

Applicant: **McCarthy, John**
Organisation: **Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)**
Funding Sought: **£550,000.00**

IWTR7S2\1027

Enhancing enforcement to reduce tiger trafficking in the Mekong

The project aims to reduce the direct killing of tigers by ensuring law enforcement agencies and the private sector have the information required to combat the criminality and corruption involved in the tiger trade between Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and China.

Information from research and analysis on the criminal networks, the flow of commodities and finances will be shared with relevant stakeholders including those responsible for enforcement, financial investigations, strengthening legal frameworks and demand reduction activities for tigers.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name John
Surname McCarthy
Organisation Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Name Debbie
Surname Banks
Organisation Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
Phone	John McCarthy
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Enhancing enforcement to reduce tiger trafficking in the Mekong

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

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	Thailand	Country 2	Laos
Country 3	Vietnam	Country 4	Myanmar (Burma)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Country 5	China	Country 6	No Response
Country 7	No Response	Country 8	No Response

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2024

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

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£190,000.00	£180,000.00	£180,000.00	£ 550,000.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

EIA is expecting to secure approximately £ [REDACTED] from existing long-term donors which will contribute to the total costs of this project over three years. To fill the shortfall of £ [REDACTED] further applications to new donors will be made continually, with an increased likelihood of new donations expected as a result of securing funds from the IWT Challenge Fund Round 7.

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.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The project aims to reduce the direct killing of tigers by ensuring law enforcement agencies and the private sector have the information required to combat the criminality and corruption involved in the tiger trade between Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and China.

Information from research and analysis on the criminal networks, the flow of commodities and finances will be shared with relevant stakeholders including those responsible for enforcement, financial investigations, strengthening legal frameworks and demand reduction activities for tigers.

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.

Effective enforcement of improved legal frameworks disrupts tiger trafficking networks operating in the Mekong region reducing negative impacts on wild tiger populations and communities living in crime hotspots

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.

2014 Declaration from London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade actions 15, 16, 17, by supporting targeted action to eradicate demand and supply for illegal wildlife products; prosecution of 'kingpins' and detecting money-laundering; strengthening of legal frameworks; and capacity-building in law enforcement. 2015 Kasane Statement Actions 1, 3, 5, 8, by supporting and strengthening collaboration and partnerships to reduce demand and supply of illegal wildlife products; ensuring law enforcement and financial investigation agencies have information needed to prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime; and supporting the efforts of the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce.

2017 Hanoi Statement Actions A and C by supporting China's efforts to carry out law enforcement against illegal wildlife trade and ensure internet and logistics companies do not facilitate illegal wildlife trade; and efforts of Vietnam to eradicate illegal wildlife trade points; supporting Interpol's work in multi-agency law enforcement responses to wildlife crime; and providing information to UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which could be used in law enforcement and in training and capacity-building.

2018 Declaration from London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade commitments 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 by supporting collaboration in law enforcement to tackle illegal wildlife trade, including international cooperation; supporting action to tackle related illicit financial flows and strengthen relevant legislation; supporting capacity building in enforcement agencies; and supporting efforts to tackle demand for illegal wildlife products.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project will contribute to the attainment of two of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is especially relevant to SDG 15 Life on Land due to its focus on curbing illegal wildlife trade as a means of reducing biodiversity loss. Successful implementation of the project will assist in achieving Target 15.7, which calls for "urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products", by supporting law enforcement action to tackle tiger trafficking and mobilising national and private sector policy changes to reduce demand and supply of tiger and other wildlife products.

Through support of international collaboration in tackling tiger trafficking and engagement with CITES and other international fora, the project will contribute to Target 15.12, which seeks to "enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species".

The project will also contribute to SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions by combatting broader criminality and corruption that facilitates and is facilitated by wildlife trafficking. Specifically, through support of financial investigations to tackle tiger trafficking, the project will contribute to Target 16.4 which seeks to "significantly reduce illicit financial flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime". The project's use of anti-money laundering typologies to assist in identifying and seizing funds linked to wildlife crime and using financial investigations against transnational trafficking syndicates is highly relevant to this target.

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
IWT059	Julian Newman	Deploying Anti-Money Laundering Typologies to Curb Illegal Wildlife Trade
IWT056	Julian Newman	Strengthening enforcement against the illegal pangolin trade in Uganda
IWT046	Debbie Banks	Enhancing Enforcement to End Tiger Trade in South East Asia
IWT030	Mary Rice	Combatting illegal ivory trade: training film to aid enforcement officers
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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.

 [EIA UK Annual Report & Accounts 2019](#)
 10/11/2020
 14:31:32
 pdf 3.12 MB

 [EIA UK Annual Report & Accounts 2018](#)
 10/11/2020
 14:20:40
 pdf 1.34 MB

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: Environmental Investigation Agency UK (EIA)

Website address: www.eia-international.org

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

EIA has decades of experience researching and documenting organised wildlife and forest crime, including in Laos since 2008. Since 2000 EIA has advocated intelligence-led solutions to wildlife crime, producing analytical and campaign outputs tailored to law enforcement, policy, media and public audiences.

EIA has more than 20 years of experience working on tiger trade and policy issues in China, including field investigations into transnational trafficking of wild-sourced Asian big cats, as well as legal and illegal trade from captive facilities. Through collaboration with China Customs, information provided by EIA has resulted in targeted enforcement action and prosecution of high-level wildlife traffickers. EIA will liaise with law enforcement agencies in China and Laos directly and via third parties.

EIA will be responsible for project development, management and evaluation, with experience of managing statutory donor projects including as the lead organisation on an IWT Challenge Fund grant IWT046. EIA has committed significant time from senior and experienced campaigns and communications personnel to the project. EIA will collaborate with ENV and WFFT on strategic planning, desk-based research, field interviews, research and analysis, documentation, the production of analytical and campaign tools, including criminal network maps, and information dissemination across the region.

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: Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV)

Website address: www.envietnam.org

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

ENV is the primary organisation in Vietnam documenting illegal tiger trade and Vietnamese criminals operating in Laos. ENV have been providing information to national law enforcement through their Wildlife Crime Hotline since 2005, and ENV's Investigations Team has supported enforcement operations resulting in the arrest of leaders of three major criminals and the disruption of their networks.

EIA and ENV have undertaken joint field research on tiger and other wildlife trade in and through Laos since 2014, sharing confidential briefings with law enforcement, and releasing joint public reports, "Sin City", "Cultivating Demand", "Eradicating the Market for Big Cats" and On The Butchers Block.

ENV will lead on Vietnam field missions and inspection of tiger facilities, including in Nghe An, and occasionally with government agencies as requested. They will lead on liaison with Vietnamese law enforcement, policy makers and social media companies. ENV's Senior Technical Advisor and Director of Counter Wildlife Trafficking Operations, Senior Field Operative, Analyst, Case Officer and a Field Researcher (to be recruited) will collaborate with EIA and WFFT on strategic planning, desk-based research, conducting joint field interviews, consolidation of information and analysis, dissemination of information to international enforcement agencies, and production of public reports and films.

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: Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand (WFFT)

Website address: www.wfft.org

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

WFFT has 19 years of experience documenting the role of criminal operations engaged in tiger and other wildlife trade between Thailand and Laos. They have profiled and reported on captive tiger facilities suspected of illegal activity and through established contacts with government agencies in Thailand and the Executive Director's (ED) role on the Thai Parliamentary Committee on wildlife and animal welfare law, are in a position to further strengthen relevant regulations. WFFT collaborated with EIA and ENV under IWT046, including on desk and field research and the production of public reports and films, as per ENV above. WFFT's participation will be overseen by the ED and implemented by the Field Operative recruited and trained under IWT046. With support from a consultant Thai field operative, they will conclude the initial mapping and profiling of captive tiger operations across the country, and continue monitoring and documenting how captive operations in Thailand are leaking tigers into trade. WFFT will collaborate with EIA and ENV to develop a picture of the Thai end of the wildlife crime networks operating across the project countries, including at key border areas and suspect facilities. WFFT will be responsible for liaising with Thai law enforcement.

