IWTR8S2\1044

LICIT-II: Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade

This project will enhance national and regional capacity in the Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime by leveraging gains made through LICIT (IWT-066). Developing new wildlife crime information and intelligence exchange platforms, and strengthening national and regional level legal capacity, will allow national enforcement agencies to work better together and, with neighboring jurisdictions, to reduce IWT. In addition, proposed community conservation governance will increase community capacity and ownership of wildlife resources, thereby tackling human wildlife conflict driving IWT.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Indrani
Surname	Sasmal
Website (Work)	**https://cheetah.org/**
Tel (Work)	███████████
Tel (Mobile)	████████
Email (Work)	██████████████
Address	██████████████
	████████
	████████
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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Indrani
Surname	Sasmal
Website (Work)	https://cheetah.org/
Tel (Work)	██████████
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Email (Work)	██████████
Address	██████████
	██████
	██████
	███
	████████████

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Cheetah Conservation Fund
Phone (Work)	██████
Email (Work)	█████████
Website (Work)	█████████
Address	██████
	████
	████

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

LICIT-II: Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S2\1081

Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

☑ Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
☑ Strengthening law enforcement
☑ Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Species project is focusing on

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

| Acinonyx jubatus | *No Response* |
| *No Response* | *No Response* |

Do you require more fields?

⊙ No

Q6. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project will enhance national and regional capacity in the Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime by leveraging gains made through LICIT (IWT-066). Developing new wildlife crime information and intelligence exchange platforms, and strengthening national and regional level legal capacity, will allow national enforcement agencies to work better together and, with neighboring jurisdictions, to reduce IWT. In addition, proposed community conservation governance will increase community capacity and ownership of wildlife resources, thereby tackling human wildlife conflict driving IWT.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Somalia	Country 2	Ethiopia
Country 3	*No Response*	Country 4	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⊙ No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 July 2022	30 June 2025	3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	£201,032.00	£187,041.00	£176,549.00	£32,379.00	**£** 597,001.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

███

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⦿ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

████████ will be provided as confirmed matched funding by partners. Cheetah Conservation Fund will provide ███████ confirmed matched funds from public and private sources and in-kind. Legal Atlas will provide ████████ confirmed matched funds from public and private sources and in-kind, plus ███████ unconfirmed matched funds.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)   ████████

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

The only unconfirmed matched funding proposed by Legal Atlas (LA) is for an additional component of the project to develop legal strategies on wildlife demand reduction. If funds are secured, LA will conduct legal research to understand how destination jurisdictions are creating new formulas for demand reduction, to collect best practices for dissemination within cheetah demand countries. A systematic and complete review is needed and is therefore the aim of this activity. Even if LA does not secure funding for this activity, it will not affect fulfilling the main goal and objectives of the project.

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

⦿ Main

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. 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 reduce 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).

Fewer than 7,500 African cheetahs remain in the wild(1). Climate change, loss of habitat and human wildlife conflict (HWC) threaten this vulnerable(1) species. IWT in cheetah cubs compounds these threats for the estimated 500 mature individuals(1) in the Horn of Africa (HOA). Around 300 cheetah cubs were taken annually between 2010 – 2019 to supply the illegal pet trade(2), making this an existential threat for the East African subspecies, critically important geographically and genetically for species survival as a whole.

Traffickers move cubs from Ethiopia, Somaliland and Kenya, through Yemen and Djibouti, into the Arabian Peninsula, and illegally sold as pets(3,4,5,6). Poaching is driven by this demand as well as HWC. Through community work in the region, CCF has established a previously little understood link between cheetah trafficking and livestock predation. When HWC results in livestock losses, livelihoods are threatened and farmers retaliate by poaching and profiting from cubs' sales.

Poaching and illegal trafficking undermine rule of law and threaten livelihoods in source countries, especially in poaching hotspots. Communities in Somaliland and Ethiopian Somali Regional State (SRS) suffer from dwindling wild predator populations resulting in ecosystem imbalance and habitat loss. This leads to reduced potential economic benefits through tourism and nature-based solutions.

HWC mitigation will support livelihoods and reduce poverty through effective land and herd management practices. CCF will establish a community conservation governance structure (CCGS) and implement farmer training, using CCF's models. CCGS are self-governed, democratic entities managed by elected committees, providing communities with a voice in decision-making, sustainable skill-sharing and increasing gender equality, better protecting natural resources through coordination with government agencies.

