

Applicant: **Akhtar, Kate**
Organisation: **WWF UK**
Funding Sought: **£600,000.00**

IWTR7S2\1009

Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

This project addresses illegal wildlife trade affecting people and wildlife in the transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks in Kenya and Tanzania. Covid-19 has impacted tourism revenues, ranger patrols and community livelihoods - increasing pressure from IWT, exacerbated by human wildlife conflict and threatening species including lion, giraffe, elephant and pangolin. In response this project will engage local women and youth as agents of change and nature guardians, strengthen livelihoods, and improve community-led enforcement and cross-border collaboration.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mrs
Name Kate
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CONTACT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	WWF UK
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
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Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
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Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

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

IWTR7S1\1168

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Kenya	Country 2	Tanzania
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
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Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£208,025.00	£199,353.00	£192,622.00	£ 600,000.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Confirmed match funding of £[REDACTED] from WWF-UK, WWF-Kenya and TRAFFIC.

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

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of project

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project addresses illegal wildlife trade affecting people and wildlife in the transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks in Kenya and Tanzania. Covid-19 has impacted tourism revenues, ranger patrols and community livelihoods - increasing pressure from IWT, exacerbated by human wildlife conflict and threatening species including lion, giraffe, elephant and pangolin. In response this project will engage local women and youth as agents of change and nature guardians, strengthen livelihoods, and improve community-led enforcement and cross-border collaboration.

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.

By 2024, enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the critical Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.

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

Please tick all that apply.

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people affected by IWT
- 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.

This project will support delivery of a range of commitments made in the London Conference Declarations and Kasane Statement centred around supporting sustainable livelihoods/incentives for communities affected by IWT and strengthened law enforcement .

Activities linked to Output 1 will work with local communities to co-create nature-based incentives to conserve wildlife, prioritising marginalized groups and supporting sustainable livelihoods in communities negatively impacted by IWT (London Declaration 2014 D18 XVII, XVIII; Kasane Statement 11,13). It is anticipated that these will provide alternatives for vulnerable groups at risk of engaging in IWT and help communities acknowledge the value of protected species and habitats and the benefits these can bring (London Declaration 2018, 13)

Activities under Output 2 involve working directly with local children and youth groups providing training as citizen scientists in wildlife monitoring and promoting knowledge on the value of the wildlife they live alongside (London Declaration 2014, D18 XX, and London Declaration 2018, 13)

Output 3 will support improved capacity and systems for effective law enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination between agencies against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level. (London Declaration 2014 C17, XIII, XIV, XVI, London Declaration 2018, 9, 14 and 16).

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 SDGs 1, 4,5,8,13 and 15 directly, and SDGs 2 and 8 indirectly:

SDG 1 No Poverty - the project will support diverse and resilient livelihoods of communities living alongside wildlife, creating incentives for people to coexist with wildlife, and helping to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to economic, social and environmental shocks including Covid-19.

SDG 4 Quality Education - the project will support environmental education in selected schools, supporting the knowledge and skills needed for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles.

SDG 5 Gender Equality - the project aims to strengthen the voice and role of women in conservation by recognising their role as influencers and defenders in IWT and by promoting gender empowerment through project delivery, ensuring full and effective participation, and strengthened economic resources.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth - the project will promote a more professional approach to community rangers by improving capacity and standards. The project will work with communities to create further opportunities for employment based on community designed actions.

SDG 13 Climate Action - the project will increase the sustainable management of arid ecosystems and ensure wildlife corridors are sustained to support local adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change related planning and management will be supported.

SDG 15 Life on Land - the project will help halt the loss of biodiversity, and support the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of a critical wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro NationalPark.

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
IWT048	WWF UK	Tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Muslim communities in Sumatra.
Darwin14043	WWF UK	Community Management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Conservation Area, Nepal
Darwin 13012	WWF UK	Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in the Sepik River
<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.


 [WWF Annual Report and Financial Statement s 2017-18 web 0](#)


 09/11/2020


 14:38:08

 pdf 5.68 MB

 [WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2018-19](#)

 03/11/2020

 14:42:02

 pdf 2.08 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: WWF-UK

Website address: <https://www.wwf.org.uk/>

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

WWF-UK has worked in close collaboration with all partners to co-develop this proposal, and will continue to work in close partnership throughout implementation.

WWF-UK is responsible for overall programme management, including financial and quality assurance management for the project; ensuring that financial, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning, safeguarding, and project outcomes are achieved.

A Partnership Agreement will be signed at the beginning of the project, outlining: roles & responsibilities, management structure of the partnership, communications between partners, monitoring & audit, dispute resolution, intellectual property & data, social policies. Attachments will include: project proposal, exit strategy & social policies.

WWF-UK will work closely in partnership with in-country project partners who will be delivering activities in Kenya and Tanzania. WWF-UK is responsible for supporting strong working & collaborative relationships with partners, organising monthly calls, grant payments to partners, and developing and managing contracts with consultants.

Key roles include a project lead, responsible for overall programme management and coordination at 10% time; a finance officer at 10%; a monitoring and evaluation adviser at 5%; and a wildlife and IWT technical adviser at 5%. Additional input will continue from our social development adviser, and technical support as needed through WWF Market, Governance and Wildlife Practices.

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: WWF-country offices - WWF- Kenya and Tanzania Country Office

Website address: www.wwfkenya.org https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_offices/tanzania/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): WWF has established offices in both Kenya and Tanzania. WWF-Kenya has a large programme of work in southern Kenya, including the southern Kenya northern Tanzania transboundary wildlife corridors programme (SOKNOT), lion and elephant conservation programmes, as well as freshwater, rangeland, forestry management, and spatial planning, focussing on community lead approaches. WWF works with a number of community conservancies in the ecosystem, including on governance, business planning and sustainable livelihoods. In northern Tanzania, WWF-Tanzania leads on the delivery of the SOKNOT programme, and works with a range of partners and stakeholders supporting the development of WMAs. WWF-country offices are responsible for the delivery of the project, coordinating and supporting all project activities in the landscape, for financial and technical management, reporting, M&E, partner relationships and management, and safeguarding/ social policies. They are responsible for activities facilitating transboundary coordination, and will provide technical support on IWT. Key roles include: a co-project leader (new role) (100%) who will work across the whole landscape in both Kenya and Tanzania (see job description) based in Arusha; southern Kenya northern Tanzania landscape coordinators (x2 at 8%); an IWT adviser (5%). There is also support from finance, communications and M&E.