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

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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


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

No Response

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


 [IWTR7S11247 Cover Letter](#)


 10/11/2020


 18:34:10

 pdf 76.63 KB

 [IWTR7S11247 LoS COMBINED](#)

 10/11/2020

 14:26:13

 pdf 2.22 MB

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?
Deborah Banks	Project Leader	25	Checked
Aron White	EIA Campaigner and Project Admin	100	Unchecked
Name Withheld for Security	EIA Senior Field Operative	30	Unchecked
Name Withheld for Security	EIA Field Operative	30	Unchecked


Do you require more fields?


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Under Recruitment	EIA Intelligence Analyst	100	Checked
James Toone	EIA Senior Campaigner	8	Checked
Edwin Wiek	WFFT Project Coordinator	10	Checked
Name Withheld for Security	WFFT Field Operative	100	Checked
Douglas Hendrie	ENV Project Coordinator	20	Checked
Name Withheld for Security	ENV Senior Field Operative	10	Checked
To Be Recruited	ENV Field Research Officer	100	Checked
To Be Allocated from Pool of Case Officers	ENV Priority Species Case Officer	25	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.

 [IWTR7S11247 Combined CVs](#)

 10/11/2020

 14:29:40

 pdf 1.12 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

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

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Lion (*Panthera leo*)

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned.

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. 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).

There are as few as 4,000 wild tigers remaining and demand for their body parts for luxury and medicinal use is the biggest driver behind poaching. At least 2,630 tigers have been seized since 2000, 936 of these in the project countries (data collated by EIA/WPSI). This demand is perpetuated by the supply of tiger parts from captive sources, readily accessible via social media and persistent physical markets.

Captive tiger populations have increased over the last decade to over 8,000 in four of the project countries, whilst their resident wild populations have declined; extinctions in Laos and Vietnam and near extinction in China at less than 50. In Thailand the wild tiger population shows signs of isolated recovery but is still less than 200, while a recent poaching onslaught has reduced Myanmar's population to 30 or less. Preference among some consumers for wild tiger and the higher price of captive-bred specimens means tigers in India,

Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia are still targeted by transnational criminal networks to feed this demand; their body parts converging in the Mekong supply chains with captive tiger parts, as well as leopard and imported lion bones, teeth and claws destined for the same end market. Leopards have suffered an 85% range decline in Asia and are the most heavily traded of the big cats (at least 5,427 Asian leopards have been seized from illegal trade since 2000). Trafficking and sale of big cat parts is conducted by individuals also engaged in the trade of pangolin, ivory, rhino, bear, rosewood and other illegal wildlife, including from Africa, destined for Chinese and Vietnamese consumers in Vietnam, China, Myanmar and Laos.

Regulation and enforcement across the region is inadequate especially in terms of trade in lawless cross-border areas, high-level patronage for Vietnamese and Chinese-led criminal networks that operate across the region, the growth of casino-led developments that are a breeding ground for crime convergence governments and regulations create opportunities for transnational criminal networks to profit from a booming captive tiger industry.

One impact of tiger declines on rural communities in range states that still have wild tigers is reduced prospects of securing income from tiger-related tourism. A 2017 study found that ecotourism to four tiger reserves in central India generates £19.71 million, eight times more revenue compared to communities without ecotourism, and 2,525 jobs linked to ecotourism-associated lodgings alone. The loss of tigers represents a serious threat to communities' current and future opportunities for sustainable development in project countries and further afield.

The most affected communities are those living in areas where criminality and corruption associated with illegal wildlife trade persists, such as border areas, open markets and casino-based venues. Corruption is known to affect the poor disproportionately, gives rise to inequality and leaves the poor vulnerable to exploitation including as smugglers of tiger and other contraband. Other serious crime types are often prevalent in the same venues, including convergence of human trafficking, IWT and corruption, disproportionately affecting women.

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.

The proposed project design builds on the EIA-ENV-WFFT partnership including activity funded under IWT046, taking into account achievements, lessons learned and feedback from the review of IWT046, on staffing requirements, managing expectations of law enforcement responses in Laos due to capacity and corruption, and the pace of legal reform. It recognises that the scale of the problem is greater than governments reported at the beginning of IWT046, and that organised crime groups persist in Laos and are opening new ventures in Myanmar. It also benefits from skills and learning at EIA under the DEFRA IWT

Challenge Fund Project IWT056 on illicit financial flows associated with wildlife crime.

EIA has continued to collaborate and consult with ENV, WFFT and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on Outcomes and Outputs following the end of IWT046. EIA and partners also consult with UK Embassies in Thailand, Laos and China, UNODC, WWF, WCS and technical experts in the region to sense-check positive developments and obstacles relating to enforcement in the region, and the role EIA and partners can play. Work to date has proven critical in uncovering transnational networks involved in tiger and illegal wildlife trade, and supporting efforts of stakeholders involved in national capacity building and regional coordination.

Combining skills and experience the partners will collate open source intelligence (OSINT) into datasets that will be accessible via secure means to all partners: tiger crime incidents (seizures, case outcomes), location and basic information on captive tiger facilities and observations of tiger trade on social media. Regarding the latter, partners will consult on follow-up actions (further research, pass to law enforcement or pass to relevant social media company).

Information on the modus operandi of individuals and companies identified will be used to populate Intelligence Reports and Person / Company of Interest profiles which will be linked to individual and company entities on specialised software iBase and stored securely. Information will be evaluated and analysed using criminal intelligence analysis techniques and circulated regularly among partners to develop inferences and feed into the planning of field research to verify desk-based findings. Network charts will assist in identifying organised crime groups and key POIs for focus, and intelligence assessments will set out modus operandi, intelligence gaps and recommendations to direct field missions. Partners will coordinate on field research through quarterly calls. Field research by individual partners and joint missions will be conducted to document the who, what, where, why and how of the trade, including from captive tiger facilities and at key border areas between the project countries.

Actionable intelligence will be risk assessed by all partners and disseminated via appropriate channels to appropriate law enforcement agencies for example, police, Customs, Financial Intelligence Units, forest/wildlife officials, and IGOs such as Interpol or World Customs Organisation. Where necessary, in the event of a poor national response we will go through proxies such as USFWS, UNDOC or another third party that has trusted law enforcement contacts.

Building on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Secretariat's report into financial crime associated with IWT and the timeline of mutual evaluation and reporting on Vietnam and Laos, we will work with the financial sector, businesses, regulators and law enforcement to share 'typologies' of illegal trade in tigers and other big cats that converge with the tiger trade chain. Alerts will be issued to other private sector stakeholders: United for Wildlife (UfW) Taskforces, transport / courier companies that are not members of the Taskforce, social media and e-commerce companies, travel consortiums and individual travel companies and, TCM companies, to maximise efforts to disrupt the tiger trade.

Published reports, policy recommendations, films and maps will be circulated to policy makers and media to feed into ongoing processes under CITES, promoting country-specific time-bound actions. Other meetings coordinated by the UNODC and FATF will also provide key dates and opportunities to influence policy reform and enforcement effectiveness. Findings and analysis from the project will also be shared with government and NGO entities involved in demand reduction campaigns, providing insights into consumer preference trends and dynamics from the perspective of the traders.

The project will be managed by EIA and implemented with ENV and WFFT. The Project Leader will be responsible for implementation and financial management. An initial set-up and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) meeting between partners will take place in the first quarter. Coordination with the project partners will be ensured through detailed activity planning on a quarterly basis, with more frequent exchanges as described above. Additional face-to-face meetings between partners will be facilitated through further M&E

meetings.

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's direct beneficiaries are law enforcement agencies and private sector stakeholders who will receive information to assist their interventions to disrupt criminal networks. Organised crime, associated corruption and its insidious influence on politics and governance negatively impacts poor and marginalised communities and potential for sustainable development. More effective enforcement, including targeting of senior network members, will improve rule of law and governance in the project countries, contributing to SDG16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. Disruption of criminal networks which frequently drive corruption in border areas to facilitate movement of contraband, will be particularly significant given high impacts of corruption in the project countries.

The project will record and characterise convergence of different crime types and corruption alongside wildlife trafficking at locations visited, and will monitor potential impact of interventions on other crime types. A report will be disseminated to relevant law enforcement agencies and members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime to maximise positive impacts on governance and communities. The project will indirectly benefit communities impacted by other crime types, including women who are disproportionately affected by crime such as human trafficking.