Effective enforcement and legislative frameworks are needed to stop IWT. Working with HAWEN, the HoA Enforcement Network, partners revealed the need to strengthen national Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) - multi-agency enforcement units collecting information and acting on trafficking cases. While such units exist on paper in Somaliland and Ethiopian SRS, they are not functional in practice. For Ethiopia, TRAFFIC will establish a TWIX platform (Trade in Wildlife Information Xchange), and for Somaliland, a TWIX-compatible database template, allowing the two jurisdictions to collect similar crime data and communicate better.

There is a need to support ECUs in both jurisdictions through appropriate legislation giving them authority to act. Therefore, an IGAD Legal protocol on ECUs will be drafted to guide harmonized legislative work across the HOA.

Project partners understand that demand reduction is a critical component of any strategy to stop the trade in cheetah cubs. However, buyers are located primarily in a region not eligible for funding from IWT Challenge Fund. How CCF will address this is referenced in the cover letter.

This project offers sustainable strategies to address cheetah poaching, HWC and the trafficking crisis by addressing root causes of poaching, community governance gaps, legislative needs, and inter-agency information exchange failures, building models for replication and scale-up. This will be supplemented by drafting the new Forestry and Wildlife Bill in Somaliland, closing legislative gaps in a jurisdiction where most confiscations of cheetahs occur.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence **projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.** Extra **projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.**

In February 2021, CCF surveyed community members of 16 villages in Awdal region, Somaliland about their livestock, predators like cheetah, IWT and HWC. This study suggested gaps in ownership of natural resources by local communities, and lack of knowledge of proper land and herd management and of organized governance structures, leading to HWC and IWT of cheetah cubs. HWC can be addressed through building a CCSG and delivery of farmer training to better manage livestock, based on the model and materials developed by CCF Namibia.

A lack of wildlife crime information collection, inconsistencies in approach and sharing between national agencies and cross border, was also identified as a weakness. TWIX platform, delivered by TRAFFIC, is the most suitable tool to bridge this gap, as was requested by HAWEN and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Through legislative analysis and government consultations, shortcomings of Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) were identified in IWT-066. With Somaliland's government officially requesting support for revision, this project will provide the capacity to do so. We will also focus on a need identified by IGAD by providing legal guidance on national ECUs and how these could feed into HAWEN.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. 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 supports Commitments VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII of the London Conference Declaration, Commitments 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, and 13 of the Kasane Declaration, and Actions B and C of the Hanoi Statement.

These Commitments express themes common to the three documents:

- Ensuring Effective Wildlife Crime Data collection and sharing nationally and regionally, strengthening cross border law enforcement coordination and collaboration regarding IWT in the HoA. The project encompasses both themes because, in the context of combating wildlife trafficking, they are instrumental. Ending cheetah trafficking requires effective cross border coordination and harmonisation. This project is supporting information exchange by connecting Ethiopia to the Eastern Africa-TWIX platform and allowing Somaliland to collect information and share it informally in a compatible manner.

- Supporting national ECUs for member states of IGAD's HAWEN through information exchange platforms and legislation allowing better enforcement.

- Establishment of CCGSs will help in changing community attitudes and behaviour, and increasing the dedication and effectiveness of law enforcement and judicial personnel in combating trafficking.

The project also supports the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution from July, 23rd, 2021 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife(7). This Resolution reaffirms and builds upon other Resolutions on this topic adopted by the UNGA in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2019.

In addition, it supports efforts planned under the Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative(8) and the CITES Big Cats Task Force(9), as well as SDGs #5 (gender equality), #8 (decent work and economic growth), and #15 (life on land).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

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

- **How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?**
- **The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.**
- **How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).**
- **How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

In 2019, CCF, with LA and IFAW, was awarded a 3-year IWT Challenge Fund grant to address IWT in cheetah and gazelle species in Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, and Yemen ('LICIT', IWT-066) by assessing legal frameworks, establishing regional and national anti-trafficking networks, and generating public awareness of local laws and the impact of trafficking by engaging directly with rural communities.

