

Applicant: **Slade, James**
Organisation: **Global Wildlife Conservation**
Funding Sought: **£420,966.00**

IWTR7S2\1056

Enabling collaborative crime prevention targeting IWT of Vietnam's unique biodiversity

Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) is Vietnam's highest priority site for conservation of species suffering trade-driven global declines and threatened species endemic to the Annamites. We will reduce illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in two intensive protection zones through novel application of wildlife crime prevention including community guardianship and ethical, authentic engagement of women and youth. We will advance knowledge and evidence impacts of crime prevention for IWT, sharing learning and resources to advance evidence-based wildlife crime prevention across Vietnam.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Christina
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Website (Work) www.globalwildlife.org
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Address [REDACTED]
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name James
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Global Wildlife Conservation
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Enabling collaborative crime prevention targeting IWT of Vietnam's unique biodiversity

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

IWTR7S1\1286

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	Vietnam	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2024

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

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£132,344.00	£139,168.00	£149,454.00	£420,966.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

GWC is providing travel and non-project staff support (no overheads) plus pre-existing commitment to supporting "Friends of Pu Mat" = £[REDACTED] FFI will contribute local and international staff time and travel secured through existing funding sources = £[REDACTED] (this was £[REDACTED] in stage 1 but has reduced with spending overtime to £[REDACTED] UMD is providing [REDACTED] salary plus fringe for junior conservation criminologist ([REDACTED] staff time) over three years plus [REDACTED] salary and fringe ([REDACTED] for senior conservation criminologist ([REDACTED] total time) = £[REDACTED] Budget is somewhat higher in Y2 and Y3 due to majority of cofunding being available Year1.

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.

Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) is Vietnam's highest priority site for conservation of species suffering trade-driven global declines and threatened species endemic to the Annamites. We will reduce illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in two intensive protection zones through novel application of wildlife crime prevention including community guardianship and ethical, authentic engagement of women and youth. We will advance knowledge and evidence impacts of crime prevention for IWT, sharing learning and resources to advance evidence-based wildlife crime prevention across Vietnam.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.

This should be the same as the Outcome statement in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.

Improved capacity for community guardianship, targeted crime prevention, and collaborative law enforcement leads to reduced commercial IWT-driven poaching of target species in Pu Mat National Park.

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

Please tick all that apply.

Strengthening law enforcement

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?

Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

Kasane Statement

A1 Strengthening partnerships to reduce IWT. Establish a Park Protection Officer position embedded in the PMNP structure to enhance synergies between the park and the Community Conservation Teams (CCT) (Output 2.3).

C6 Strengthening enforcement capacities. Strengthen the coverage and effectiveness of CCT patrols in PMNP (Output 2).

D11 Support work for rural communities. Our project is built around positive engagement with local communities through encouraging local guardianship (Output 3) and livelihood improvements attributable to IWT reduction (Output 4).

D12 Establish, facilitate and support information-sharing mechanisms. We will promote collaboration between interagency law enforcement teams, with systematic exchange of information to promote synergies (Output 1.2).

London 2014 & 2018

A1 (2018 -13, 17) Raising awareness and changing behaviours to reduce IWT. We will support community guardianship, targeted crime prevention, and collaborative enforcement (Output 1) and raise awareness of wildlife crime in communities (Output 3.1).

CXIII (2018 -14) Strengthen law enforcement to protect threatened species. We will increase CCT patrol coverage and effectiveness to protect key species targeted by snaring (Output 2).

DXX Establish monitoring. We will monitor reduction in documented IWT, CCT patrol effort/coverage, collaboration between the park and CCTs, population declines for key species, and community well-being linked to IWT reduction (see Outcomes).

Hanoi conference

C Strengthening law enforcement (see Kasane statement above, Outputs 2 and 5).

D Sustainable livelihoods and economic development. We will support livelihood diversification for local households to support market access and crop diversification (Output 4), and through direct employment to CCTs (Output 2).

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Goal 15 ("Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems . . . and halt biodiversity loss"). The main focus of our project is to reduce the impact of IWT in a globally-important but threatened tropical forest ecosystem, thus supporting several components of Goal 15. We will help protect the biodiversity and natural habitat of PMNP (Target 15.5), increase financial resources to conserve biodiversity (Target 15.a), finance and incentivize sustainable forest management (15.b), and combat global poaching and trafficking (15.c).

Goal 1 ("To end poverty in all its forms"). We will contribute to Goal 1 by working with economically marginalized communities to clarify Forest Land Allocation tenures, as well as to increase market access (Target 1.4). We will also directly provide employment through the CCTs (Targets 1.1 & 1.2).

Goal 2 ("End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture"). As part of our engagement with impoverished local communities, we will promote crop diversification and work to increase farm productivity, thus helping to provide access to food resources (Target 2.1) and

increasing the farming potential for small-scale producers (Target 2.3).

Goal 5 ("Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"). We will encourage gender equality through sustained engagement of women through local Women's Unions, as well as the provision of microfinance to women from local communities, thus ensuring full participation in decision-making (Target 5.5) and ensuring equal rights to economic resources, property ownership, and financial services (Target 5a).

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
27-003	Mike Appleton	Creating a sustainable landscape for the Tau-Buid and the Tamaraw
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<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.

 [GWC Audit Report 2018](#)


 10/11/2020

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 pdf 118.75 KB

 [GWC Audit Report 2019](#)

 10/11/2020

 21:04:37

 pdf 170.41 KB

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

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

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

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

Lead Organisation name: Global Wildlife Conservation (GWC)

Website address: <https://www.globalwildlife.org/>

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

Established in 2008, Global Wildlife Conservation (GWC) conserves the diversity of life on Earth by safeguarding wildlands, protecting wildlife and supporting guardians. We maximize our impact through scientific research, biodiversity exploration, habitat conservation, protected area management, wildlife crime prevention, endangered species recovery, and conservation leadership cultivation.

GWC will serve as project lead and offer technical expertise on crime prevention strategies, strengthening community-based patrolling, SMART implementation and monitoring impact of threat mitigation activities. GWC will also act as the communications focal point, to facilitate collaboration among the implementing partners. GWC, FFI Vietnam and Dr. Meredith Gore have collaborated since 2016, working together with Pu Mat National Park and other sites throughout Vietnam along with diverse partners and organisations including women youth unions, and university students.