The project will contribute to SDG 15 to halt loss of biodiversity and associated benefits. As well as tigers and leopards, the project will reduce impacts on other species trafficked by the same networks sourced from across Africa and Asia (including the project countries), such as pangolins, ivory, rhinos, bears, ungulates and timber. Unsustainable harvesting and trafficking of these species disrupts local ecosystems and deprives communities of myriad associated benefits such as pest control, seed dispersal, erosion prevention and income from forest products, thereby threatening sustainable development and agriculture initiatives. The project will mitigate these impacts; other species traded by networks of focus will be reported.

Reduced exploitation of wild animals through disruption of trafficking networks will further benefit communities in the region by reducing incidence of contact with wild animals and risk of zoonotic spillover. Project success could potentially unlock benefits to rural communities from tiger-related tourism in Thailand and Myanmar (although other governance and civil society access factors, beyond the scope of this project, would first have to be addressed in Myanmar). By helping to prevent the regional extinction of wild tigers, a flagship charismatic species, the project will help to maintain conditions for future ecotourism development. That potential is not an immediate prospect in Laos and Vietnam, where wild tigers are extinct, but project success would help to address the causes of these extinctions and lay foundations for potential future reintroductions.

The project countries include two Least Developed Countries (Myanmar and Laos). Actions in the other

project countries will benefit communities in these LDCs by disrupting transnational criminal networks operating in and through these countries, reducing impacts on criminality and corruption. The project's regional focus is crucial given track records of prosecuting high-level members of wildlife trafficking networks in China and Vietnam; no such prosecutions are known to have occurred in Laos or Myanmar.

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.

The project will help to promote gender equality through several means. Firstly, some of the venues where tiger trafficking takes place in the Mekong are also locations for other crime types which disproportionately impact upon women, including human trafficking, drug trafficking and associated exploitation of women. By reporting information on this convergence, the project will help to encourage and facilitate involvement of multiple agencies devoted to different crime types and associated resources and political will, thereby ensuring synergies and increasing effectiveness of interventions.

The project will work towards prosecution of senior individuals in crime networks, and publicising of these prosecutions. By thus disrupting the operation of the whole network, therefore preventing individuals falling into criminality at lower levels and facing risk of prosecution, the project will help to reduce associated negative impacts upon women in project countries where men are typically the main earner in a household.

Both men and women are involved in trafficking of tigers and other IWT in the Mekong region, including senior roles in criminal networks. EIA and partners will continue to collect and disaggregate data on gender of persons of interest, which will be searchable in data management systems and included in confidential and public reports on tiger trafficking where appropriate.

Project outputs shall feature women in leadership positions, highlighting achievements in counter wildlife trafficking in reports and films, which shall serve to encourage and inspire future female leaders through representation. The project team includes five women, including the Project Leader, and they will be well represented in project outputs.

Finally the project will ensure that female decision-makers are empowered in policy change processes, in part by ensuring minimum 30% female participation in round tables to discuss policy amendments. EIA and partners have internal procedures to safeguard gender equality.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

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

By disrupting criminal networks trafficking wild and captive-bred tigers and other big cats for their parts, campaigning for the reversal of policies that stimulate demand and for the phase out of tiger "farms", the project will reduce the scale and visibility of the illicit market for tiger parts and products and other big cats that supplement the demand. This will address a primary threat to the survival of the species in the wild. In turn this will contribute to the reduction of the killing of tigers and other big cats, the stabilisation of wild tiger and leopard populations and their eventual recovery where they remain present. Project success would increase the prospects for meaningful discussions around future translocation of wild tigers to Laos and Vietnam though other factors external to the project mean that would still be approximately twenty years beyond the scope of this project. While the scale and conservation impacts of demand-driven poaching of wild African lions for markets in Asia is currently unclear, concerns persist that this could become a significant threat; project success would disrupt convergent trade chains, reducing opportunity for rapid escalation of trade-related threats to wild lions.

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.

Information and analysis generated will enable production of compelling written and visual materials to different stakeholders, delivering the following Outputs: national law enforcement agencies in project countries and US government agencies, can plan operations targeting criminal networks operating across borders, key trafficking hotspots and sources of tigers in trade; intergovernmental bodies providing training to national agencies can focus trainee understanding of how illegal trade networks are operating and build institutional capacity; financial institutions can facilitate investigations into financial flows and support efforts to disrupt organised crime networks and expose corruption; private sector task forces and coalitions have the information and impetus to take action to ensure the industry is not involved in tiger trade; national policy-makers have the information and will to reverse policies that stimulate trade and demand and ensure law enforcement have resources to act; stakeholders that can influence decision-makers will have information and impetus to advocate for progress.

Public-facing reports and films, and resultant donor, diplomatic, media and public pressure, create impetus for stakeholders to deliver these Outputs, leading to more effective regulation and enforcement, in turn contributing to reduced killing of wild tigers and other big cats for their body parts.

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?


A successful project outcome will impact beyond the project period as the nature of tiger farming, with substantial material and political capital required before profitability, means that an immediate flood of individuals to fill the gap in the captive supply chain is unlikely. The project aims to consolidate a permanent shift in regional trade dynamics through changes in government policies related to keeping and breeding tigers, and use of tiger trade case studies in training for national agencies. By publicising effective enforcement outcomes, the project will help to institutionalise good practice, reinforced through recommendations under CITES and FATF processes, which have provisions to encourage compliance.


Transport, finance and social media company commitments to adopt risk assessment mechanisms will embed proactive actions in these sectors. Implicated finance and transport companies that are not already members will be encouraged to join the UfW Taskforces. The project will nurture like-minded champions within private sector bodies who will carry outputs forward.


ENV has a well-established wildlife trafficking programme in Vietnam underpinned by collaboration with enforcement agencies and private sector, which will continue beyond the project. The project will help to further institutionalise counter-wildlife trafficking programmes at WFFT through sharing of expertise, systems and experience.

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

 [IWTR7S11247 References](#)

 10/11/2020

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 pdf 79.11 KB

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.

 [IWTR7S11247 Budget FINAL](#)

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 xlsx 69.39 KB

Q24. Funding

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

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project builds on a recently concluded DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund project by EIA, ENV and WFFT (IWT046, June 2017 – May 2019). Prior to IWT046, EIA and ENV collaborated on field work, reporting and advocacy regarding illegal tiger and other wildlife trade and tiger farming in Laos in 2014 and 2015. This was funded by Rufford Foundation and the Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust. EIA is planning to continue working with the same partners (ENV and WFFT) who helped us to achieve a Grade B for the IWT046 project, with the caveat noted by the reviewer that “the projects ambitious Outcome was unlikely to be met within the project lifespan and [the reviewer] fully expects this project to reach an A or A+ score in the longer term through its continuation through additional funding”.

Since May 2019, research and advocacy has continued at a suppressed level with the support of Save Wild Tigers, Rufford Foundation, Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation and individual donors.

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:

EIA is cognisant of the capacity-building, tiger-farm audit support and public awareness-raising work conducted by WCS and WWF in Laos, and World Animal Protection’s (WAP) English-language tourist-awareness projects in Thailand. EIA regularly liaises with these organisations to share information and avoid unnecessary overlap. WAP and For Tigers periodically document welfare conditions at some of the captive tiger facilities in Thailand but not at all of the facilities identified by WFFT under IWT046.

Our work under IWT046 has reignited interest in tiger “farming” among many international NGOs and is working with WWF on a tiger farming systems model. At CITES meetings, EIA liaises with WWF, WCS, IFAW, TRAFFIC, World Animal Protection and members of the Species Survival Network on joint, coordinated policy interventions and thus presents a united front from a large number of observer NGOs. ENV partners with 4PAWS and others on a bear farm phase out project that provides transferable learning and experience for this project.

EIA already shares open source seizure data with TRAFFIC and is aware of project IWT085 on demand reduction of tigers in Vietnam, and will share information arising from this project that is relevant to consumer demand.

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
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
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
01 March 2021	Rufford Foundation	██████	GBP	long term donor that requires yearly reapplication - high likelihood of success
01 March 2021	David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation	██████	GBP	long term donor that requires yearly reapplication - high likelihood of success
01 September 2020	Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	██████	GBP	long term donor that requires yearly reapplication - high likelihood of success
01 March 2021	Network for Social Change	██████	GBP	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>	Save Wild Tigers	██████	GBP	long term donor that requires yearly reapplication - high likelihood of success

No Response	Individual - Bellandi	██████	GBP	No Response
No Response	Other Individuals	██████	GBP	No Response
No Response	To be identified	██████	GBP	No Response

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.