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: Amboseli Ecosystems Trust (AET)

Website address: www.amboseliecosystemtrust.org

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

AET is an umbrella organization that brings together the major stakeholders interested in the conservation and development of the Amboseli ecosystem. Its traditional role is to spearhead implementation of the Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan (AEMP); and coordinate activities of the stakeholders of Amboseli ecosystem which include the group ranches, conservation NGOs, the County government of Kajiado, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and other relevant bodies such as the Amboseli Tsavo Community Rangers Association (ATCRA) which is the umbrella body for the various community Rangers within the Amboseli ecosystem. The role of AET in the project will be to work with WWF and other partners to deliver project activities on the ground in Kenya, including codevelopment of community livelihoods schemes and wildlife stewardship schemes, capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT, in collaboration with KWS facilitate activities with community rangers through ATCRA, support the identification of the schools, youth and women groups to be engaged in the project.

Key roles include a project officer (30%), and an assistant project officer (60 %).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA)

Website address:

<https://www.enduimet.org/about-us/>

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

Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) was established in 2005 and covers 752km². It lies in Enduimet Division in the West Kilimanjaro Basin of Longido District in Arusha Region.

The role of EMWA in the project will be to work with WWF and other partners to deliver project activities on the ground in Tanzania, including codevelopment of community livelihoods schemes and wildlife stewardship schemes, capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT, in collaboration with TAWA facilitate activities with community rangers, support the identification of the schools, youth and women groups to be engaged in the project.

Key roles include the EMWA manager at 25%

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name: Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

Website address: www.wildlifeclubsofkenya.org

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

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) is a charitable, nonprofit organization formed in 1968 by Kenyan students. It was the first conservation education programme of its kind on the continent of Africa. The Mobile Education Unit is the most popular conservation education program in Kenya schools. It is an outreach program that takes conservation education to schools and communities.

The role of WCK in this project is to work with target schools in the project geoscope in order to increase understanding on the impact of IWT and foster conservation stewardship, including registration of new schools as members of the clubs in Kenya. Activities include capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists, school trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; teacher training; and the development of school materials such as information boards.

Activities include capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists, school trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; teacher training; and the development of educational materials such as information boards.

Key roles include a programme manager and field officer which are covered by existing funding.

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

5. Partner Name: Malihai Club, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority

Website address: *No Response*

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

Malihai Clubs of Tanzania is a unit in Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) responsible for disseminating conservation education to the Tanzania community particularly youth at education and non-education institutions.

In this project, the Malihai Clubs of Tanzania will be responsible for increasing the understanding of the need for conservation of wildlife resources while addressing challenges such as IWT, poaching, bushmeat trade and human wildlife conflict and fostering conservation stewardship within target schools in the geoscope, including registration of new schools as members of the club and strengthening existing Clubs. Both the Malihai Clubs and the Wildlife Clubs follow the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) methodologies to entrench attitudinal change amongst teachers, students, parents and communities on sustainable management of wildlife resources, and support understanding of the relationship between economic, environment and societal pillars in sustainable development.

Activities include capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists, school trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; teacher training; and the development of educational materials such as information boards with the aim to build critical reflection on the consequences of IWT.

Key roles include a conservation officer which are covered by government funding.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

TRAFFIC

Website address:

www.traffic.org

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

TRAFFIC is a leading non-governmental organisation working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It has approximately 140 staff working in 20 countries on wildlife trade issues from collecting information on illegal wildlife trade dynamics to promoting sustainable use of wild plants. In East Africa where TRAFFIC has two offices based in Tanzania alongside WWF, it has over 25 years of experience in wildlife trade research including monitoring wildlife markets and trade routes, as well as supporting legislation development and enforcement, most recently, having established an Eastern Africa Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX) to improve collaboration among the region's wildlife law enforcement agencies.

In this project, TRAFFIC's role will be threefold. Firstly, spearheaded by TRAFFIC East Africa's Research Manager with expertise on bushmeat monitoring backed up by data analysts in TRAFFIC's global office in Cambridge, will be to undertake site-based wildlife trade monitoring and data collection, including analysis of results. Secondly, TRAFFIC's East Africa TWIX Coordinator will train relevant law enforcement on transboundary information sharing through TWIX. And thirdly, TRAFFIC's Global Behaviour Change Coordinator will provide the national teams with advisory support on demand reduction initiatives.





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





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

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a state corporation with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya, and to enforce related laws and regulations. KWS undertakes conservation and management of wildlife resources across protected areas systems in collaboration with stakeholders. It has the mandate to protect wildlife as well as to mitigate threats and has an overall supervisory role for the wildlife in the Amboseli Landscape. Within this project, KWS will be the key agency coordinating all law enforcement activities in the Amboseli ecosystem and leading on prosecutions. KWS will also guide the training of rangers and provide support in wildlife management activities.

Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA). TAWA is the lead parastatal organisation responsible for management of wildlife resources outside of the national parks system. It is responsible for anti-poaching patrols and gathers information collected in landscapes. In collaboration with other stakeholders, especially the local communities, TAWA is responsible for the conservation and management of all wildlife resources across the country and supports community engagement in wildlife co-management through Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). In this project TAWA is responsible for refresher training of rangers; security during cross-border patrols; and prosecution of suspected poachers arrested during patrols.

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

 [WWF Letters of Support](#)
 10/11/2020
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 pdf 3.15 MB

 [WWF IWT St2 Cover Letter](#)
 10/11/2020
 13:29:08
 pdf 16.21 KB

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?
Jenny Cousins	Project Leader	10%	Checked
Mae Tortajada-Suils	Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser, WWF-UK	5%	Checked
Paul De Ornellas	Wildlife and IWT Technical Adviser, WWF-UK	5%	Checked
TBD	Co-project Leader, WWF-Tanzania	100%	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Noah Sitati	Landscape Coordinator, WWF-Tanzania	8	Checked
Peter Millanga	Manager, EWMA	25	Checked
Martin Mulama	Landscape Coordinator, WWF-Kenya	10	Checked

Drew McVey	IWT Adviser, WWF-Kenya	5	Checked
Koikai Oloiptip	Project Officer, AET	30	Checked
Abraham Loomuna	Assistant Project Officer, AET	60	Checked
Martin Andimile	Bushmeat Lead, TRAFFIC	12	Checked
Gayle Burgess	Technical input to behaviour change messaging, TRAFFIC	0.5	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.

 [Core staff cvs](#)
 10/11/2020
 11:04:55
 pdf 665.87 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

No

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

The co-project leader, WWF-Tanzania is to be hired for this project. We have provided a job description for this post.

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.

1. Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*)

2. Antelope species

3. Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

4. Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

5. Lion (*Panthera leo*)

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

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

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

The project prioritises a vital transboundary wildlife corridor and dispersal area between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro NPs, including the critical Kitenden corridor defined in Kenya/Tanzania national corridor strategies (Ojwang et al. 2017; Jones et al. 2009; Riggio et al. 2017). This region is also home to threatened wildlife - giraffe, elephant, pangolin and lion (all assessed as vulnerable to extinction by the IUCN and with trade as a key threat), as well as antelopes also threatened by illegal trade in wildmeat and body parts. This threat is exacerbated by human-wildlife-conflict (HWC) linked retaliatory killings and socio-economic uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 crisis.