Collaborations have focused on community-based conservation crime prevention, program monitoring and evaluation, and local capacity building, particularly of university students.

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: Fauna and Flora International (FFI)

Website address: <http://www.fauna-flora.org>

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

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is the longest running international conservation NGO, established in 1903 and operational in 45 countries. FFI has been working in Vietnam for 22 years. FFI's Vietnam programme has established six PAs; three participatory Advisory Committees for PAs, and seven Community Conservation SMART/Teams (CCTs). FFI-Vietnam has managed similar large grants (e.g. CEPF and EU) and has operational partnerships with three local NGOs. Beyond these collaborations, FFI has a wealth of experience working with multiple stakeholders at all levels, including government agencies, on similarly complex, landscape-level projects which integrate land use, PAs and poverty reduction.

FFI has participated in the development of this proposal. Within the project, FFI will support field level implementation, including oversight of the Community Conservation Teams (CCTs). FFI have supported the park to set up the CCTs, to support rangers on snare removal, and implement Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)-based patrolling. FFI's UK-based Wildlife Trade experts will work with the Project Lead to generate learning, resources, and proactively advance crime prevention approaches across FFI and beyond.

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: University of Maryland (UMD)

Website address: www.geog.umd.edu; www.conservationcriminology.com

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

University of Maryland (UMD) – Meredith Gore is a conservation social scientist with over 20 years of collaborative, international, community-based, applied conservation experience in Southeast Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Europe and Oceania. This project fits within her department’s leadership on human-environment interactions. Dr. Gore will leverage UMD-related resources (e.g., libraries, computing, peer scientists, students, knowledge base) and support implementation and adaptive development of a Situational Crime Prevention Strategy under guidance of FFI and the national park. She will be responsible for evidence-based monitoring and evaluation to measure success of crime prevention activities. Dr. Gore has conducted research on the roles of women in wildlife trafficking, supported the African Union Commission Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in efforts to monitor programs designed to combat trafficking of wild flora and fauna across the continent. She has over a decade of experience mentoring applied conservation crime students in remote field conditions, collaborating with diverse conservation organizations and agencies, and evaluating programs according to various policy measures.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Pu Mat National Park (PMNP)

Website address:

<http://www.pumat.vn/>

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

Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) – The park Management Board, technical staff and rangers are key partners, recipients of capacity building support, and critical to the implementation of the project. The park and its staff will be instrumental both to the development, but thereafter also implementation of the crime prevention strategy, and will be vital in helping to facilitate, and coordinate, project actions with the police (and also the border army where permissions are needed). Moreover, while the rangers will need to play a critical role in protecting key access points, they will also need to accompany CCTs on certain patrols, and provide support if park enforcement authority is needed. On a day-today basis, the rangers manage the CCTs (who are under contract to the Forest Protection Department), with FFI, and GWC, providing oversight, mentorship and technical support.

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.

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?
James Slade	Project Leader	20	Checked
Andrew Tilker	Project Advisor	15	Checked
Josh Kempinski	FFI Vietnam Country Director	5	Checked
Cong Anh Dao	Project Coordinator	83	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Hung Sy Uong	Park Protection Officer	83	Checked
Meredith Gore	Senior Scientific / Criminology Advisor	10	Checked
Rebecca Drury	FFI's Head of Wildlife Trade (IWT Technical Specialist)	10	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked


No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [CVs of Project Staff](#)

 10/11/2020

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

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

saola (<i>Pseudoryx nghethinensis</i> , CR, CITES App I)	crested argus pheasant (<i>Rheinardia ocellate</i> , EN, CITES App I)
Sunda pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i> , CR, CITES App I)	Annamite dark muntjac (<i>Muntiacus rooseveltorum / truongsouensis</i> , DD)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Owston's civet (<i>Chrotogale owstoni</i> , EN)	Annamite striped rabbit (<i>Nesolagus timminsi</i> , EN)
No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

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

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Vietnam is a well-known transit and destination country for trafficked wildlife. Despite many of its wildlife populations being close to extirpation by trade-driven poaching, Vietnam is one of the most biodiverse countries globally, with many endemic species. Pu Mat National Park (PMNP) is one of Vietnam's largest protected areas at 94,804 ha and forms the heart of the Western Nghe An Biosphere Reserve. The park is also transboundary with significant forest blocks in Laos, forming one of the largest, most important forest complexes in the region. PMNP is one of the highest priority sites in the region for the conservation of threatened and endemic mammal and bird species.

PMNP faces considerable threats. Poaching for commercial illegal trade is the greatest immediate threat (either directly, or inadvertently as a result of indiscriminate industrial-scale snaring) to many of these species, including the highly-trafficked Sunda pangolin, as well as five threatened Annamite endemic species, saola, Owston's civet, Annamite striped rabbit, the Annamite dark muntjac, and crested argus pheasant. These species are largely traded to wild meat restaurants in the region, and some species and derivatives are sold into international traditional medicine or pet markets¹. Commercial domestic and international trade is the greatest immediate threat to the project's target species.

Authorities have been unable to meaningfully control access into the forest. The large size of the forest and its extreme topography afford it natural protection, but park managers admit that illegal hunting, mainly accomplished by snaring, remains a serious issue. Without significant reductions in snaring levels, the protected area risks becoming yet another "empty forest" that is becoming increasingly common in Vietnam². Hunting with guns and illegal logging are less prominent, but are still reported. High rates of local poverty, demand for wildlife products in nearby towns and cities, and a number of recent roads built into the park for national security/border patrols, serve to compound the threats from IWT.

Traditional responses to wildlife crime are skewed towards more heavy handed and tough on crime approaches, similarly reflected in Vietnam's revised Penal Code 2018³. We know from other sectors, such as drug trafficking, that severe sanctions can limit evidence of effectiveness in deterring crime and can be harmful to communities and may even lead to an increase in offending⁴; this project will leverage the extant knowledge base in support of conservation crime prevention and response. In the first half of 2020, 68% of convictions resulted in prison sentences in Vietnam³. However, severe punishment can have serious negative consequences on individuals (e.g. dangerous conditions in prison and difficulty reintegrating post-release), families (e.g. reducing income and stability), societies (e.g. prison costs). There is also evidence that sentencing is applied inconsistently, unfairly and in a discriminatory way, e.g. with more marginalised ethnicities having higher rates of imprisonment. By emphasizing crime prevention and livelihood-level interventions/engaging communities at local level, this project will aim to limit the negative impacts of tough responses on individuals and communities that would otherwise exacerbate poverty.