Sanitised and engaging reports, films and blog posts based on project findings, which acknowledge the support of the IWT Challenge Fund, will be posted on EIA's website and social media platforms and, where appropriate, on the websites of the project partners. These will provide information on tiger and other big cat trafficking, tiger farming, crime convergence and corruption in the project countries.

Excluding any confidential data, EIA's seizure databases are available for public use and are shared with other organisations, academics, journalists and students. This includes the records of over 8000 tigers and other Asian big cats seized since 2000. EIA is currently developing Microsoft Office PowerBI interactive dashboards that allow website visitors to create infographics and maps using the data. An interactive map of the location of captive tiger facilities will also be maintained.

Technical documents will be tailored to particular audiences and proactively circulated among stakeholders, for example, CITES Management Authorities, the member states of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC), and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), members of the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), IUCN Cat Specialist Group, Global Tiger Forum, the Smithsonian Institute's WildTigers listserv, USAID, FATF Asia-Pacific Group, UfW Finance and Transport Taskforces, financial institutions and other private sector stakeholders listed in the project, and demand reduction experts and campaigners. As much as funds allow, outputs will be translated and shared during face to face meetings and at national and international meetings.

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.

Project activity may be carried out in countries in which there is potential risk of bribery and unethical business conduct. EIA operates an anti-corruption and bribery policy that all employees, consultants and other associated persons are required to comply with in accordance with the Bribery Act 2010. The policy outlines what types of transactions are prohibited and record keeping that is required, as well as the responsibility to remain particularly vigilant and report any suspicious circumstances to a senior manager.

Partners are expected to adhere to EIA's anti-bribery and corruption policy. The contract with partners, to

be developed upon awarding of the grant, will outline their responsibilities in relation to any misuse, fraud or misappropriation of funds including immediate notification of EIA of any event which interferes or threatens to materially interfere with successful implementation of the project including credible suspicion of or actual fraud, bribery or any other financial irregularity or impropriety. Failure to do so could lead to termination of funding.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

N/A

Q29. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

This application is based on decades of collective experience researching and documenting tiger and other illegal wildlife trade, and builds on the foundation of IWT046.

The partner organisations are small, local and effective, with experience of collating, analysing and rapidly disseminating information, tailored to different audiences. ENV and WFFT have good working relations with national law enforcement and international stakeholders in Vietnam and Thailand respectively.

Independent information is vital in determining progress with implementation of CITES resolutions and decisions, the London Declaration on IWT and the Global Tiger Recovery Program. This project will provide information for multiple purposes and audiences, with law enforcement the priority audience.

The project avoids duplication of effort by intergovernmental and NGO stakeholders engaged in capacity building and demand reduction, but supports their efforts through the sharing of relevant information. While the focus of the project is on tigers, there are benefits for other big cat species threatened by trade in their body parts that enter the same markets, such as leopards, clouded leopard, snow leopard, jaguar and African lion. The project will also collect and share information encountered on trafficking of other wildlife, convergence with other crime types such as drug, weapons and human trafficking, and corruption. The project budget also provides value for money through alignment with current systems already created by the project partners. The project will utilize information management systems and specialist software (such as the i2 system which is widely used by enforcement agencies) already in place at EIA and ENV.

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?

EIA has over two decades of experience of conducting investigations including in the countries targeted. This contextual knowledge allows the project team to carefully assess and minimise risks and ensure that the rights, privacy and safety of people who are the subject of desk based and field research or other activities are protected.

EIA has robust health and safety and risk assessment procedures in place to mitigate these risks, both to project personnel and persons of interest. In terms of field investigations this includes use of a third party security to ensure travel safety identifying hazards and mitigating measures, and insurance.

EIA adheres to the UK Data Protection Act, in relation to collection, use and retention of information about persons of interest. The collection of information using covert methods is used where justified in the public interest and as a means of upholding the credibility of our findings.

EIA respects and aims to safeguard the rights of individuals and other entities who may be the subject of confidential briefings and publications. EIA will share sensitive information related to detected criminal activity with relevant governmental agencies in a confidential manner to aid law enforcement, except in cases where suspects could be liable to the death penalty or other risks such as unlawful detention. Information in reports for public release will be limited to that which is necessary, relevant, fair and proportionate to the public interest in raising awareness about illegal trade in wildlife species, and will be reviewed by libel lawyers.

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.

The partners are familiar with the role of corruption in the project countries, including corruption disguised as incompetence, as a barrier to effective enforcement. This manifests in myriad ways along the trade chain, from border officials taking bribes to turn a blind eye to smuggling, to traders exploiting political connections to quash investigations.

Corruption also presents a risk to the security of project personnel. With the benefit of considerable experience in this field, EIA and the project partners give careful consideration to what information is shared, which law enforcement agencies it is shared with and how. Care will be taken, as it has been to date, to protect the identities of project staff conducting field research. EIA and partners have developed good working relations with UNODC and USFWS which provides a safe conduit for sensitive information and has the added benefit of increasing prospects of an enforcement response from some national agencies.

Consistent with EIA's anti-bribery policy, we can expose examples of corruption that we and partners document during the project in publications, and ensure that relevant stakeholders engaged through the project are aware. This can be easier for EIA to do by virtue of not having an office in-country.

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.

Information generated will be managed according to EIA’s internal protocols ensuring safe storage, robust analysis and compliance with data protection rules. EIA is registered with the UK’s Information Commissioner’s Office to hold data, is compliant with the EU General Data Protection Regulation, and adheres to UK Data Protection Act regulations.

Confidential briefings, containing nominal criminal information, will be provided directly to law enforcement agencies, specialised anti-money laundering and anti-corruption units, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, the CITES Secretariat, relevant UK and US government officials using encryption when appropriate.

Information from desk-based and field research will be securely held in EIA’s database, which also has analytical tools, including a network mapping function. EIA’s Intelligence Team has procedures in place to protect the details of any person providing us with confidential information; source details are not stored in intelligence reports but are kept in Provenance files which are stored securely and have restricted access.

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.


EIA implements its policies by ensuring that they are an essential part of the induction process for all new staff and volunteers. Staff and volunteers are reminded of safeguarding policies and the code of conduct at regular 1-2-1 meetings and at all staff meetings. EIA encourages staff to make it known if they have been

subjected to any form of abuse or discrimination and reassures them that these matters will be dealt with quickly and confidentially. If any incidents occur a detailed record is kept. With downstream partners we check, as part of the due diligence process, that they have policies which are consistent with EIA's and expect them to adopt copies of EIA's policies if they do not. As part of the reporting process with partners we expect them to state if there have been any safeguarding issues or other forms of discrimination that has taken place during the reporting period and to explain what measures have been undertaken to deal with the problems and over what time period it was or was expected to be resolved. EIA also offers HR help and advice to partners. Safeguarding is always on the agenda of any meetings arranged with partners.

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

 [EIA UK Safeguarding Policies](#)

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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.

 [IWTR7S11247 Logical Framework FINAL](#)

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Impact:

Trade in parts and derivatives is no longer the primary threat to tigers; intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of the wildlife crime on communities living in trafficking and trade hotspots.

Outcome:

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

Project Outputs

Output 1:

National and international law enforcement agencies active in the project countries, have the information needed to plan operations targeting criminal networks trafficking tigers and other illegal wildlife, and to support transboundary cooperation, including on financial investigations.

