<p>that set judicial procedure and prohibit corruption.</p>	<p>2.2 The WJP legal advisor/prosecutors have co-prosecuted 10 court cases each (i.e. 20 court cases in total) and provided 100 written legal opinions annually.</p> <p>2.3 A total of 50 pretrial meetings completed per year.</p> <p>2.4 By end of year 1, 2 and 3 90% of outstanding IWT cases have been reviewed during outstanding case review meetings with MPS/DPP prosecution.</p> <p>2.5. By end of year 1, 2 and 3 the details relating to 20% of all IWT court outcomes, and 100% of ambiguous IWT court outcomes, are published in media (print, digital, radio, TV).</p>	<p>2.4 Outstanding case review meetings reports (into WiCIS) and attendance list.</p> <p>2.5 Copies of media articles and comparison to WiCIS data.</p>	<p>Current Covid-19 outbreak still allows for courts to hear wildlife crime cases and for regional/national travel.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - court cases are monitored. Qualitative legal expertise is provided.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.2 High profile wildlife crimes - on endangered/listed species – and forestry crimes – “rosewood” - cases are prosecuted in collaboration with public prosecution.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.3 Outstanding case review meetings are organized quarterly and regionally with prosecution to review progress of ongoing cases and ensure effective development of the proceedings.</p>			
<p>Activity 2.4 High Profile Wildlife and Forestry court cases outcome are published into the media (Newspaper, Radio, TV) to increase deterrence of the sentencing</p>			

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<p>Output 3. The prosecution and judiciary are using relevant legislation, legal tools, and instruments to develop a consistent jurisprudence</p>	<p>3.1 By end of year 3, the prosecution representative of Malawi and at least 1 other neighboring country has met and cooperated (through MLA or informal collaboration) on at least 2 ongoing court cases.</p> <p>3.2 By end of year 3, 100% of data collected by court monitors during the period year 1 to 3 – including data and trial documentation - have been uploaded into WiCIS and C4ADS and are accessible to selected and trained national and regional government partners</p> <p>3.3 By end period (y1, 2, 3) production and dissemination of national and regional court outcome analysis reports by C4ADS</p>	<p>3.1 Regional collaboration (MLA) e-workshop reports; court case reports and data analysis (WiCIS) & C4ADS</p> <p>3.2 Court monitors/Investigators/Legal advisor & Prosecutors Data collection forms; WiCIS; Court rulings; Prosecutors submissions; Satisfactory survey from Prosecution and Judiciary.</p> <p>3.3 Report publication</p>	<p>- Judicial system works (no serious strike paralysing on-going of cases prosecution)</p> <p>- Health/environmental/political general context – including current COVID-19 outbreak – doesn't stop the scheduling of court proceedings</p> <p>- All proposed project partners remain committed to sharing court data</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Workshop is organized with prosecutors and investigators of Malawi and Zambia to facilitate informal and formal cooperation (MLA) on ongoing cases prosecution.</p>			
<p>Activity 3.2 Court case data, regional and domestic Case Law, international and domestic legislation are regularly uploaded and updated into WiCIS and accessible to relevant government partners</p>			
<p>Output 4. Local communities around protected areas and at IWT transit pinch points, gain knowledge on IWT – including threats, mitigation, importance of nature conservation - to become</p>	<p>4.1 By end of year 3, total of 2,500 people per pedal power roadshow i.e. 20,000 people around national parks have benefited from the awareness campaign materials e.g. animated films (50% women/girls) and messaging integrated into LWT's wider environmental education programme.</p>	<p>4.1 Roadshows report and pictures; baseline/second survey data</p> <p>4.2 Workshops/Trainings and Meetings reports and attendance list: baseline and second survey data</p> <p>4.3 TV podcast and LWT Comms department annual report</p>	<p>- Current Covid-19 outbreak still allow setting up of gathering</p> <p>- Health/environmental/political general context allow setting up of gathering</p>

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<p>less susceptible to serious wildlife crimes.</p>	<p>4.2 By end of year 3, total of 100 other (including magistrates and prosecutors) have benefited from the awareness campaign.</p> <p>4.3 By EOP, the campaign materials e.g. animated films, have been distributed into 1 media TV channel.</p> <p>4.4 See 2.5 above.</p> <p>4.5 At the end of year 3 the M & E KAP surveys show beneficiaries have increased their IWT knowledge by 60% comparing to the baseline survey at start of project and are supportive of project impact.</p>	<p>4.4. See 2.5 above.</p> <p>4.5 Community baseline survey/second questionnaire data (inc. in schools).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 A baseline survey on wildlife and forestry conservation perception is implemented among local communities and government partners offices</p>			
<p>Activity 4.2 Delivery of sensitization campaign materials, including animated video, conveying the bad effects of IWT / initiatives to support the fight is distributed to communities, government partners and into the media.</p>			
<p>Activity 4.3 An evaluation survey to assess potentials changes in perspectives and attitudes is conducted among the targeted beneficiaries</p>			