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.

Historical and current interventions: For the past three years GWC, in partnership with FFI, Save Vietnam's Wildlife (SVW), Vinh University, and Dr. Meredith Gore (UMD), have been working to understand and reduce wildlife crime in PMNP. We have:

- * Completed in-depth wildlife crime prevention baseline assessment including community-based criminological study looking at the extant drivers and barriers for communities, including women, to act as wildlife guardians^{6,7}.
- * Delineated two pilot 'zero-poaching' (intensive protection) zones, the boundaries of which were negotiated with the local communities, covering 20,000 ha.
- * Established/trained Community Conservation Teams (CCTs) to carry out snare removal from intensive protection zones and engage in threat & biodiversity monitoring patrols.
- * Undertaken initial training of rangers and implemented basic patrols, data collection and SMART-supported information-based decision making; erected sign boards at key access points, and conducted a firearm amnesty.
- * Established a conservation baseline for terrestrial mammal and bird communities across PMNP in partnership with Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research.

Rationale: This project will build on these actions, results and recommendations, and learning from other related IWT/CWT projects in Vietnam, to create and implement - for the first time - a targeted, strategic crime prevention operation, including a crime script for commercial hunters, so they can be distinguished from subsistence hunters. Based on this previous work, a concentric model of protected area crime prevention is proposed, with communities as local guardians inside the park; rangers blocking key access/pinch points; and the police operating outside the park (where IWT is planned and species are trafficked).

Despite its recognised potential in tackling IWT⁸, situational crime prevention has yet to be systematically applied and evaluated in the IWT. This project will act as 'proof of concept' through application of evidence-based crime prevention operations. It will measure impact to advance learning in the conservation sector in Vietnam, and beyond, on how it can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of efforts to address supply-side IWT. Resource and learning generated through the project will be disseminated and replication promoted through GWC and FFI's broader programmes of work (beyond this project).

Output 1 - Promote proactive law enforcement responses to IWT, shifting the focus towards prevention, by working with park rangers and police to:

- Support, through consultation and training, place-based investigations and situational crime prevention, and how to apply these approaches on the ground, based on local context and input.
- Develop a crime prevention strategy for the park (key access points) and buffer zone communities, and subsequently advise interagency law enforcement teams in places where IWT is known to occur, including locations that facilitate crime, thus focusing on crime and not criminals.
- Improve stakeholder knowledge of crime-network places, beyond site-level, to those further up and down

the trade chain, such as consolidation points, warehouses, distribution nodes and transportation choices.

- Facilitate adaptive law enforcement responses, during and after this project, based on what has/has not been successful, and ongoing SMART/IWT information.

Output 2 - Community-based threat monitoring and reduction enhances protection efforts within the Park's core, intensive protection zones, by:

- Maintaining and improving patrol presence and snare removal in PMNP core areas by CCT.
- Using SMART to assist with strategic patrol deployment and adaptive management (through training and integration of patrol data).
- Supporting CCTs, through mentorship, to improve coordination within PMNP rangers.

Output 3 - Empower community members to combat IWT by:

- Collaborating with village members to integrate hunting prohibitions.
- Working through official unions, understand/acknowledge the different gendered and intergenerational roles associated with IWT.
- Creating an appropriate village-level mechanism to report IWT safely.

Output 4 - Promote community wellbeing and support for conservation efforts against IWT by:

- Diversifying livelihoods, by creating a micro-loan scheme for households (in addition to CCT salaries - Output 2)
- Supporting governmental recognition of community rights and clarification of land tenure.

Output 5 - Share learning and encourage replication nationally and internationally, through:

- Sharing lessons learned from PMNP with stakeholders in Vietnam/globally.
- Training FFI, partner staff, and relevant stakeholders in Vietnam/globally on proven crime prevention approaches.
- Creating the foundation to apply crime/prevention learning at further sites in Vietnam and globally, with a focus on expansion throughout Southeast Asia

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.

Despite being located in Vietnam, a middle income country, extreme poverty and food insecurity are major socio-economic issues in and around PMNP. Local communities benefiting from this project are largely from ethnic minority groups, in remote, upland areas, for whom the economic 'miracle' of Vietnam has only

had minimal impact. They are not only lacking in available farmland, due to the national park and local topography (and especially those living within the boundary of the national park), but also somewhat removed from the cash economy or cut off from local markets. The cumulative impact of these factors is causing great human suffering, inequality, and undermining of conservation goals - in Vietnam's second largest protected area, and one of the most important forests in the entire Annamite Mountains global biodiversity hotspot.

Our project will target the poorest villages and will benefit at least five indigenous communities living in and around the park, containing 600-700 households. For these poorest households, of which those inside the park are absolute poorest and most vulnerable, the project will provide measurable improvement in food diversity and/or productivity, food security, improved market access, more resilient farming systems, and reduced dependency on (illegally sourced) forest products. In parallel, the communities living inside the national park will for the first time have the opportunity to pursue a clarification and potentially allocation of land use rights and tenure. The project will pay close attention to differential, e.g. gendered and age-based, impacts of poverty, using disaggregated data and targeted consultation to ensure equal/equitable participation and to focus on the most vulnerable group(s).

In addition, by continuing the CCT model, we will create employment for 12 people, thus offering an alternative to poaching as a means of secure and meaningful income. The CCT will also have full social and health benefits, and medical insurance, in line with Vietnamese law. GWC and local partners FFI will also provide training, mentorship, and necessary resources to the CCTs, to enable them to better address poaching, thus empowering local communities to become wildlife guardians.

Efforts will be made to recruit, mentor, and support local people as research assistants and graduate students, for the collection of IWT data and also to support engagement with local actors, both state and non-state. This will greatly increase local capacity and down-stream job prospects, as well as providing medium-term benefits in terms of salary and benefits.

National park rangers, their managers, and also local, district and provincial police will also benefit from new skills, experiences and networks, with which to improve their performance, moral and employment prospects. To support this further, the project will implement an incentives scheme, for rangers and CCT members, in which small gifts and a cash prize will be presented on an annual basis, during a ceremony, in which the most effective and/or hardworking people are rewarded, based on SMART data and reports from their managers. The project will endeavour to hand over (embed) this scheme into the national park's budget and operations.