This geoscape, with a relatively large unprotected wildlife population is a focus for poachers, taking advantage of the porous international boundary and vulnerable local communities to source wildlife. KWS and TAWA report detection of large bushmeat markets in neighbouring towns and cities such as Namaga and Arusha. In the Masaai community living here, bushmeat poaching supports income as traditionally bushmeat is not consumed. Monitoring by TRAFFIC (2019) also revealed West Kilimanjaro as a source of wildlife for markets in Arusha.

Arrest data in Kenya suggests most poachers are young men (20-40 years). There is evidence of women acting as traffickers transporting meat to villages, markets and sellers. Women can also be influencers; interviews by TAWIRI (Lowassa, 2012) highlighted the social pressure on men to provide for families and enhanced status amongst women of men that hunt. This incentivized young men to poach despite strong disincentives from legislation and potential risks of poachers being arrested or killed.

Wildlife authorities have seen significant tourism revenue declines due to Covid-19 (KWS up to 90% losses projected) making effective protection and monitoring challenging, resulting in decreased community benefits from wildlife, loss of tourism jobs and income further exacerbates poverty and 2020 national economy forecasts a GDP decrease of 4.7% across east Africa. Poachers appear to be taking advantage of increased vulnerabilities within communities and decreased ranger presence, with an upsurge in IWT, linked to cross border bushmeat supply. In the second quarter of 2020, partners reported: 67 snares destroyed; 16 arrests; 520kg recovered bushmeat, mainly giraffe, small game carcasses, and three pangolins. KWS reported a 51% increase in confiscated bushmeat at a market in Nairobi from 2019 to 2020. In West Kilimanjaro, TAWA reported 15 poaching incidents and 18 arrests in 2020 to date.

Poachers take advantage of HWC, reports indicate that traffickers source parts (claws, teeth and bones) from lions killed by Maasai warriors due to conflict, and poachers offer to 'remove' elephants involved in HWC, creating a market and exploiting vulnerable individuals and involving them in IWT.

This project responds to this crisis, bringing together local communities, project partners and wildlife authorities to reduce the drivers of wildlife crime and improve law enforcement effectiveness, through community-led conservation with livelihood incentives and cross-border collaboration increasing the

incentives for the conservation of wildlife and strengthening the disincentives for illegal behaviour.

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.

Partnerships with rural communities living with wildlife is recognised as critical in addressing IWT (Roe et al. 2016). The long-term survival of resident and transitory wildlife in the Kitenden wildlife corridor will depend on the local communities living there. The project draws on work by IIED and IUCN, (Local Communities: First Line of Defence against Illegal Wildlife Trade) in particular the Theory of Change for a community-based response to IWT (IUCN SULi et al. 2015; Biggs et al. 2016; Roe et al. 2016), focusing on two of the community-level actions: (i) strengthen disincentives for illegal behaviour; and (ii) increase incentives for wildlife stewardship; with the aim of enhancing conditions for stronger engagement of local communities to combat IWT (rather than participate) and positively contribute to their wellbeing through resilient local livelihoods. The project design is grounded in the local context, building and learning from work by our local partners and their strong community relationships. It also takes learnings from projects across the wider landscape, the WWF international network and TRAFFIC (see project list from stage 1).

(i) Strengthen disincentives for illegal behaviour:

Key interventions will support community engagement in wildlife enforcement, increase effectiveness of transboundary information sharing and collaboration, and reinforce existing social norms in favour of wildlife protection to make IWT socially unacceptable.

To do this we will build the capacity of 130 rangers (114 community and 16 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women); strengthen wildlife crime prosecution (including training on crime scene management, arrest procedures, taking statements, and court case monitoring) ensuring enforcement is applied equitably and increasing the number of IWT cases reaching judiciary; train relevant law enforcement officers on transboundary information sharing through TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system); undertake site-based wildlife trade monitoring/data collection to understand wildlife markets, consumption patterns and drivers, develop improved anti-poaching and law enforcement strategies, and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives, exploring a range of outreach avenues (e.g. church, radio, local champions).

(ii) Increase incentives for wildlife stewardship:

Key interventions include community approaches that generate financial and non-financial benefits, to result in communities that value wildlife, have a greater incentive and capacity to protect it, have increased voice and agency, and hence are less vulnerable to IWT.

We will focus in villages with people linked to IWT in the area. Through community consultations with a focus on women's groups and marginalised youth (18-29 years, unemployed) as agents of change, we will focus on women as influencers, and youth as the most vulnerable to engaging in IWT criminality. To develop locally tailored strategies for change, there will be a continuous process of engagement and

relationship building with these groups, beginning with an initial two-day training. Willingness to engage with these activities and also in the co-design of wildlife conservation schemes, such as the setting and monitoring camera traps for wildlife, will promote project support through appropriate livelihood incentives.

Covid-19 has highlighted the fragility of ecotourism revenue and the need for diverse and resilient livelihoods. Women, men and youth groups will be supported to co-develop and strengthen locally appropriate enterprises based on their preferences (such as the livestock /dairy products, silvopasture, honey, linked to more sustainable production systems and wildlife stewardship), including market analysis and value chain enhancement to grow their businesses, create jobs, improve income & wellbeing and reduce dependence on IWT.

The project will work with target schools to increase understanding on the value of wildlife and impacts of IWT, fostering youth (girls and boys 7-18 years) as nature guardians, building on existing national efforts. The Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Malihai Club in Tanzania will collaborate to develop tailored curriculum (informed by the work of TRAFFIC to understand values and drivers), and will engage with teachers, school children and their parents on in-classroom activities and out-of-school activities such as study-trips to national parks, wildlife club cross-border visits, and citizen science activities.

The project will be managed through a partnership agreement, co-developed at project inception phase, outlining: roles & responsibilities, partnership management structure, coordination, communications, monitoring & audit, dispute resolution, intellectual property & data, social policies. A Steering Committee will manage the partnership & meet virtually twice per year with one representative per partner. Less formal, virtual monthly meetings between partners for adaptive management, problem resolution & relationship building. WWF-UK is responsible for organising steering group meetings & monthly calls, grant payments to partners, and contracts with consultants. Partners are responsible for delivery of activities as outlined in the proposal & for financial & technical reporting to WWF-UK.

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 will work within 13 wards/ villages, with a total population of ~46,177 persons, covering an area of 1,383 km², see map, including 10 schools (~2000 students). The inhabitants of the targeted communities of this project are mainly Maasai, whose primary source of income has traditionally been livestock such as cattle and goats. High poverty levels, changing socio-economic context and climate change, have left the Maasai increasingly dependent on the market economy (e.g. tourism).