Output 2:

Financial institutions and national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) have sufficient information to identify financial flows linked to tiger trafficking

Output 3:

Other private sector entities who have signed on to commitments to help tackle IWT use information generated by the project to implement interventions to stop trafficking of tigers

Output 4:

Public-facing news stories, reports and films shared ahead of key international meetings create impetus for national decision-makers to implement international decisions and recommendations to tackle tiger trafficking and reverse policies that stimulate trade

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

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

1.1 Collation of open source information on tiger crime incidents and case outcomes (including achievements of women in securing successful prosecutions); online and physical trade observations; prices; individuals and companies involved including businesses associated with captive tiger facilities; affiliations with government officials and politicians and role of corruption; convergence with trade in other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood; and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking

1.2 Field and social media research to document trade of tigers and convergence with other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood across borders between Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and China, including modus operandi of those involved at different points of the trade chain (including transport and financial methods), trafficking routes, methods of concealment and transportation, methods of sale (physical and digital), methods of payment, the role of corrupt actors, source and destination, physical trade hotspots, relationship between physical and online trade, the role of captive facilities in trade and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking

1.3 Field and desk research to assess implementation of CITES Decision 14.69 in Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam through monitoring of changes to captive tiger populations

1.4 Daily sharing of relevant information between project partners (or less frequent in periods of low trade

activity), with fortnightly operational tasking meetings (which may be intensified during field missions) to coordinate and evaluate field research under 1.2-1.3

1.5 Transcribe, translate, consolidate and analyse information generated by desk and field research to update and produce profiles of persons of interest; corporate profiles of companies involved; intelligence reports on relationships between individuals, companies and crime incidents; maps of routes and hotspots; and share securely between project partners

1.6 Update databases to be shared between partners on: seizures and case outcomes; “Every Tiger Counts” online trade observations; status of captive tiger facilities

1.7 Research to establish robust baselines (in Q1 of project) of prosecutions as a percentage of individuals arrested/charged for crimes relating to tiger trade, and as a percentage of people identified/reported, including disaggregated data by gender

1.8 Prepare visual analysis network charts illustrating criminal networks; visual typologies illustrating routes, transportation and transactions along the trade chain; and narrative situational analysis briefings including impacts of corruption

1.9 Translate and disseminate via secure communications profiles on persons and companies of interest, network charts, typologies, situational analyses and maps as appropriate to national law enforcement in the project countries (including police bureaus, Customs, wildlife officials), international law enforcement with interest in combating tiger trade in the region (including Interpol, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), US Fish and Wildlife Service, UNODC), and other enforcement agencies with interest in combating other crime types of which convergence with tiger trade has been documented through field and desk research (including WCO, UNODC, member states to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and Convention against Corruption (UNCAC))

1.10 Sustain engagement with national and Provincial government officials to build on momentum following recent enforcement action in Nghe An Province

1.11 Disseminate situational analyses prepared as per 1.8 to contacts at intergovernmental bodies engaged in capacity building, including UNODC and Interpol

2.1 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to government Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) and via related organisations such as UNODC

2.2 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to banks and the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce

2.3 Prepare and disseminate non-anonymised information to FIUs and banks upon request and following appropriate procedures

2.4 Monthly submission by EIA of open source criminal information to Thomson-Reuters “World-Check” database and other “Know Your Customer” systems used by financial institutions

3.1 Using information from desk and field research, prepare alerts for sharing with United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and with any companies that are not members regarding transportation methods and companies associated with tiger trade, so that they can be more vigilant in scrutinising customers to prevent the company being used as a conduit

3.2 Collate online and social media trade offers in a partner database “Every Tiger Counts”, determine if individuals are of interest for further research, whether should be forwarded to law enforcement or reported immediately to the company responsible for the online platform.

3.3 Prepare and disseminate alerts to social media companies and e-commerce companies based as per 3.2 so that accounts can be investigated or closed accordingly

3.4 Include an annual summary of what was recorded online and the action taken by law enforcement or technical company in the news, reports and films at Output 5.

3.5 Prepare and disseminate alerts to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies identified as using tigers, leopards and other threatened species, urging them to rectify this activity and amend company policy to end such use in perpetuity; alert coalitions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies that have signed pledges to not use body parts from tigers, leopards and other threatened species, the coordinating NGOs, the World Health Organisation and potential investors of coalition members or subsidiaries are found to be using tiger or other big cats, so they rectify their behaviour, or if they fail to do

so are “blacklisted”

3.6 Prepare and disseminate alerts to travel companies that encourage tourists to buy tiger products or encourage tourists to visit captive tiger facilities of concern, including those that allow visitors to handle tigers, urging them to rectify this activity in perpetuity, consolidated by changes in company policy; alert travel agencies and the World Travel and Tourism Council of such activities and urge them to “blacklist” those tour companies

3.7 Following outreach under 3.1-3.6, urge companies contacted that are not already members to join UfW Taskforces and other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking to ensure continuation of proactive efforts to address potential role in tiger trade and other IWT

3.8 Research to establish a baseline figure companies, businesspeople or industry associations quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking, followed by meetings and calls with like-minded private sector entities to encourage them to act as ‘champions’ and make public statements as above

4.1 Commission a more in-depth legal review of loopholes in Thai and Laos laws that results in non-compliance with CITES Resolutions and Decisions on Tigers and other Asian Big Cats and Readily Recognisable Derivatives, prepare recommendations to strengthen the Thai Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act and associated zoo licensing regulations, and Laos Wildlife and Aquatic Law, associated regulations and Prime Ministerial Orders to reduce the keeping and breeding (intentional and “accidental”), of tigers for commercial purposes

4.2 Channel the recommendations prepared above via the relevant Thai Parliamentary Committee (of which partner NGO WFFT’s Executive Director is a member), and via the SDG 15.7 Taskforce in Laos

4.3 Liaise with other NGOs and CITES Parties to urge Myanmar to reverse new commercial breeding policy

4.4 ENV will continue to engage in a consultative process with Vietnamese government agencies over regulations to define, manage and regulate “conservation facilities”, aimed at arresting growth of commercial captive tiger operations, phasing them out and ensuring there is no leakage in the interim

4.5 Sustain engagement with religious leaders, Party officials and Prime Minister’s Office on campaign for enforcement and phase out of tiger trade in Nghe An province in Vietnam

4.6 Organise roundtable events to socialise proposed policy amendments resulting from 4.1-4.5 among law makers from project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) ensuring a minimum 30% of participants are women increases

4.7 Drawing on desk and field research under Output 1 and feedback following Output 2-4, update online public maps of seizures and locations of captive tiger facilities, prepare public facing reports, policy briefings and accompanying films on regional tiger trade, the role of corruption and implementation of national laws and CITES Resolutions and Decisions (highlighting success of women in counter wildlife trafficking), and convergence with other crime types, and disseminate ahead of bilateral (e.g. India-Russia) and multilateral tiger meetings (2nd International Tiger Summit), meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties to CITES Parties, relevant ministries, foreign embassies in project countries, project country embassies in donor countries, ICCWC members, member states of CPPCJ, UNOTC and UNCAC, and media, thereby mobilising international pressure to press for country-specific, time-bound actions by project countries to close domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destroy stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and commit to phasing out tiger farms

4.8 Liaise with like-minded NGOs and relevant experts to collectively urge all project countries to follow a process towards phasing out tiger farms, including through joint interventions and side events at meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties

4.9 Consult with (by conference call or in person) foreign embassies in Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam Laos and China to sense-check positive developments and obstacles relating to enforcement in the region, share investigation findings as appropriate, and encourage bilateral engagement to advocate for adoption of policy recommendations

4.10 Use the fact that China is hosting the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as a campaign call to lead on the closure of domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destruction of stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and the phase out of tiger farms

4.11 Analyse findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics, consult with demand reduction experts, and advise stakeholders (donors, governments and other NGOs) involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns so they can factor project findings into their campaign design

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.

 [IWTR7S11247 Implementation Timetable](#)

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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](#)).

(Max 500 words)

The project leader has overall responsibility for the project's M&E and will coordinate with the Director-level Project Coordinators from the partners to schedule a project kick-off meeting which will include the re-establishment of M&E processes and information management systems. There is sufficient funding in the Lead Organisations International Travel budget line to ensure key personnel from the partners meet face-to-face at least once a year, with a second smaller meeting in the year, to evaluate project progress. These meetings will be scheduled so that any amendments required to the logframe can be proposed through a change request to DEFRA. In between, quarterly planning meetings will provide an opportunity

for partners to share positive developments or note emerging obstacles.

The EIA Campaigner in particular, and Intelligence Analyst will have a key role in collating information, in coordination with project partner staff, to populate the tiger crime databases and the database on the status of captive tiger facilities across the project countries. Thus, there is some overlap between the information that will be generated by the activities and used for outputs, and the information referred to in "Means of Verification".

At the Outcome level, the number of criminal networks detected (Indicator 0.1) and subject to financial investigations (Indicator 0.2) will be verified through several means, including communication with law enforcement officials and financial institutions. Records of meetings and calls will be recorded by designated points of contact in the three partner organisations and shared with the EIA Campaigner who will keep a log of correspondence.