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.

All activities will strive for equal opportunities for men and women. Men are generally the primary household earners, and are the individuals that are actively poaching. However, our previous research indicates that women are best placed within local communities to remove societal support for poaching⁶ and we will thus engage local Women's Unions to promote community guardianship. Under livelihood activities (3.4), we will ensure gender disaggregation of socio-economic data; proportional representation of women (including focused groups and anonymous voting); and will actively focus technical support and the provision of microfinance to women, where possible. Data disaggregation across multiple gender-environment dimensions is key for gender mainstreaming, tailoring policies and development assistance in pursuit of progress toward achieving Kasane Agreement and London Declaration.

There are three strategies that UN Women offer for achieving gender-related goals using data: invest in

data, gather data, and use the data⁹. Individuals and groups working across the source, transit and destination geographies of wildlife trafficking are almost never defined by their gender¹⁰. Gendered data mostly unavailable for wildlife trafficking programs and policies, nor are consistent indicators available to identify trends, formulate causal associations, and make inferences valuable for mainstreaming or decision making. A literature review suggested women embody six primary and 31 secondary roles in the wildlife trafficking “workforce”¹⁰. The primary roles (e.g., offender, defender, observer, influencer, person harmed, beneficiary) may not be mutually exclusive or scale across all wildlife trafficking contexts. This project will measure these roles so as to gender disaggregate them and identify trends and evaluation. Data will be collected by replicating face to face and structured interview-based questions¹⁰. Project leaders represent gender and other forms of identity-based diversity.

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?

The target species are threatened by unsustainable commercial hunting, primarily accomplished by the setting of indiscriminate wire snares². Under a business-as-usual scenario, their populations in PMNP face extirpation in the near future from snaring. In the short-term, we seek to reduce snaring pressure in the two intensive protection zones within PMNP, thus stabilizing populations of key target species. With continued CCT patrol efforts in the intensive protection zones, we expect that populations for some key species (Annamite striped rabbit, crested argus, Annamite dark muntjac, Sunda pangolin) will rebound in subsequent years, and that these core populations could “re-wild” other areas of the park. We also note that, by removing the main threat to ground-dwelling mammals, we will also help ensure the survival of remaining individuals of exceptionally rare species (saola, Owston’s civet) that may persist in small numbers within the protection zones, thus helping prevent their global extinction.

This project will set the foundation for PMNP to become the first protected area in Vietnam to have recovering populations of these globally-vulnerable and threatened endemic species – therefore contributing to their long-term conservation, but also serving as a model for endangered species recovery for other protected areas in Vietnam and regionally.

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.

This project aims to incorporate the field of criminology into the conservation of globally-threatened species in one of Vietnam’s most biodiverse protected areas (Pu Mat National Park). Building on previous research, the transition from traditional law enforcement to a multi-actor approach to crime prevention will see members of the local communities further engaged in protection activities. This increased local guardianship, together with livelihood initiatives developed with communities in and around the park, will contribute to the reduction of IWT, build the relationships between enforcement agencies and local peoples, and encourage interventions before illegal and harmful activities occur in the first place.

Applying Place-Based, spatial, collaborative and Situational Crime Prevention strategies will further identify the context and conditions around IWT, especially those which threaten the park’s most vulnerable species. Consistent spatial, temporal and situational monitoring of these threats and interventions will promote effective impact measuring, which in turn will support increased evidence-based decision making and adaptive protected area management. This approach to preventing crime with targeted community

engagement will support a proof of concept for more effective and inclusive safeguarding of biodiversity across other protected areas in Vietnam and globally, through targeted sharing of lessons and international training(s).

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?


In 2016 a group of organizations (including GWC and FFI) established the 'Friends of Pu Mat' initiative to provide sustained support for collaborative efforts in PMNP, including Saola Working Group (active in PMNP/several PAs in Laos/Vietnam). Through this IWT project, we aim to further scale the collaborative nature of this initiative and ensure that cooperation, respect and positive growth is embedded within future activities. We will advance the institutional strengthening and capacity building of local stakeholders to focus on preventing wildlife crime, community benefits and 'watchdog' systems.


By building capacities within the park, of partners, and by fostering community guardianship that focuses on crime prevention, we seek to create an enabling environment that encourages long-term preventative efforts without the need for continual NGO support. This situation would provide an alternative for needing to focus limited budgets on ongoing/increasing enforcement.

Capacity building in this project is designed so that individuals from FFI - Vietnam, the PMNP Management Board, Forest Protection Department and the CCTs will all receive the necessary skills to support the longevity of this work and that should one or two transition roles, capacity and skills remain within PMNP and may be transferred to other protected areas.

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

 [Maps and References Compressed](#)

 10/11/2020

 21:30:06

 pdf 1.15 MB

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q23. Budget

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

Note that there are different budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.


N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund

cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 Budget over £100K May 2020 FINAL

 10/11/2020

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 xlsx 67.89 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:

Project collaborators have worked together in PMNP for almost five years, although FFI has had several projects here, the first of which was over 20 years ago.

FFI's long term engagement in PMNP was restarted in 2016, in partnership with GWC and UMD. Under this joint project, GWC and FFI established the pilot zero poaching (intensive protection) zones, the Community Patrol and snare removal Teams (CCTs) and more recently undertook the initial, but in-depth research on Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) in PMNP. FFI has and continues to be supported by other donors on complementary activities, including community resilience (which is of particular importance to this project).

To date, these activities have focused on investigating, understanding and exploring wildlife crime and mitigation. This project will add significant value, by taking what we already know, and have tested, to develop and implement something new and pioneering; a spatially defined, fully operational, multi-agency wildlife crime prevention and trade suppression strategy. As a first for PMNP, but also for Vietnam, the project will ensure that sharing lessons will be a primary objective, with tremendous opportunity for sustainability and replication, in Vietnam but also internationally, through various other programs and networks of the project partners.

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:

Within PMNP, as aforementioned, GWC has been working in close partnership with FFI, UMD, but also SVW and the Friends of Pu Mat coalition, to create a proof of concept and exemplar for tackling supply-side IWT, within and surrounding protected areas, using Crime Prevention and zero-poaching methodologies. However, to date, resources have been limited.