This project will intervene at known IWT hotspots within the area, with focus on marginalised youth (18-29 years, unemployed with few opportunities) and women (involved in transporting and selling wildlife parts) identified as groups engaged in poaching and IWT activities in this geoscope & who could benefit most

from sustainable livelihood opportunities. We will also focus on actively engaging children and youth (7-18 years) on wildlife conservation and as nature guardians. Poaching is a significant threat to wildlife, undermining the rule of law, social cohesion, tourism & encourages corruption, driven by illegal wildlife trade linked to both international networks and local wildmeat.

While most Maasai communities experience socio-economic, environmental & political marginalisation, there are groups of people within them who may be particularly vulnerable. The project will work with each community to identify who would be considered most vulnerable, and understand potential social & environmental risks, barriers for participation & power relations, so that we can ensure truly inclusive approaches.

Short-term (by 2024), ~1,900 households (~10,000 people) will have access to diversified and resilient livelihoods (based on strategies and activities prioritised by local people) increasing wellbeing; and a greater understanding of wildlife legislation and penalties; 4,000 women and youth have increased voice in decision-making, contributing to their empowerment and increased leadership in resource management and conservation; and children and youth will have a more active role in environmental monitoring and enhanced perceived value of living wildlife through wildlife club activities in targeted schools. As part of the activities to support strengthened livelihoods there will be training & mentoring (esp. women) on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF's Market's Practice, local partners and consultants (e.g Technoserve, International Livestock Research Institute) to support small-scale entrepreneurs. Opportunities to diversify livelihoods will help reduce pressure on natural resources and over reliance on tourism.

We will measure wellbeing improvements based largely on the perceptions of men, women and youth, considering e.g. maintenance of cultural values, levels of satisfaction, trust, equity, conflict & security, income, and agency. Data on wellbeing will be gathered through an annual survey.

Longer-term, at least 5,000 men, women and youth (50% of targeted community members) will have benefited from enhanced livelihoods and are supporting efforts to reduce poaching and IWT. This is expected to lead to an increase in wildlife populations; supporting more resilient nature-based economies, enhanced well-being and reduced poverty which is anticipated in the longer-term to reduce pressure on the natural environment and increase tolerance for wildlife.

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.

Different cultural practices and social norms in Maasai communities pose barriers to gender equality. Women do not own land or livestock and have limited control over the use of natural resources and household decisions are mostly made by men. When men are prosecuted for IWT actions, there is a disproportionate negative socio-economic effect on the women and children in their households, and the potential for the breakdown of community cohesion.

Considering gender-specific roles in this context, WWF aims to support women's empowerment, voice and greater equality in decision-making. Gender analyses will help understand local gender dynamics, norms, roles, power relations, rights and priorities of diverse women and men, youth and people who may be vulnerable, and barriers to participation; guiding the co-development of locally relevant and appropriate activities, including:

Discussions and reflections with communities, men and women, to promote positive change around gender roles;

Culturally appropriate, resilient livelihood opportunities, particularly with women, (as women and consequently, children) (who may be disproportionately affected by human wildlife-conflict);

Active participation of girls and boys in Wildlife Clubs;

Training women and men as community rangers;

Supporting the leadership of women and youth in conservation as agents of change in IWT;

Increased awareness of poaching legislation and sentencing norms as deterrents.

We hope that supporting women's voice and economic empowerment will contribute to greater gender equality within households and communities. Project partners have context-specific expertise to address gender norms and power imbalances in culturally sensitive ways, avoiding conflict or accidentally putting anyone at risk. Involving men is crucial to avoid potential backlash and to achieve greater equality, as they are also affected by gender norms. All data collected is disaggregated by gender and age.

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?

This project will address a key threat to species affected by illegal and unsustainable trade in wild meat and body parts - giraffe, elephant, pangolin, lion, and antelopes. This threat, previously identified by the IUCN is further compounded in the proposed project landscape by retaliatory killings, reduced wildlife management capacity and socio-economic uncertainty as a result of the Covid-19 crisis.

A dual approach will focus on incentives/disincentives; supporting sustainable livelihoods, enhanced economic resilience for community members that decreases their vulnerability to wildlife criminals alongside a strengthened sense of value around living wildlife whilst law enforcement is more effectively and equitably applied to reduce IWT.

In the short/medium term we anticipate reducing the direct threat posed by illegal poaching and trade in the geoscope. In the longer term this project will support behaviour change around wildlife consumption that will reduce the driver of the threat of illegal and unsustainable trade.

This project will support recovery and growth of populations of the focal species at the project site and use of this important wildlife corridor, helping ensure their long term future in the region and addressing a key threat to their global status.

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.

Our pathway to change involves (i) increasing incentives for supporting wildlife conservation, and (ii) strengthening disincentives for illegal behaviours impacting wildlife.

Three project Outputs: (i) incentives for wildlife stewardship enhance well-being alongside increased understanding of the impact of IWT and legislation/penalties (ii) women and children/youth actively engaged as nature guardians (iii) improved capacity & systems for enforcement and cross-border collaboration - deliver the Outcome "By 2024 enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement & cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor". These are achieved by:

A) Increasing incentives: enterprise development and wildlife schemes which generate income opportunities, and non-financial benefits such as wildlife club activities & increased voice and agency, result in communities that value wildlife, have a greater incentive to protect it, and are empowered.

B) Strengthening disincentives: increased law enforcement, capacity building of community rangers and increased understanding of the value of wildlife and the impacts of IWT make it socially unacceptable.

Impact: the recovery of threatened wildlife and reduced poverty in the project area.

Complementary initiatives will be important to achieving this e.g. improved policies on benefit sharing; human-wildlife-conflict mitigation; land-use planning/zoning; national enforcement of IWT.

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?

This 3 year project is an important component of the wider southern Kenya northern Tanzania wildlife corridors programme. WWF is committed to supporting this region & the broader landscape over the next 10 years (minimum) to ensure effective & sustainable impact.

This partnership is with organisations already working with communities in this landscape. An exit strategy is being developed & agreed with partners as the project develops & expectations will be set & agreed with communities as part of ongoing engagement. We will co-develop criteria that needs to be met to allow WWF to exit, aim to set realistic timelines & develop indicators for monitoring progress.


The project is designed in such a way that the anticipated outcomes will be sustained through them being embedded within the targeted communities and partner organisations. For example through training provided for women and men community rangers, skills share and training on TWIX, capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT, through the development of sustainable livelihoods including training & mentoring (especially women) on business enterprise skills, and through the fostering of wildlife stewardship for youth and women; ultimately enhancing long-term conditions for local communities to combat IWT.

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

 [WWF IWT St2 Maps](#)

 10/11/2020

 20:15:51

 pdf 5.47 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.