Field Operatives, Campaigner, Researcher and Case Officer will have auto alerts for open source media articles on tiger trade in the four project country languages. Access to the shared tiger crime database will provide quick reference to and new entries will be forwarded to the Campaigner for updating. The same personnel will conduct monthly searches in case articles are missed. This is another source of information to verify official knowledge and action against known members of identified networks. It also provides a means of verification of the status of prosecutions (Indicator 0.3), as well as populating shared datasets behind public facing outputs (e.g. maps, infographics, reports).

For Indicator 0.4, the internal field trip reports by all three partners following captive tiger visits, including video, stills and information from onsite sources will provide a means of verification of the number of tigers in captive facilities. The Campaigner will ensure basic non-sensitive information from the inspections is used to populate the shared database on captive tigers, a sanitised version of which provides the basis for the published maps, infographics and reports. More sensitive details will be incorporated into Intelligence Reports, i2 entities and integrated into Intelligence Assessments and further field research planning.

Official government reports will be reviewed by the Campaigner to extract information relevant to Indicators 0.1-0.4. This will be conducted ahead of key international meetings when governments may submit such reports and information will be recorded in the project tiger crime databases.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 38

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.

No Response

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.

No

If no, why not?

EIA employs a third-party security company to oversee its travel safety system. Through this EIA is receives regular updates on security issues in the project countries, derived from a range of sources including FCDO advice.

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Environmental Investigation Agency UK (EIA)

I apply for a grant of

£550,000.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

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

Checked


Name


JOHN MCCARTHY


Position in the organisation


Trust and Statutory Funding Manager

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [JM signature](#)

 10/11/2020

 18:47:34

 jpg 15.01 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: IWTR7S1\1247: Enhancing enforcement to reduce tiger trafficking in the Mekong

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>(Max 30 words) Trade in parts and derivatives is no longer the primary threat to tigers; intelligence-led enforcement reduces the impacts of the wildlife crime on communities living in trafficking and trade hotspots.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p> <p>Effective enforcement of improved legal frameworks disrupts tiger trafficking networks operating in the Mekong region reducing negative impacts on wild tiger populations and communities living in crime hotspots</p>	<p>0.1 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks identified trafficking tigers and other big cats in and through the project countries, by government agencies, increases to at least ten, from a 2019 baseline of five (representing 174 entities including persons of interest and companies), with an interim target of eight by 31 March 2023</p> <p>0.2 By 31 March 2024, the number of criminal networks trafficking tigers in and through the project countries subject to financial investigations has increased to four from a 2019 baseline of two.</p>	<p>0.1 - Government reports; including submissions to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media articles on tiger trafficking - Feedback (minute of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of intelligence briefings - Tiger and other big cat crime databases managed by EIA and project partners <p>0.2 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental bodies</p>	<p>There is increasing commitment resulting from COVID-19, including growing impetus for a green recovery, to reduce risk of another zoonotic pandemic</p> <p>Governments in the region remain committed to ending the illegal tiger trade</p> <p>National FIUs have the mandate and capacity to include tiger/wildlife crime in their work</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies respond positively to independent findings.</p> <p>US government continues to invest in international law</p>

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	<p>0.3 By 31 March 2024, from a baseline level of 14 prosecutions in 2018, the number of tiger traders prosecuted increases to at least 20 traders per year. A more robust baseline will be prepared in Q1 of the project, with prosecutions as a percentage of people arrested / charged, and a percentage of people identified / reported</p> <p>0.4 By 31 March 2023, the number of tigers in private captive facilities in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam shows no further increase and by 31 March 2024 has declined by 10% from a 2019 baseline of 2,577 to 2,320.</p>	<p>following submission of confidential briefings by partners to law enforcement agencies, Financial Intelligence Unites (FIUs), private financial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) reports and evaluations - media articles <p>0.3 - Government reports, including to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - court records - tiger and other big cat crime databases managed by EIA and partners - correspondence with law enforcement agencies, IGOs <p>0.4 -Government reports, including to CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CITES Mission reports -Internal reports by EIA and project partners detailing observations of tiger facilities - Media reports - Reports from other NGOs 	<p>enforcement support and cooperation</p> <p>EIA and project partners continue to be able to share actionable information in anonymous way to law enforcement in project countries via proxies such UNODC and USFWS to maintain security of EIA and project partner personnel, where necessary.</p> <p>More public exposure of corruption and failure to act results in more international pressure on policy-makers to change</p> <p>EIA and project partners are able to access FATF regional bodies, FIUs and affiliated agencies directly or access via the UNODC</p>
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			<p>Information about law enforcement activities and prosecutions relating to tiger trade continues to be published in news media, accessible court records and government reports.</p> <p>By combating crime and corruption in trafficking and trade hotspots governance, and subsequently development opportunities for affected communities, will improve</p> <p>Travel restrictions imposed under COVID-19 are eased</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. National and international law enforcement agencies active in the project countries, have the information needed to plan operations targeting criminal networks trafficking tigers and</p>	<p>1.1 The number of criminal networks involved in tiger, other big cat and IWT trafficking that are mapped out by EIA and partners using visual analysis software, including data on role, nationality, gender and socio-economic status and shared with trusted law enforcement in the project countries (e.g.</p>	<p>1.1 – Visual analysis software criminal network charts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal field trip reports including trader testimony, maps, stills, video - EIA and partners' intelligence databases, including disaggregated data on role, gender, nationality and socio- 	<p>As implementation rests with government agencies, assumes that governments are genuinely committed to ending illegal wildlife trade and will respond appropriately to the independent research findings from the project.</p>

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<p>other illegal wildlife, and to support transboundary cooperation, including on financial investigations.</p>	<p>police forces, Customs, anti-corruption agencies, wildlife officials) and relevant international enforcement agencies (e.g. Interpol, USFWS, UNODC, WCO), increases from a baseline of five in 2020, to at least seven by 31 March 2022, nine by 31 March 2023 and at least ten by 31 March 2024</p> <p>1.2 The number of EIA intelligence documents (reports, summaries and assessments) on wildlife traffickers operating in the project countries, along with information on convergence with corruption and other crime types where relevant, disseminated to trusted law enforcement representatives and relevant international law enforcement agencies increases from a baseline of 27 in 2019 to at least 50 per year by 31 March 2022, 2023 and 2024</p> <p>1.3 The number of key trade locations, trafficking routes and smuggling methods profiled in reports by EIA and partners and shared with</p>	<p>economic status of persons of interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confidential briefings by partners to law enforcement - EIA and partner information dissemination register -Tiger crime and other IWT databases managed by EIA and partners - Government and law enforcement agency reports - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of intelligence briefings <p>1.2 – Internal field trip reports including trader testimony, maps, stills, video</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIA and partner intelligence databases - Confidential briefings by EIA and partners to law enforcement - EIA and partner information dissemination register <p>1.3 - Confidential briefings by EIA and partners to law enforcement</p>	<p>EIA and project partners are able to access law enforcement officials directly or through IGOs and embassies of donor countries, with whom we have established relationships</p> <p>Assumes that IGOs such as the UNODC, Interpol and World Customs Organisation (WCO) and international NGOs continue to lead on delivering training and capacity building to national law enforcement agencies negating the need for EIA and partners to organise workshops independently</p>
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	<p>national and international law enforcement and IGOs increases to at least eight by 31 March 2022, and at least 10 by 31 March 2023 from a baseline of six in 2019</p> <p>1.4 By 31 March 2022, 100% of the private facilities with captive tigers in Thailand have been documented and profiled by partners from a 2019 baseline of 53% (27 out of 51) facility profiles completed.</p> <p>1.5 By 31 March 2022, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024, EIA and partners report 100% of captive tiger facilities of concern in project countries to relevant national and international law enforcement, and relevant IGOs.</p> <p>1.6 The number of case studies of regional tiger trade generated by the project which are used by intergovernmental bodies providing training to national agencies increases to three by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination logs - Government and law enforcement agency reports - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of reports <p>1.4 – Partner databases on tiger and other big cat crime incidents and captive facilities</p> <p>1.5 - Partner databases on tiger and other big cat crime incidents and captive facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination register - Government and law enforcement agency reports to CITES and other IGOs - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from agencies and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) following submission of reports 	
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	<p>31 March 2024, from a baseline of zero in 2019</p>	<p>1.6 Briefings by partners disseminated to relevant intergovernmental bodies providing capacity building and training, including UNODC, Interpol and WCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination logs - Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) to EIA and partners from IGOs following submission of case studies 	
<p>2. Financial institutions and national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) have sufficient information to identify financial flows linked to tiger trafficking</p>	<p>2.1 Number of financial typologies related to tiger trafficking networks and convergence with corruption and other crime types produced by EIA and partners and accepted by financial institutes and FIUs increases from a baseline of zero in 2019 to target of one by 31 March 2022, two by 31 March 2023, three by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.2 Number of accepted submissions to Know Your Customer databases including data on role, nationality, gender</p>	<p>2.1 – Typologies and red flags prepared by partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner information dissemination logs - United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce Alerts - Feedback from financial institutes and FIUs (noting that often these agencies cannot disclose actions but can acknowledge receipt) <p>2.2 Log of names and other data including role, nationality, gender and age submitted that generate new profiles on Thomson Reuters World-Check/Dow Jones</p>	<p>Financial institutions are sufficiently concerned about IWT to accept and act on typologies provided</p> <p>IGOs such as UNODC continue to provide training and capacity building to national agencies, negating the need for EIA and partners to organise workshops independently</p> <p>Banks avoid offering services to individuals and companies entered into “know your customer” databases</p>