As of July 2020, the \$ [REDACTED] USAID 'Biodiversity Conservation Activity' [programme] is operational in Vietnam, in most of Vietnam's priority PAs, but not PMNP. GWC and FFI are partners on this large grant, led by WWF Vietnam (from whom we have a letter of support in reference to this). There are some similarities between this project and the USAID work, but they are not the same. Crucially, our PMNP project will be the first to

build on years of in-depth criminological research, PA capacity building on enforcement, and a longstanding, continually improving, community-based monitoring and threat reduction framework, to design and operationalise a multi-stakeholder/agency (community-ranger-police) and place-based strategy to tackle IWT. However, the existence of this large USAID project has the potential to add significant learning and value (to the IWTCF-project), and moreover for us as implementers to potentially scale and replicate this IWTCF-project widely.

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
GWC	██████	GBP	GWC is providing international / domestic travel and non-project staff support (no overheads) plus pre-existing commitment to supporting the "Friends of Pu Mat" initiative (£██████)
FFI	██████	GBP	FFI has two small grants that will be closed by the middle of project Y2, providing co-funds (contributions) for key staff roles, surveys, training and meetings
UMD	██████	GBP	University of Maryland is providing ██████ salary plus fringe for the junior conservation criminologist (██████ staff time) over three years plus ██████ salary and fringe (██████) for the senior conservation criminologist (██████ total time) over three years.

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
16 October 2020	Disney Conservation Fund	██████	GBP	Letter of Intent submitted with FFI for field research, community engagement, and monitoring in PMNP
23 November 2020	Google: AI for Social Good	██████	GBP	A combined project with FFI and the University of Oregon, enhancing the use of SMART with machine learning in PMNP (as a pilot site) for wildlife crime prevention and community engagement.
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

All project reports and studies will be available in soft copy from GWC and partners, and on the webpage for the Conservation Criminology laboratory at the University of Maryland. Key documents will be on FFI's website. Final project reports will be translated into both English and Vietnamese (a budget is included for translation services). We wish to note however that potentially sensitive information regarding local communities or the localities of vulnerable wildlife species may be anonymized to protect sources and ensure that open-access information does not put these species at further risk.

Within Vietnam, FFI will lead on and ensure that Outputs are shared with and accessible to key government counterparts, namely PMNP Management Board, Forest Protection Department & Department of Protected Areas (under the Vietnam Administration of Forestry), and the Biodiversity Conservation Agency (under the Vietnam Environment Authority). Moreover, FFI will share outputs through existing groups including the Wildlife conservation Support Network (IWT focused), Friends of Pu Mat, the saola and primate working groups, and the SMART Steering Committee. A working group on snaring is also being proposed.

All contracted researchers will be required to publish their findings in Open Access journals, many of which may waive fees upon request. Partner Dr Gore/UMD is an Associate Editor at Global Ecology and Conservation and Frontiers in Conservation Science, both of which have waiver policies we will apply for as applicable. Project findings will be posted on all partner social media sites and websites, including the Conservation Criminology Laboratory at UMD.

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.

GWC is registered in the United States as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organisation, abiding US laws and regulations, including annual auditing. Charity Navigator has granted GWC the highest rating, with details going back for three consecutive years, which is the maximum displayed (<https://www.charitynavigator.org/index.cfm?bay=search.history&orgid=17176>). GWC's operations team has much experience in handling multiple large grants, including a Darwin Initiative grant awarded to GWC in 2019. GWC follows strict internal controls for fraud prevention, and requires that subgrantees follow financial reporting protocols to allow for monitoring of expenditures.

Fauna & Flora International follows strict financial management and has policies around anti-bribery, anti-fraud and financial crime, and whistleblowing. FFI is committed to ensuring that work is ethical, legal and consistent with its values and mission and the Bribery Act 2010, and practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. These policies also outline the steps to take to safeguard funding against risk of fraud and other financial crime and abuse.

UMD maintains a current and open-access website publishing financial risk management and related policies associated with conflict of interest and research: <https://ora.umd.edu/resources/um-policies>. Systems audits and approvals are at:

<https://ora.umd.edu/resources/system-approvals>

Its operations operate a zero tolerance policy on collusion, corruption and nepotism.

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.

Capital items for this project are minimal. Up to 10 mobile data collection devices for the CCTs may be purchased and these will remain the property of FFI-Vietnam for the sole purpose of use with the project and beyond its completion date, for use by the CCT only. We will also purchase 25 camera traps to use for monitoring key species occupancies in the core protection zones to remain with FFI-Vietnam.

Any assets procured for the establishment of a Park Protection Officer within PMNP will remain the property of the employing organization. Any expenditure for items used within the community towards the development of anonymous reporting, crime prevention hotlines, and other communication initiatives will be transferred to the respective community, with the understanding the assets will be used for the project their benefit while becoming their property. Any equipment purchased for benefit of PMNP will be transferred through Park Director.

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.

Each partner organisation is providing matched funding to alleviate the amount of resources needed to cover staff time, travel and other administrative costs. GWC's indirect costs policy further prevents any overheads above 10% from being incurred, ensuring the vast majority of the funds will reach the ground and enable investment in local implementation.

- Project costs are focused on capacity building, community development and long-term investments in the protected area. FFI - Vietnam has a long-standing engagement with PMNP and are therefore well-positioned to ensure operational costs are reasonable and well-budgeted for.
- Equipment, infrastructure development and transportation costs are minimal. Yet, where applicable, these will be used locally, ensuring economic gain within the project's region. Any assets or services required will be carefully vetted for competitive, reasonable prices, avoiding at all cost corruption, nepotism or collusion.
- Personnel employed locally for the project will receive fair remuneration, respective of their position, which in no way will undervalue their employment nor overcompensate, to avoid conflict with other personnel.
- Wherever possible, meetings, surveys and interviews will be held within local communities, ensuring direct benefit to those engaged with the project.
- Any surveys and publications conducted through the project will be accessible to policy-makers at large, in order to advance replicable, sustainable methods which may be implemented globally.
- Student and research assistant training and capacity building

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?