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

 10/11/2020

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 xlsx 281.8 KB

Q24. Funding

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

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This project contributes to the southern Kenya northern Tanzania Transboundary willdife corridors programme (SOKNOT) being delivered with WWF by a coalition of partners with government support. This project is a proposed new initiative within this landscape, focused on a targeted geoscope, and bringing together this partnership for the first time to work together on an integrated approach to IWT in this project area.

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:

As part of the development of this project WWF has undertaken a number of consultations with partners and stakeholders to map out existing interventions and ensure efforts add value to existing work and meet the needs of local stakeholders.

WWF are aware that the Big Life Foundation are submitting a stage 2 application within the broad geoscope, and we have been in discussion to maximise complementarity and foster collaboration. Discussions will continue throughout project development and implementation. The proposals are complementary and both add value to reducing poaching and IWT in the wider landscape. Big Life is partnering with SORALO and Conservation Capital, targeting the lower part of the Amboseli landscape and part of Enduitmet, focusing on operating a network of rapid response units. WWF'S focus is Kitenden corridor (not a focus of Big Life's project) working with a range of partners, taking a holistic approach to IWT, to not only strengthen disincentives for illegal behaviour, but also increase incentives for wildlife stewardship and support resilient livelihoods.

WWF and Big Life will collaborate on ranger related activities and together with TRAFFIC, WWF will work with Big Life to support the sharing of wildlife crime data.

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
TRAFFIC / USAID - CONNECT	██████	GBP	Covering a percentage of salaries for the first 6 months for the bushmeat monitoring work of TRAFFIC: ██████ Martin Andimile, ██████ Qudra Kagembe and ██████ Allan Mashalla.
WWF-Kenya (SIDA)	██████	GBP	Covering the time allocated for the IWT expert/ adviser over 3 years.
WWF-UK through public donations and philanthropy	██████	GBP	Covering WWF-UK costs.
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q25b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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.

This project will generate a range of outputs, including datasets on bushmeat monitoring and local community well-being, curriculum for schools, scoping reports on business enterprise markets/ market links, project technical reports and a range of communications. Key project documents will be placed on the WWF UK website as appropriate and key learnings will be placed on the "people not poaching" website <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/> and shared during a planned national learning event hosted by WWF in Kenya or Tanzania. Communications content regarding the project will be made available through a wide variety of media by WWF and project partners.

The data collected, analysed and disseminated to law enforcement agencies may be sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for open access. TRAFFIC have established management and storage protocols, and the TRAFFIC WiTIS database is based in the UK, meaning that it must comply with the UK's General Data Protection legislation. Some of the findings will be made public through TRAFFIC publications or reports and its open Wildlife Trade Portal.

The bushmeat monitoring data collected during this study will be included in bushmeat monitoring reports compiled by TRAFFIC for government stakeholders in Kenya and Tanzania and to Eastern Africa-TWIX (Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) members, (managed by TRAFFIC on behalf of participating agencies). Only non-nominal information is shared, names of individuals or other details that could allow identification of individuals are shared only if available in open source.

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.

WWF takes financial risk management seriously across all of its offices and partnerships, and has policies and mitigation plans in place:

WWF UK internal controls include a risk management framework and policy adopted from the WWF Network reviewed on a quarterly basis against specific projects and contracts.

WWF country offices have mitigation plans in place; internal control system reviews; due diligence processes during hiring of staff; regular fraud and corruption training and updates to staff; all staff have signed fraud and corruption policy. WWF has zero tolerance on fraud and corruption.

In assessment and selection of partners, WWF country offices conduct proper due diligence of the partner.

This includes internal policies for purchasing, contracting, managing funds, dealing with fraud, fiscal and accounting. As part of the partnership agreement for this project, partners will need to adhere to the WWF commitments on principles and procedures regarding ethics, fraud and corruption. Whistle-blower and complaints mechanisms will be presented to partners before signing a partnership agreement to ensure the partner understands and is aware of these processes. Partners are also trained on WWF policies on fraud and corruption.

Q28. Capital items

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

We plan to purchase 40 camera traps, 2 laptops, 1 phone, and office furniture, including a desk and chair for the proposed new post (co-project leader). After the project has ended the camera traps will remain with the communities and wildlife authorities for continued use (supported by local partners AET and EWMA), and the laptops, phone and furniture will remain in place with the implementing partners for future use.

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.

Value for money (VfM) in WWF is based on the 4-E's principles of economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity:

Economy and efficiency: ensured through application of WWF's Finance and Operations Standards and robust programme management systems.

Effectiveness: demonstrated through project design choices - based on (i) learning from pilots, established landscape programmes and local partner knowledge; (ii) through the application of good monitoring systems to evidence results and guide adaptive management.

Equity: ensuring (i) interventions are community owned, through applying collaborative design and delivery approaches; (ii) resources are managed for future generations. Equity is put into practice in embedding WWF's social, gender & indigenous peoples policies.

Other aspects of VfM in this project:

Design for sustainability: through strengthening local to national institutions and systems to deliver both project results and secure their long-term benefits.

Partnerships: leveraging broad, strong technical skills and experience, deep knowledge of the local context, and additional resources (£████████ match funding from WWF-UK, WWF-Kenya and TRAFFIC) making this a cost-effective solution to an urgent challenge.

Scaling: the project has great potential for scale-up in IWT hotspots across SOKNOT due to our long-term presence and commitment to supporting this landscape. Additionally, the project contributes to TRAFFIC's wider dataset on IWT, leveraging complementary initiatives under the USAID-CONNECT project.

The project aims to secure threatened wildlife populations and strengthen community-led approaches to IWT (including improved livelihoods), thereby increasing long-term environmental and community resilience. The economic value of this over time will significantly outweigh the initial investment.

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?

Project implementation will be guided by WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). This requires all work implemented/supported by WWF to go through environmental and social risk identification, impact assessment and mitigation planning; ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement in all stages (with emphasis on community stakeholders and vulnerable groups); disclose information about activities and potential impacts; and have in place locally appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Risk and impact identification and assessment is done by the team but supported by an assigned expert and will focus on understanding issues related to e.g. human rights; gender equality; conflict-sensitivity; child rights; indigenous peoples; community health, safety and security; access restrictions and cultural resources. Affected rights-holders will be involved in mitigation planning to ensure acceptable mitigation measures are put in place for identified risks and impacts.

With indigenous communities, there will be an inclusive process to seek their informed consent during project design, mutually agree any activities affecting them and the terms for implementation to ensure consent can be maintained. This includes mitigation and monitoring measures and a process to address grievances.

Inherent human rights risks could include unintentional discrimination, violating the participation/consultation rights of affected communities and contributing to abusive actions by enforcement personnel. These will be mitigated through a proper analysis of stake/rights-holders and vulnerabilities, ensuring meaningful and inclusive engagement and project co-development, and by ensuring that support to enforcement activities is subject to capacity assessments, appropriate training and explicit conditionalities on respect for human rights and dignity.