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	<p>and age, increases from a baseline of 62 tiger specific submissions accepted in 2019 to 200 by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.3 Number of tiger crime case studies from the region reflected in FATF reports increases from a baseline of one in 2020 to four by 31 March 2024</p> <p>2.4 Number of physical or virtual meetings with Financial Intelligence Unit personnel, or where they are not accessible to civil society, with third parties willing to share project findings increases from a baseline of 3 in 2019, to four each year to 31 March 2024</p>	<p>2.3 Published FATF reports</p> <p>2.4 Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) with FIU's, UNODC, RUSI</p>	
<p>3. Other private sector entities who have signed on to commitments to help tackle IWT use information generated by the project to implement</p>	<p>3.1 The number of companies whose facilitation of tiger trafficking is profiled by EIA and partners increases to 40 by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of eight in 2019</p>	<p>3.1 – EIA and partners intelligence databases</p> <p>3.2 EIA and partners information dissemination register</p> <p>3.3 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence) with</p>	<p>Private sector commitments as per declarations are genuine and instances of member association with IWT are addressed</p>

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<p>interventions to stop trafficking of tigers</p>	<p>3.2 The number of reports or alerts submitted by EIA and partners to the UfW Taskforces, social media and e-commerce companies, tourism and traditional medicine companies and coalitions increases annually by at least 50%. Baseline to be determined by the end of Year 1, Q2.</p> <p>3.3 An increase in the number of incidents of remedial actions taken by members of taskforces / coalitions related to the transport, online sales and social media, TCM and tourism sectors following receipt of information regarding their role in tiger trade from the project partners, from a baseline of eight in 2019 to 40 by 31 March 2024</p> <p>3.4 The number of additional private sector companies that join UfW Taskforces or other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking following outreach from the project partners increases to five</p>	<p>companies, coalitions, UfW Transport Taskforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UfW Transport Taskforce Alerts - company statements to the media and in annual reports about policy changes, establishment of counter-wildlife trafficking mechanisms and disruption actions - monitoring of trader social media accounts for disruption <p>3.4 UfW Taskforce membership lists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector company websites and press releases - Minutes of meetings / correspondence with private sector companies <p>3.5 Media reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company websites, press releases and social media - Correspondence with private sector 	<p>UfW Taskforces continue to operate and accept new members</p>
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	<p>by 31 March 2024, with an interim target of two by 31 March 2022, from a 2020 baseline of zero (targets to be reviewed at end of year 1)</p> <p>3.5 Ten champions within the private sector (individual companies, businesspeople or industry associations) are quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking by 31 March 2024, increasing from a baseline to be determined in 2021</p>		
<p>4. Public-facing news stories, reports and films shared ahead of key international meetings create impetus for national decision-makers to implement international decisions and recommendations to tackle tiger trafficking and reverse policies that stimulate trade</p>	<p>4.1 The number of public reports by EIA and partners outlining tiger commodity flow / supply chains (including sourcing from captive facilities), convergence with other IWT (leopard, lion, elephant, rhino, pangolin, bear and rosewood), transaction points and methods, transportation and concealment methods, the role of women in trade and enforcement, impacts on development and poverty alleviation, convergence with</p>	<p>4.1 Publication of reports via EIA and partner websites - Electronic mailing list from EIA and partners to CITES Parties, relevant Ministers, and media</p> <p>4.2. CITES summary records - Online coverage of CITES meetings by IISD - Internal notes from attendees from EIA and project partners</p> <p>4.3 – Feedback (minutes of meetings / correspondence)</p>	<p>EIA and partners can access national law makers</p> <p>International reputation matters to political leaders of political leaders, in context of CITES non-compliance proceedings, US State Department END Act listing, FATF grey and black listings</p>

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	<p>corruption and other crime types (including trafficking of drugs, weapons and people) and recommendations for country-specific actions disseminated to policy makers and media increases from one in 2020 to four by 31 March 2024 including one before CITES SC74 (expected around September 2021), one before CITES CoP19 (March 2022), one before the next Year of the Tiger International Summit (2022, date TBD) and one before CITES SC77 (expected in 2023)</p> <p>4.2 The number of interventions made by project partners in collaboration with other NGOs such as WCS, WWF, World Animal Protection, IFAW, TRAFFIC and members of the Species Survival Network increases from a baseline of two in 2019 to four by 31 March 2024 including at least one each at CITES SC74 and SC77, and two at CoP19</p>	<p>following meetings / virtual briefings to Embassies</p> <p>4.4 – EIA and partners’ websites - Feedback (correspondence) following dissemination of policy briefings to law makers</p> <p>4.5 – Roundtable summary report - EIA and partner blog posts - Blog or newsletter posts from other participants - Roundtable participant lists (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>4.6 - Government reports, including to CITES - Correspondence with government representatives and intergovernmental organisations - Media articles - NGO reports and publications</p> <p>4.7 Partner records of media articles and films</p>	<p>Domestic and international public opinion has an impact on law makers’ deliberations and on foreign government positions</p> <p>Domestic and international media will run stories on tiger / wildlife crime and corruption</p> <p>Women are represented in parliament / national assemblies</p>
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	<p>4.3 The number of foreign government embassies in the project countries that are briefed at least twice a year (though on a case-by-case basis depending on findings this can occur more than twice) by EIA and partners on project conclusions and recommendations increases from a baseline of two in 2020 to six by 31 March 2022.</p> <p>4.4 The number of policy briefings containing proposed revisions to national law and regulations prepared by EIA and partners and disseminated to national law makers increases from two in 2019 to seven by 31 March 2022</p> <p>4.5 The number of roundtables hosted by EIA and partners to socialise proposed policy amendments to at least 10 law makers from three project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours</p>	<p>4.8 Publication of reports, blogs and articles via EIA and partner websites</p> <p>4.7 EIA and partners' dissemination logs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of meetings with government agencies and other NGOs - Government and NGO reports 	
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	<p>in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) of which a minimum 30% (percentage to be verified at start of project) of participants are women increases from zero in 2019 to three by 31 March 2022 and a further three by 31 March 2023</p> <p>4.6 The number of positive policy or law amendments announced by project countries increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of two.</p> <p>4.7 The number of media articles and films reporting on the issues highlighted by the project increases from a baseline of 20 in 2018 (baseline may be adjusted pending review of 2019 media outputs) to at least 30 in each year of the project.</p> <p>4.8 The number of public outputs from the project (reports, films, blogs, policy briefings)</p>		
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	<p>highlighting success of women in countering wildlife trafficking in project countries, in law enforcement or NGOs, increases to four by 31 March 2024 from a baseline of one in 2020</p> <p>4.9 The number of briefings, analyses and/or reports containing findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics disseminated to governments, donors and other NGOs involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns increases to three by 31 March 2024 from a 2019 baseline of one</p>		
<p>Activities (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 Collation of open source information on tiger crime incidents and case outcomes (including achievements of women in securing successful prosecutions); online and physical trade observations; prices; individuals and companies involved including businesses associated with captive tiger facilities; affiliations with government officials and politicians and role of corruption; convergence with trade in other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood; and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking</p>			