Due to the nature of this project, two main considerations and policies will be maintained regarding ethics and safeguarding human rights; (1) accountable, respectful and ethical behaviour by all personnel, especially those in a position of law enforcement or influence; and (2) Free Prior Informed Consent with any individual and/or community participating in surveys, collected data or interviews. Our policies on upholding ethics and human rights include:

1. Free Prior Informed Consent with any individual, group or community participating in surveys or interviews with the available option to maintain anonymity as requested. Our data management policies will ensure that any data collected, analysed, and/or published will not breach this confidence.
2. Any anonymous reporting lines will not be established until complete satisfaction in its integrity is agreed by all parties involved.
3. All PMNP activities shall be approved by Park Director.
4. Any activities of a sensitive nature, such as investigations, data collection, data management and more, shall only be conducted by trained, competent and responsible personnel, with the appropriate authority to do so.
5. Any activity initiated within a community, involving community members and/or individuals will only be implemented following a risk assessment, sufficient to determine any direct or indirect threats or harm to those entities.
6. All employed, voluntary and associated personnel will be required to conduct themselves in an accountable, respectful and ethical manner at all times. Any breaches will warrant appropriate actions to be taken.

UMD's human subject protection program will review human subject-related research.

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.

This project will be implemented fairly, honestly and transparently, with a zero-tolerance policy towards corruption (in-line with policies/procedures of GWC/FFI/UMD). No monies, favours or exchanges will be made for preferential treatments, expedition of administration or services and/or any other unethical behaviour. Although Vietnam has a reputation for corruption¹¹, each project partner will operate with accountability, supported by financial management teams well-versed in handling funds in multiple countries, currencies and political climates. As this project has little-to-no requirements for the purchase of expensive or high-value equipment, infrastructure development and/or excessive travel and accommodation, there is little scope for the mismanagement of funds. Furthermore, any employment opportunities generated through the project will be conducted openly, fairly and in accordance with local or international regulations. When collaborating with communities, community members, other agencies, government staff or any other supporting entity, no preferential treatment or reward will be given for compliance or unethical benefit to the project. Finally, no reward or incentive shall be granted by any partner to unfairly encourage participation or action which would unfairly influence the project's outcomes. All project partners and associated persons will be held accountable for collusion, nepotism and/or deceitful actions.

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.

The opportunity to conduct research using human subjects is a professional privilege, that comes responsibilities. The most basic of these responsibilities is to recognize that research has the potential to harm its subjects, directly or indirectly, and to strive to minimize that potential. University of Maryland's Human Subjects Research Policies, Protocols, and Certifications (<https://research.umd.edu/rcr-human-subjects>) provide resources and requirements for ethical use of data and responsible research conduct. All human subjects data will be anonymized and only shared with relevant law enforcement authorities if sensitive and relevant to investigations. Location-specific data about wildlife will not be provided. Human and wildlife-specific data will be disaggregated to ensure property control and use. Only project leaders will have access to aggregated datasets, kept on password protected computers requiring two-factor authentication to access. All data collection/storage/use will comply with Vietnam's Data Protection Law (2019) and shared/co-owned by PMNP.

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.


GWC's Safeguarding policy is shared publicly on our website. We ensure our partners apply the same standards by incorporating a compliance clause in our outgoing grants and contracts. This clause requires adherence to these policies, reporting on policy violations including any compliance investigation or development, and pass-through provisions for any sub-awards. We will not enter into any partnership without the agreement of both parties to this clause. Should any violation be identified we will determine the appropriate course of action, which may include suspending the project or partnership termination.


GWC will implement their policies in practice by maintaining close contact with project partners to provide appropriate oversight oversight. Part of this oversight process will include regular trips to Vietnam by the Project Leader and Project Advisor. Prior to implementation, GWC will also work with FFI and UMD on project planning to ensure that safeguards are in place, as per Q30 - Q33 (see above).

In addition to GWC safeguards, UMD and FFI have complete lists of openly available, robust safeguard policies that - even without the cascade of GWC policy, and their oversight - these key (implementing) partners will strictly adhere to, as they do with all their own projects.

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

 [GWC - Safeguarding Policy](#)

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Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q34. Logical Framework


IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

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

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [IWT Stage 2 Logframe](#)

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Impact:

Reduced IWT and poverty in PMNP contributing to species protection, and a model of community-focused crime prevention informing effective IWT prevention nationally and globally.

Outcome:

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

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Park rangers, police, and CCTs implementing crime prevention strategies and evaluating impact on IWT (Y1-3)

Output 2:

Embed community engagement into protection efforts by advancing existing CCT-supported patrols resulting in reduced threats and population stabilization of key species (Y1-3)

Output 3:

Community-level responses in 5 communities contributing to IWT reduction through local guardianship and collaboration with CCTs and law enforcers (Y1-3)

Output 4:

Five communities report benefiting from livelihood diversification and attribute benefits to commitments to IWT reduction (Y1-3)

Output 5:

Replication of model promoted nationally and internationally through dissemination of resources and knowledge (Y3)

Do you require more Output fields?

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

- Yes
 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. Focus enforcement operations at known crime "hotspots" and network places, outside the national park (police), and at key access points or routes/trails (FPD), with all agencies cooperating to spatially plan and strategically harmonize efforts.
- 1.2. Train and mentor personnel in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local police in crime prevention tools and methods, including place-based network investigations, situational crime prevention, crime scripts, monitoring and evaluation.
- 1.3. Action-oriented research, to further knowledge of crime network places focused on intermediaries in the trade chain (i.e. beyond PMNP boundaries), led by the PhD candidate and supported by IWT and criminology experts.
- 1.4. Evaluate and document impacts on wildlife and IWT for adaptive protected area management and

conservation planning.

2.1 Maintain, improve and where possible expand community-based threat monitoring and mitigation (CCT) personnel and increase patrol area/coverage through capacity building and use of new technology.

2.2 Integrate CCT patrol data into SMART to improve monitoring of patrol effectiveness and support adaptive park management.

2.3 Improve coordination and professionalism of CCTs through the mentorship of a Park Protection Officer embedded within the Park Administration.

2.4. Training to ensure level-setting SMART skills within CCTs and rangers in SMART usage and deliver advanced training for park technical staff.

2.5 Stabilization of key target species populations in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys.

2.6 Reduction in snaring levels in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys.

3.1. Integrate hunting prohibitions into existing village conventions and institutions to encourage behavioural change.

3.2. Empower Youth and Women's Unions to leverage interpersonal relationships to influence those engaged or complicit in IWT to comply with prohibitions.