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.

Fraud and corruption (F&C) is a potential risk, particularly with government, respective authorities and agencies and includes bribery, kickbacks, illegal gratuities, extortion and conflicts of interest. Procurement is also an area of risk.

WWF has a zero tolerance policy for F&C with a robust complaints resolution mechanism. All F&C allegations are taken seriously and handled promptly thorough independent investigation, with appropriate action taken including prompt reporting to primary donors.

WWF staff and contracted parties commit to WWFs F&C standards and policies as part of sub-contracting processes. Stakeholders are required to disclose any conflicts of interest and robust processes are in place to deter these and any non-compliance with WWFs procurement policies and procedures. WWF will endeavour to ensure that funds are used only for the intended purpose..

WWF has robust procurement, sub-granting and financial management processes. These ensure segregation of duties, conflict of interest disclosures and designated contracting and signing mandates. Multiple levels of payment authorization, final approval and money transfer through a mobile phone platform substantially reduce cash based payments and minimize opportunities for fraud.

Capacity assessment of project partners helps inform the level of alignment with operational best practice and informs risk exposure.

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.

WWF has clear policy governing data protection and security, including personal data, and is committed to its protection, the legal duties of its employees and other users, under the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Swiss Federal Data Protection Act and other applicable legislation. WiTIS, a relational database linked to other data types, helps TRAFFIC understand the larger context and trends. Other data types include details on associated species (commodity, quantities seized), location(s) (trade route), people (their role and relationships) and more (associated organisations, vehicles). WiTIS ensures that TRAFFIC can manage large quantities of international data. Datasets can be manipulated, filtered, queried and structured coherently and consistently, allowing recognition of associations between data. Automated data import, de-deduplication and audit ensures that data management processes are efficient and accurate. Enhanced encryption and backup features ensure all data is secure and access can be restricted as appropriate.

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.

WWF is rolling out an Environmental & Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), which incorporates specific Standards, including grievance mechanisms, cultural resources, community health, safety and security, FPIC & resource access rights. WWF is committed to ensuring we identify, mitigate & avoid any negative social or environmental impact through careful screening of implementation plans against these Standards. We are screening all activities for social & environmental risks, including work carried out through partners, & develop detailed mitigation plans should any risks be identified. WWF also has social policies on bullying and harassment, child safeguarding, vulnerable adults, Code of Conduct, whistle-blowing. Before developing any formal partnerships a capacity assessment is carried out to evaluate any potential new partners capacity to adhere to WWFs social policies. All WWF partners in Kenya & Tanzania are trained on our social policies & on signature of subcontracts/MoUs agree to these. By signing, partners commit to these standards, and to making locally appropriate & accessible grievance mechanisms known to the communities they work with. TRAFFIC has already completed WWF's ESSF and social policies training. WWF staff & key existing partners receive refresher training on WWFs social policies. Regular monitoring & reporting on compliance is undertaken by WWF office's.

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

-  [HR-OurCodeofConduct-091120-1814-10](#)
-  09/11/2020
-  18:14:35
-  pdf 10.85 KB

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.

-  [WWF IWT St2 Logframe](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  13:19:26
-  pdf 25.12 KB

Impact:

Enhanced livelihoods, reduced poaching and IWT conserves threatened wildlife species and reduces poverty of vulnerable Maasai communities in a critical wildlife corridor across Kenya & Tanzania.

Outcome:

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

Project Outputs

Output 1:

(i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth (18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot areas along the Kitenden corridor (e.g. diversified and resilient livelihoods; employment opportunities; conservation performance payment schemes e.g. community camera trapping, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.

Output 2:

Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.

Output 3:

Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level.

Output 4:

No Response

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. Co-development of community livelihoods schemes (e.g. livestock/dairy, honey, silvopasture) and wildlife stewardship schemes (e.g. community camera trapping) which support incentivised wildlife stewardship, through a series of local community meetings to identify locally appropriate and sustainable schemes and to build capacity to develop and run them. There will be training & mentoring provided on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF's Market's Practice, local partners and consultants (e.g Technoserve, International Livestock Research Institute) to help small-scale entrepreneurs develop the skills needed.

1.2a. Mapping for the identification of trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT in the area, based on data collection (interviews) and analysis by TRAFFIC. To improve anti-poaching and law enforcement

strategies and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives.

1.2b. Bushmeat monitoring at 2 identified hotspots for wildlife trade, including data collection through questionnaires and analysis by TRAFFIC, with one site in Kenya and one site in Tanzania, taking place in year 1 and year 3 (budgeted for within monitoring and evaluation).

1.3. Capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT and co-development of strategies, including initial workshops and subsequent ongoing support and relationship building through a series of community meetings, building on existing structures already established such as local women's groups. Willingness to engage with these activities, and also in the co-design of wildlife conservation schemes, such as the setting and monitoring camera traps for wildlife, will promote project support through appropriate livelihood incentives.

1.4. Increase understanding around the value of wildlife, IWT, legislation and penalties through targeting of community groups with strategies to influence behaviour change for demand reduction. We will explore a range of avenues for outreach, including local champions, the church, and radio, and develop locally tailored messaging together with TRAFFIC's Global Behaviour Change Coordinator.

2.1. Promotion of wildlife clubs in target schools for increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians, including capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists on the monitoring and reporting of wildlife encounters e.g whilst herding livestock - also links to 1.1.

2.2. School trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; seeking to provide alternative perspectives on wildlife, and share experiences of the project with children across the border.

2.3. Training of teachers on wildlife conservation, poaching and illegal wildlife trade for knowledge-share with school children and their families, and ongoing project sustainability.

2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.

3.1. Capacity building at local, county, district and transboundary level of enforcement against IWT. 130 rangers (114 community and 16 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women) receive training / refreshing training, with a strong focus on human right approaches, social safeguarding and grievance mechanisms as per WWF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSF) to be agreed and applied by all partners.

3.2. Strengthening wildlife crime prosecution through support to more effective communication between community rangers, KWS, TAWA and the judiciary (including training on crime scene management, arrest procedures, taking statements, and court case monitoring) ensuring justly applied enforcement and increasing the number of IWT cases reaching judiciary.

3.3. Strengthening of communication platforms/channels for law enforcement, focused on the development of training on control room processes in collaboration with KWS and TAWA.

3.4. Local & regional meetings organized for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya and Tanzania. 2 transboundary, TWIX workshops, one on each side of the border, with participation from both countries to improve collaboration and coordination among the region's wildlife enforcement agencies. By training relevant law enforcement on transboundary information sharing through TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system). For the 6 local meetings at regional level, the project plans on day meetings with promotion of virtual cooperation whenever possible.