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- 1.2 Field and social media research to document trade of tigers and convergence with other big cats, ivory, pangolin, rhino, bear and rosewood across borders between Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and China, including modus operandi of those involved at different points of the trade chain (including transport and financial methods), trafficking routes, methods of concealment and transportation, methods of sale (physical and digital), methods of payment, the role of corrupt actors, source and destination, physical trade hotspots, relationship between physical and online trade, the role of captive facilities in trade and convergence with other forms of crime such as drug or weapons smuggling or human trafficking
- 1.3 Field and desk research to assess implementation of CITES Decision 14.69 in Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam through monitoring of changes to captive tiger populations
- 1.4 Daily sharing of relevant information between project partners (or less frequent in periods of low trade activity), with fortnightly operational tasking meetings (which may be intensified during field missions) to coordinate and evaluate field research under 1.2-1.3
- 1.5 Transcribe, translate, consolidate and analyse information generated by desk and field research to update and produce profiles of persons of interest; corporate profiles of companies involved; intelligence reports on relationships between individuals, companies and crime incidents; maps of routes and hotspots; and share securely between project partners
- 1.6 Update databases to be shared between partners on: seizures and case outcomes; “Every Tiger Counts” online trade observations; status of captive tiger facilities
- 1.7 Research to establish robust baselines (in Q1 of project) of prosecutions as a percentage of individuals arrested/charged for crimes relating to tiger trade, and as a percentage of people identified/reported, including disaggregated data by gender
- 1.8 Prepare visual analysis network charts illustrating criminal networks; visual typologies illustrating routes, transportation and transactions along the trade chain; and narrative situational analysis briefings including impacts of corruption
- 1.9 Translate and disseminate via secure communications profiles on persons and companies of interest, network charts, typologies, situational analyses and maps as appropriate to national law enforcement in the project countries (including police bureaus, Customs, wildlife officials), international law enforcement with interest in combating tiger trade in the region (including Interpol, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), US Fish and Wildlife Service, UNODC), and other enforcement agencies with interest in combating other crime types of which convergence with tiger trade has been documented through field and desk research (including WCO, UNODC, member states to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and Convention against Corruption (UNCAC))
- 1.10 Sustain engagement with national and Provincial government officials to build on momentum following recent enforcement action in Nghe An Province

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- 1.11 Disseminate situational analyses prepared as per 1.8 to contacts at intergovernmental bodies engaged in capacity building, including UNODC and Interpol
- 2.1 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to government Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) and via related organisations such as UNODC
- 2.2 Disseminate anonymised typologies prepared as per 1.8 directly to banks and the United for Wildlife Financial Taskforce
- 2.3 Prepare and disseminate non-anonymised information to FIUs and banks upon request and following appropriate procedures
- 2.4 Monthly submission by EIA of open source criminal information to Thomson-Reuters “World-Check” database and other “Know Your Customer” systems used by financial institutions
- 3.1 Using information from desk and field research, prepare alerts for sharing with United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and with any companies that are not members regarding transportation methods and companies associated with tiger trade, so that they can be more vigilant in scrutinising customers to prevent the company being used as a conduit
- 3.2 Collate online and social media trade offers in a partner database “Every Tiger Counts”, determine if individuals are of interest for further research, whether should be forwarded to law enforcement or reported immediately to the company responsible for the online platform.
- 3.3 Prepare and disseminate alerts to social media companies and e-commerce companies based as per 3.2 so that accounts can be investigated or closed accordingly
- 3.4 Include an annual summary of what was recorded online and the action taken by law enforcement or technical company in the news, reports and films at Output 5.
- 3.5 Prepare and disseminate alerts to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies identified as using tigers, leopards and other threatened species, urging them to rectify this activity and amend company policy to end such use in perpetuity; alert coalitions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) companies that have signed pledges to not use body parts from tigers, leopards and other threatened species, the coordinating NGOs, the World Health Organisation and potential investors of coalition members or subsidiaries are found to be using tiger or other big cats, so they rectify their behaviour, or if they fail to do so are “blacklisted”

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3.6 Prepare and disseminate alerts to travel companies that encourage tourists to buy tiger products or encourage tourists to visit captive tiger facilities of concern, including those that allow visitors to handle tigers, urging them to rectify this activity in perpetuity, consolidated by changes in company policy; alert travel agencies and the World Travel and Tourism Council of such activities and urge them to “blacklist” those tour companies

3.7 Following outreach under 3.1-3.6, urge companies contacted that are not already members to join UfW Taskforces and other industry initiatives aimed at combating wildlife trafficking to ensure continuation of proactive efforts to address potential role in tiger trade and other IWT

3.8 Research to establish a baseline figure companies, businesspeople or industry associations quoted in media highlighting importance of private sector commitments and action to tackle wildlife trafficking, followed by meetings and calls with like-minded private sector entities to encourage them to act as ‘champions’ and make public statements as above

4.1 Commission a more in-depth legal review of loopholes in Thai and Laos laws that results in non-compliance with CITES Resolutions and Decisions on Tigers and other Asian Big Cats and Readily Recognisable Derivatives, prepare recommendations to strengthen the Thai Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act and associated zoo licensing regulations, and Laos Wildlife and Aquatic Law, associated regulations and Prime Ministerial Orders to reduce the keeping and breeding (intentional and “accidental”), of tigers for commercial purposes

4.2 Channel the recommendations prepared above via the relevant Thai Parliamentary Committee (of which partner NGO WFFT’s Executive Director is a member), and via the SDG 15.7 Taskforce in Laos

4.3 Liaise with other NGOs and CITES Parties to urge Myanmar to reverse new commercial breeding policy

4.4 ENV will continue to engage in a consultative process with Vietnamese government agencies over regulations to define, manage and regulate “conservation facilities”, aimed at arresting growth of commercial captive tiger operations, phasing them out and ensuring there is no leakage in the interim

4.5 Sustain engagement with religious leaders, Party officials and Prime Minister’s Office on campaign for enforcement and phase out of tiger trade in Nghe An province in Vietnam

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- 4.6 Organise roundtable events to socialise proposed policy amendments resulting from 4.1-4.5 among law makers from project countries (either in-country, in the sidelines of regional meetings such as the ASEAN inter-parliamentary assembly or tours in the UK hosted by the relevant UK All Party Parliamentary Groups) ensuring a minimum 30% of participants are women increases
- 4.7 Drawing on desk and field research under Output 1 and feedback following Output 2-4, update online public maps of seizures and locations of captive tiger facilities, prepare public facing reports, policy briefings and accompanying films on regional tiger trade, the role of corruption and implementation of national laws and CITES Resolutions and Decisions (highlighting success of women in counter wildlife trafficking), and convergence with other crime types, and disseminate ahead of bilateral (e.g. India-Russia) and multilateral tiger meetings (2nd International Tiger Summit), meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties to CITES Parties, relevant ministries, foreign embassies in project countries, project country embassies in donor countries, ICCWC members, member states of CPPCJ, UNOTC and UNCAC, and media, thereby mobilising international pressure to press for country-specific, time-bound actions by project countries to close domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destroy stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and commit to phasing out tiger farms
- 4.8 Liaise with like-minded NGOs and relevant experts to collectively urge all project countries to follow a process towards phasing out tiger farms, including through joint interventions and side events at meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and CITES Conference of the Parties
- 4.9 Consult with (by conference call or in person) foreign embassies in Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam Laos and China to sense-check positive developments and obstacles relating to enforcement in the region, share investigation findings as appropriate, and encourage bilateral engagement to advocate for adoption of policy recommendations
- 4.10 Use the fact that China is hosting the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as a campaign call to lead on the closure of domestic markets for tiger and other big cat parts, destruction of stockpiles of parts and derivatives, and the phase out of tiger farms
- 4.11 Analyse findings on trends in prices, trader testimony and perceptions of demand drivers and consumer demographics, consult with demand reduction experts, and advise stakeholders (donors, governments and other NGOs) involved in demand reduction and consumer behaviour change campaigns so they can factor project findings into their campaign design