3.3. Co-develop and implement an anonymous village-level crime reporting system.

4.1. Create a system of household-level micro-loans and accompanying technical support/training, to develop community capacity for improved food production and/or diversification, identification of new commodities and improved market access, for more sustainable, non-forest-based livelihoods.

4.2. Clarify the tenure of villages located inside the park and support a process of Forestland Allocation (FLA) to secure their tenure and/or land use rights.

5.1. Disseminate results to national-level stakeholders, through the Friends of Pu Mat forum and national workshops, and train recipients to replicate the approach.

5.2. Share learning with IWT practitioners, researchers and donors globally including presentations, communications and training via relevant forums/international conferences, partner networks and direct engagement .

5.3. Share PMNP case study and training resources online .

5.4. Train FFI/partner staff and enable integration of crime prevention strategies at further FFI sites in Southeast Asia

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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


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


Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.


- [Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows

as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [IWT Timetable](#)

 10/11/2020

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Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

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

All project partners have established institutional M&E systems. A hybrid M&E system will be developed for this project to link the results with progress against our institutional goals/objectives and the project outcomes. The design and review of indicators and monitoring systems is an integral part of our shared project design and management process.

All project activities will be monitored on an ongoing basis by project staff and internal reports are made through management by activity, quarterly and annual reporting processes. Quarterly reports are complemented by quarterly financial meetings to assess budgets versus actual expenditure, monthly thematic and regional team management meetings to review programme developments, and formal project reviews completed by team leaders in conjunction with their team. Financial information and key project data will be logged in GWC's central database to monitor financial spend in line with budgets.

Progress and impact will be assessed through on-going monitoring against indicators and milestones, and regular project evaluation. FFI has responsibility for overall project M&E, supported by GWC and UMD, which will be conducted in a participatory fashion, involving project partners and direct community beneficiaries.

There will be a six-monthly review progress against the workplan and output indicators by the project team, plus six-month review calls with managers in the US and UK. Activities will be reviewed and monitored during monthly work plan meetings between the GWC Project Lead and FFI Coordinator. This regular analysis and dissemination of M&E information will inform adaptive management of the project to identify challenges, issues and successes early and enable the project team to adapt approaches and management to ensure the project achieves intended outcomes. Each partner organisation will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining records of activity outputs including numbers of direct beneficiary participants, disaggregated by gender; the project manager will be responsible for collating this data. A gender specialist will be involved throughout the project to ensure gender considerations are incorporated throughout the M&E.

Key project indicators related to wildlife crime prevention strategies will include a demonstrable education in

incidents of illegal hunting, increase in rangers/CCT capacity, and an increase in local knowledge related to crime prevention. These will be measured using data from SMART (<https://smartconservationtools.org/>), annual Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and monthly reports from the Park Protection Officer who is embedded within the PMNP administrative framework. We will assess impact on key species vulnerable to IWT by measuring population stabilization, and reduction in snaring levels, using statistically-robust occupancy approaches.

All data collected by UMD will provide monitoring data that can be tracked over the duration of the project. Human subjects-related data will complement wildlife-related data for regular monitoring and final evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation data will be collected using community surveys, focus groups, and informal interviews with data collection assistants.

Project team members will discuss M&E as an agenda item during every group call/check-in meeting.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 250

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

Q37. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund competition in the host country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Global Wildlife Conservation

I apply for a grant of





£420,965.00

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	Alex Quintero
Position in the organisation	Chief Operating Officer
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 alex.quintero.esig  10/11/2020  22:12:29  png 7.13 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).

Logframe

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Reduced IWT and poverty in PMNP contributing to species protection, and a model of community-focused crime prevention informing effective IWT prevention nationally and globally.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Improved capacity for community guardianship, wellbeing, and livelihoods; targeted crime prevention and collaborative law enforcement leads to reduced commercial IWT-driven poaching of target species in PMNP.</p>	<p>0.1 50% reduction in documented commercial IWT-driven poaching threat (from baseline established by end of Year 1), by project end. 0.2 60% increase in patrol effort / LE response is targeted (from baselines established by end of Year 1) by project end. 0.3 80% increase in collaborative (CCT with FPD) patrol effort / coverage by project end OR 75% increase in information on suspicious activity shared by target communities with FPD (from baselines established by end Year 1) by project end. 0.4. Stabilization of key species populations and 50% reduction in the primary threat to their persistence in the two intensive protection zones, by the end of Year 3. 0.5. By project end, of the 600-700 households</p>	<p>0.1 Patrol data, market surveys, price trends. 0.2 Records of patrol effort and enforcement responses. 0.3 Records of patrol effort and enforcement responses.</p>	<p>0.1 Community willingness to engage.</p>