3.5. Harmonization of IWT data. TRAFFIC together with wildlife authorities supports regional trade system data; including market routes, role of community members, origin of poachers. All surveillance data is entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases, and validated. The information flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, ensures the information is actionable.

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.

 [WWF IWT R7 St2 Project Implementation Timetable](#)

 10/11/2020

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 xlsx 74.24 KB

Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

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

An inception meeting with project stakeholders will provide orientation to the project approach and to areas of monitoring. Formats for data collection will be agreed, the indicators fully defined and roles allocated. Monitoring will take place in an integrated way throughout implementation, combining formal & informal data collection & validation of results, with support from communities to build long term capacity & ownership of evidence. For example, women and youth will be trained as citizen scientists by WWF and local partners, assessing wildlife presence through the installation and management of camera traps. Willingness to engage in conservation and wildlife monitoring activities will ensure continuous support to livelihood initiatives.

Rangers will also be trained on use of camera traps, as part of the standard national ranger training, monitoring of poaching cases and documentation of arrests. TRAFFIC will map IWT hotspots to enable targeted interventions and identification of trade routes and people linked to IWT in the area, to improve anti-poaching and design locally tailored demand reduction initiatives. Further, TRAFFIC will carry out bushmeat monitoring at two identified hotspots for wildlife trade, one site on each side of the border, through interviews with local people (gender and age disaggregated). Surveillance data, from rangers and hotspots, will be entered into TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system) and regional WiTiS databases, validated and harmonized. The information will flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, and used as a source for the transboundary wildlife security forum. The project will make sure that decisions taken in the forum will be incorporated locally and regionally.

At an outcome level we will collect data on:

- (1) Number of local people with enhanced livelihoods and supporting conservation efforts, via individual surveys of project participants at project end;
- (2) Number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established communication channels and ranger patrols;
- (3) Number of seizures of IWT products and poachers arrested;
- (4) Number of adopted recommendations from the transboundary wildlife security forum locally or at regional / national wildlife security meetings.

Regular engagement with community focus groups by implementing partners will provide opportunities to collect feedback from community members, to ascertain satisfaction levels or grievances, assess inclusion & to enable the co-design of adaptive management solutions. Documentation of government engagement via meeting minutes will support transparency & government accountability with communities. These will allow assumptions to be validated or improved.

An internally led mid-term & an independent final project evaluation and audit with WWF-UK & project partners, will inform adaptive management & future activities. Project partners will work together, and through the steering committee, to review progress and adapt, using the log frame and M&E plan as 'living' tools to support and adapt implementation.

The project M&E will be led by Mae Tortajada-Suils (Design and Impact Adviser, WWF-UK), in coordination with counterparts Matrida Simfukwe (WWF-Tanzania) and Praxides Nekesa (WWF-Kenya), liaising with all other partners on the ground for household surveys and feedback channels. TRAFFIC will be responsible for all enforcement data and for bushmeat monitoring.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	124
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.

In March 2019, BuzzFeed News published a series of articles making serious accusations about human rights abuses associated with WWF's conservation work around the world. The WWF network has commissioned an independent review to investigate these allegations. The independent review panel is being led by chair Judge Navi Pillay, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Respect for human rights is key to the success of our work and the outcome of the review will be made public. Publication of the review is currently expected in Autumn 2020. WWF-UK regularly updates Vel Gnanendran, Climate & Environment Director at FCDO.

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?

We are on the distribution list of regular security briefings.

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

WWF UK

I apply for a grant of

£600,000.00

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

Tricia Croasdell

Position in the organisation

Director of Public Sector Partnerships

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [TC sig](#)
 09/11/2020
 18:04:51
 jpg 330.54 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: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Enhanced livelihoods, reduced poaching and IWT conserves threatened wildlife species and reduces poverty of vulnerable Maasai communities in a critical wildlife corridor across Kenya & Tanzania. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>By 2024, enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the critical Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2024, ~5,000 men, women and youth (50% of targeted community members) have benefited from enhanced livelihoods and are supporting conservation efforts to reduce poaching and IWT(2020 baseline =0).</p> <p>0.2 By 2024, at least a 25% increase in the number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established secure and anonymized communication channels (2020 baseline = <5% community members).</p> <p>0.3 By 2024, at least a 60% decline in the seizure of illegal wildlife products and the poaching of wildlife in the project area (2019 baseline EWMA = 27 seizures/6 month; ~9 poachers arrested/6 month based on low effort/low</p>	<p>0.1 Final year survey assessing level of satisfaction and community wellbeing amongst project participants; stories of change; case studies; studies on community involvement in anti-poaching & reducing IWT.</p> <p>0.2 Data on number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established communication channels.</p> <p>0.3 Data on number of seizures of IWT products and poachers arrested.</p>	<p>The majority of community members will not assist external poaching gangs and will actively report poaching and IWT incidents if community members targeted under this project are benefiting from enhanced livelihoods and have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation concerning poaching and IWT.</p> <p>Increased involvement of community rangers, improved collaboration and increased coverage across the project area will initially increase the number of seizures and arrests but over time these will reduce.</p>

Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

	<p>number of ranger patrols; in 2020 last 6 months 13 poachers arrested with very low effort due to Covid-19. We expect an initial increase in numbers with increased effort/ ranger patrols and then a decrease by end of year 3).</p> <p>0.4 By 2024, at least 3 recommendations from the transboundary wildlife security forum are adopted and implemented locally or adopted at regional / national wildlife security meetings (2020 baseline = 0).</p>	<p>0.4 Final year report evidencing the number of recommendations made by the transboundary wildlife security forum that have been adopted and implemented locally and / or adopted regionally / nationally.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. (i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth (18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot areas along the Kitenden corridor (e.g. diversified and resilient livelihoods; employment opportunities; conservation performance payment schemes e.g. community camera trapping, alongside increased understanding of</p>	<p>1.1 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (~10,000 men, women and youth) are participating in co-created incentives developed under this project (2020 baseline # of new / additional incentives in project area = 0).</p> <p>1.2 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (10,000 men, women and youth) have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with</p>	<p>1.1 Data on the number of men, women and youth participating in new and co-created incentives.</p> <p>1.2 Knowledge awareness surveys after sessions; stories of change; case studies documented community feedback.</p>	<p>The benefits derived from diversified and enhanced livelihoods alongside increased awareness on the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT are sufficient to prevent the majority of community members from collaborating with poachers and engaging in IWT.</p>

Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

<p>the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.</p>	<p>poaching and IWT (2020 baseline = low levels of awareness).</p> <p>1.3 By 2024, 20 camera traps are installed and managed by citizen scientist in the communities and functioning for wildlife surveillance</p>	<p>1.3 Number of cameras installed and providing data on wildlife.</p>	
<p>2.Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.</p>	<p>2.1 By 2024, 50% of the children and youth trained as citizen scientists in target schools are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting wildlife encounters (2020 baseline = 0% in target schools).</p> <p>2.2 By 2024, 80% of schools are actively engaged in conservation clubs (Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Malihai clubs in Tanzania) including trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits. (2020 baseline = 40% - 4 out of 10 schools).</p>	<p>2.1 Data on the number of children and youth trained; data on the number actively monitoring and reporting wildlife encounters.</p> <p>2.2 Data on the number of schools with active conservation clubs; number of visits / school to national parks; school records - wildlife clubs. Wildlife Clubs of Kenya/ Malihai Club registration certificates.</p>	<p>Children and youth are willing/motivated to join and participate in conservation club activities.</p> <p>Livestock herding by children and youth provides the opportunity to encounter and report wildlife.</p>
<p>3. Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at</p>	<p>3.1 By 2024, 114 community rangers and 16 wildlife agency rangers have received refresher training (e.g. standardised enforcement;</p>	<p>3.1 Data on the number and type of rangers / training; data on joint cross border patrols; documented evidence of increased collaboration.</p>	<p>There will be political and community good will and trust between the Kenyan and Tanzanian sides of the project area.</p>

Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

<p>local, county / district and transboundary level.</p>	<p>safeguards; data collection, documentation and analysis) and there is increased collaboration between community rangers and wildlife agencies, and between Kenya and Tanzania for patrolling within the project geoscope (2019 baseline = 36 community rangers in EWMA, 76 AET with low levels of collaboration with wildlife agency rangers and very low/ad hoc joint transboundary patrols within the project geoscope due to lack of funding, 2019 baseline = 1; 2020 baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2 By 2024, 20 additional camera traps are installed and functioning for poaching surveillance - including at night - at poaching hotspot locations (2020 baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.3 By 2024, secure and anonymized communication platforms/ information channels have been developed as a two way channel between local</p>	<p>3.2 Number of camera traps installed and operating effectively; number of incursions detected using camera traps including at night.</p> <p>3.3 Number of secure and anonymized communication platforms/ information channels developed and evidence of use.</p>	<p>Data and information collected and submitted locally is cascaded upwards to influence and inform the Ministries in charge of wildlife.</p> <p>Effective collaboration between wildlife agency rangers and community rangers can be brokered.</p> <p>Submitted harmonized and improved data is used by TRAFFIC and policy makers to inform and strengthen enforcement and other measures to combat IWT.</p>
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Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

	<p>communities and law enforcement (2020 baseline = 0 channels in place).</p> <p>3.4. By 2024 increased number of IWT cases reaching judiciary that result in prosecutions (Baseline: TBD on Y1)</p> <p>3.5 By 2024, at least 6 quarterly local and 2 high level fora for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya & Tanzania are held (TWiX workshops). (2020 baseline = fora are irregular and not institutionalised, at both the local and regional / national level).</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, data collected is standardized and harmonized between both countries and complements TRAFFIC data on IWT. Data will include evidence of the origin of poachers or those engaged in IWT; the role of any community members; and market routes for bushmeat. (2020 baseline = data not</p>	<p>3.4 Data on the number of cases reaching high court/judiciary .</p> <p>3.5 Number of meetings held locally and regionally / nationally; meeting minutes evidence knowledge sharing and increased collaboration.</p> <p>3.6 Annual check on the data collected and entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases confirms it is standardised and harmonised and includes more detailed information (than vs baseline).</p>	
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Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

	standardized or harmonized and lacking required level of detail).		
<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. Co-development of community livelihoods schemes (e.g. livestock/dairy, honey, silvopasture) and wildlife stewardship schemes (e.g. community camera trapping) which support incentivised wildlife stewardship, through a series of local community meetings to identify locally appropriate and sustainable schemes and to build capacity to develop and run them. There will be training & mentoring provided on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF’s Market’s Practice, local partners and consultants (e.g Technoserve, International Livestock Research Institute) to help small-scale entrepreneurs develop the skills needed.</p> <p>1.2a. Mapping for the identification of trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT in the area, based on data collection (interviews) and analysis by TRAFFIC. To improve anti-poaching and law enforcement strategies and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives.</p> <p>1.2b. Bushmeat monitoring at 2 identified hotspots for wildlife trade, including data collection through questionnaires and analysis by TRAFFIC, with one site in Kenya and one site in Tanzania, taking place in year 1 and year 3 (budgeted for within monitoring and evaluation).</p> <p>1.3. Capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT and co-development of strategies, including initial workshops and subsequent ongoing support and relationship building through a series of community meetings, building on existing structures already established such as local women’s groups. Willingness to engage with these activities, and also in the co-design of wildlife conservation schemes, such as the setting and monitoring camera traps for wildlife, will promote project support through appropriate livelihood incentives.</p> <p>1.4. Increase understanding around the value of wildlife, IWT, legislation and penalties through targeting of community groups with strategies to influence behaviour change for demand reduction. We will explore a range of avenues for outreach, including local champions, the church, and radio, and develop locally tailored messaging together with TRAFFIC’s Global Behaviour Change Coordinator.</p>			

Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

- 2.1. Promotion of wildlife clubs in target schools for increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians, including capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists on the monitoring and reporting of wildlife encounters e.g whilst herding livestock - also links to 1.1.
- 2.2. School trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; seeking to provide alternative perspectives on wildlife, and share experiences of the project with children across the border.
- 2.3. Training of teachers on wildlife conservation, poaching and illegal wildlife trade for knowledge-share with school children and their families, and ongoing project sustainability.
- 2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.
- 3.1. Capacity building at local, county, district and transboundary level of enforcement against IWT. 130 rangers (114 community and 16 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women) receive training / refreshing training, with a strong focus on human right approaches, social safeguarding and grievance mechanisms as per WWF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSF) to be agreed and applied by all partners.
- 3.2. Strengthening wildlife crime prosecution through support to more effective communication between community rangers, KWS, TAWA and the judiciary (including training on crime scene management, arrest procedures, taking statements, and court case monitoring) ensuring justly applied enforcement and increasing the number of IWT cases reaching judiciary.
- 3.3. Strengthening of communication platforms/channels for law enforcement, focused on the development of training on control room processes in collaboration with KWS and TAWA.
- 3.4. Local & regional meetings organized for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya and Tanzania. 2 transboundary, TWIX workshops, one on each side of the border, with participation from both countries to improve collaboration and coordination among the region's wildlife enforcement agencies. By training relevant law enforcement on transboundary information sharing through TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system). For the 6 local meetings at regional level, the project plans on day meetings with promotion of virtual cooperation whenever possible.
- 3.5. Harmonization of IWT data. TRAFFIC together with wildlife authorities supports regional trade system data; including market routes, role of community members, origin of poachers. All surveillance data is entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases, and validated. The information flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, ensures the information is actionable.

Project Title: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape

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