	<p>targeted, 50% report at least 10% increased income / improved well-being linked to project activities, and attribute this to commitments to IWT reduction.</p>		
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Park rangers, police, and CCTs implementing crime prevention strategies and evaluating impact on IWT (Y1-3)</p>	<p>1.1 At least 60% of protection activities are focused on preventative measures, such as targeting crime hotspots and place networks, by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.2 70% of trained rangers from FPD report improved capacity in crime prevention by end of Year 2 with systematic information exchange between all agencies (Police, FPD, CCTs) by end of Year 3.</p> <p>1.3 25% of protection efforts are investigating/targeting crime network places of IWT intermediaries by end of Year 2.</p> <p>1.4 All available patrol, investigative and wildlife observations are recorded for monitoring and evaluation, and all department heads and team leaders are supported to interpret data for IWT impact monitoring and adaptive management by end of Year 2.</p>	<p>1.1 Pre- and post-training assessments, training materials, attendance sheets.</p> <p>1.2 Crime scripts, SMART reports, annual reports</p> <p>1.3 Crime scripts, police records.</p> <p>1.4 SMART reports, Pre- and post- training assessments, training materials, attendance sheets.</p>	<p>All SMART data collected for the park is deposited into a centralized database, accessible to management, for strategic planning.</p> <p>Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.</p> <p>Management staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of IWT impact monitoring and adaptive management.</p>
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<p>2. Embed community engagement into protection efforts by advancing existing CCT-supported patrols resulting in reduced threats and population stabilization of key species (Y1-3)</p>	<p>2.1 50% increase in CCT area coverage within the two intensive protection zones, by end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.2 100% of CCT patrols recorded in SMART.</p> <p>2.3 One Park Protection Officer is embedded within the PMNP administration, by end of Year 1.</p> <p>2.4 All CCT patrols have at least 60% knowledge base of individuals competent in Ranger-based data collection by the end of Year 1 and maintained through the end of the project.</p> <p>2.5 Zero population decline measured by occupancies for key indicator species (crested argus, Annamite striped rabbit) based on baseline data from 2016- 2019, by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>2.6 50% decline in snare occupancies in two intensive protection zones based on baseline data from Year 1, by end of Year 3.</p>	<p>2.1 SMART reports.</p> <p>2.2 SMART reports.</p> <p>2.3 Progress reports and staff meeting notes.</p> <p>2.4 Pre- and post-training assessments, and competence evaluation.</p> <p>2.5 Systematic and standardized camera-trapping survey in two intensive protection zones.</p> <p>2.6 Systematic and standardized snare occupancy survey in two intensive protection zones.</p>	<p>Due to the field-based nature of the work, training is not negatively impacted by coronavirus travel restrictions.</p> <p>Staff turnover does not affect the knowledge base of data collection within patrol teams.</p>
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<p>3. Community-level responses in 5 communities contributing to IWT reduction through local guardianship and collaboration with CCTs and law enforcers (Y1-3).</p>	<p>3.1 All five communities aware of wildlife crime and at least 3 of 5 of communities have adopted hunting prohibitions by project completion date.</p> <p>3.2 More than 50% of members in Youth & Women's Unions report engaging with household members to discuss behavior change associated with IWT prohibitions by end of Year 3.</p> <p>3.3 At least 3 of 5 of communities have adopted an anonymous crime reporting system for communities by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>3.4 At least 50% of villages inside PMNP have clarified Forest Land Allocation tenures by Year 1, and the tenure process is initiated by Year 2.</p>	<p>3.1 Community meeting notes, attendance sheets.</p> <p>3.2 A safe, anonymous and accessible mechanism in place with recording structure.</p> <p>3.3 Follow up surveys, community meeting notes.</p> <p>3.4 Applicable Forest Land Allocation certificates / land titles are documented, submitted and registered.</p>	<p>Ongoing support amongst local leadership for attendance in community meetings.</p>
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<p>4. Five communities report benefiting from livelihood diversification and attribute benefits to commitments to IWT reduction (Y1-3)</p>	<p>4.1 By end of Year 1, all five communities have created a system of house-hold level micro-financing loans in Year 1 and 200-300 community members (50% women) have benefited from training in land use planning processes, coupled with technical advice on market access, crop diversification, increased farm productivity and forest gardens (linked to micro-finance).</p> <p>4.2. By project end, 600-700 households report at least 10% increased income and/or diversified/more resilient livelihoods, linked to project activities.</p>	<p>3.4 Livelihoods initiative database, community meeting notes, social impact survey, attendance sheets.</p>	<p>Alternative income sources will not become supplementary incomes, with continued IWT activities on the side.</p>
<p>5. Replication of model promoted nationally and internationally through dissemination of resources and knowledge (Y3).</p>	<p>5.1 Staff from at least 5 national-level agencies and organisations attend a national meeting, to be held in Year 3.</p> <p>5.2 Learning disseminated in at least 1 publication manuscript and 2 websites by project end.</p> <p>5.3 Crime prevention training resources and learning freely accessible online by project end.</p> <p>5.4 Staff in further FFI/partner sites in Southeast Asia are able to begin demonstrably applying crime</p>	<p>5.1 Technical/meeting report, meeting minutes, attendance sheets, meeting survey.</p> <p>5.2 Manuscript for peer-review, website entries.</p> <p>5.3 URLs</p> <p>5.4 Documentation, e.g. crime scripts, strategies, training participant lists and feedback, presentations.</p>	<p>Effectiveness of crime prevention strategies are evidenced / demonstrated in timeframe.</p>

	<p>prevention resources and learning generated by this project.</p>		
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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)

1.1. Focus enforcement operations at known crime “hotspots” and network places, outside the national park (police), and at key access points or routes/trails (FPD), with all agencies cooperating to spatially plan and strategically harmonize efforts.

1.2. Train and mentor personnel in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local police in crime prevention tools and methods, including place-based network investigations, situational crime prevention, crime scripts, monitoring and evaluation.

1.3. Action-oriented research, to further knowledge of crime network places focused on intermediaries in the trade chain (i.e. beyond PMNP boundaries), led by the PhD candidate and supported by IWT and criminology experts.

1.4. Evaluate and document impacts on wildlife and IWT for adaptive protected area management and conservation planning.

2.1 Maintain, improve and where possible expand community-based threat monitoring and mitigation (CCT) personnel and increase patrol area/coverage through capacity building and use of new technology.

2.2 Integrate CCT patrol data into SMART to improve monitoring of patrol effectiveness and support adaptive park management.

2.3 Improve coordination and professionalism of CCTs through the mentorship of a Park Protection Officer embedded within the Park Administration.

2.4. Training to ensure level-setting SMART skills within CCTs and rangers in SMART usage and deliver advanced training for park technical staff.

2.5 Stabilization of key target species populations in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys.

2.6 Reduction in snaring levels in the two intensive protection zones is assessed in a statistically-robust manner using occupancy surveys.

3.1. Integrate hunting prohibitions into existing village conventions and institutions to encourage behavioural change.

3.2. Empower Youth and Women's Unions to leverage interpersonal relationships to influence those engaged or complicit in IWT to comply with prohibitions.

3.3. Co-develop and implement an anonymous village-level crime reporting system.

4.1. Create a system of household-level micro-loans and accompanying technical support/training, to develop community capacity for improved food production and/or diversification, identification of new commodities and improved market access, for more sustainable, non-forest-based livelihoods.

4.2. Clarify the tenure of villages located inside the park and support a process of Forestland Allocation (FLA) to secure their tenure and/or land use rights.

5.1. Disseminate results to national-level stakeholders, through the Friends of Pu Mat forum and national workshops, and train recipients to replicate the approach.

5.2. Share learning with IWT practitioners, researchers and donors globally including presentations, communications and training via relevant forums/international conferences, partner networks and direct engagement .

5.3. Share PMNP case study and training resources online .

5.4. Train FFI/partner staff and enable integration of crime prevention strategies at further FFI sites in Southeast Asia