With this follow-up project, CCF will address the gaps identified in LICIT:

1. Establish a CCGS for a pilot area in the Awdal region of Somaliland. A community governance consultant will identify the pilot study area and CCF will facilitate the process of establishing this structure: a. Generate a map of the CCGS unit with defined boundaries. b. Select a Conservancy Committee (CC) through an election among the community members in the pilot area. c. Register the pilot CCGS unit legally with the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC). d. Demarcate areas reserved for wildlife only and areas to be used for other purposes (e.g. grazing). e. Build knowledge, skills, and capacity of the CC and MoECC officials so they can govern their communal land successfully. f. Establish partnerships between CC and other grassroot conservation organizations, e.g. Candlelight.

2. Implement CCF's FFA programme, capitalising on > 30 years experience of working with Namibian communities. CCF will teach farmers strategies to reduce HWC and build sound herd and land management practices, using their existing materials adapted to local needs. This will enhance farmers' economic resilience to predation.

3. Explore existing ECU's legal instruments at the international, regional and national scale seeking to learn best legal practices from outside the IGAD Region. This knowledge will be used, along with existing IGAD experience, to spark policy regional discussions and to draft a regional protocol guiding national legislation on ECUs, to be approved by the HAWEN Executive Committee. This activity will engage LA's methodology for creating legal best practices and drafting legal instruments alongside CCF's role in capacity building to IGAD/HAWEN, ensuring stakeholders' engagement for the entire process of identification of best practices and agreement of policy approaches for ECUs in the region.

4. In Somaliland, authorities reacted to LICIT' IWT-066 by formally requesting further technical legal assistance to conduct a thoughtful amendment to existing wildlife overarching legislation. LA will guide the process, pairing with a national attorney in charge of coordinating the interdisciplinary group of experts that the government of Somaliland will officially appoint as members of the multi-agency legal drafting committee. Regular work sessions will be led and recorded by the national attorney, based on the Legislative Guideline for wildlife legislation developed by LA. Participatory discussions and drafting will conclude with a new bill ready for Parliament's consideration.

5. Expand TWIX into the HOA to improve cross border cooperation in a region mostly overlooked by the international donor and non-governmental community due to security issues. The leading system for wildlife crime information sharing, TRAFFIC's TWIX is an online tool available to enforcement and management officials, connecting them within, and across borders, and allowing rapid sharing of information and expertise. TRAFFIC has a proven success record in building TWIX platforms and has already secured support from the Ethiopian government for this initiative to connect to the Eastern Africa TWIX (EA-TWIX). As part of this roll-out, TRAFFIC will conduct a scoping mission in Ethiopia to engage with stakeholders, agree a plan of action and appointment of TWIX focal persons; deliver a national TWIX training workshop and provide follow-up support to focal persons on website usage. Somaliland cannot join the EA-TWIX due to its political standing, making official data sharing not possible so TRAFFIC will develop a TWIX compatible database template, to follow TWIX best practices, to allow for future integration with the EA-TWIX network. This will be complemented with the production of a manual with guidelines to prepare countries for joining TWIX.

The project will be managed by CCF. A Somaliland-based regional coordinator will be hired to provide field support for project activities. Basecamp, a project management software, will be used as well as grant charts for project timelines and roles and responsibilities matrixes. Communication with project partners will be done remotely through emails and Zoom calls. These methods proved successful in delivering IWT-066/LICIT where CCF collaborated with LA. For specialized tasks, external consultants will be hired, including those that focus on M&E, education materials, governance structures, delivery of training and database development.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

CCGS in Somaliland will increase capacity to manage natural resources, better exchange knowledge and skills, and increase ownership of members. Community leaders will have their capacity to govern increased and connection to government and NGO partners improved. In addition, capacity will be built for pastoralists and community members for better livestock management. A healthy herd is less prone to predation and healthy land yields more crops, with better grazing, impacting positively on farmer income. FFA also teaches options for livelihood diversification e.g. cheese production. Finally, through learning the importance of cheetahs and other predators to ecosystem health, the motivation to stop poaching and report incidents will grow. Connecting local environment authorities with communities improves information exchange, reducing trafficking incidents.

This project will expand EA-TWIX into HoA, building capacity within the ECUs and key law enforcement agencies to use TWIX. TWIX website will be a valuable source of 'on the job' support (e.g ID guides, IWT training materials & legal guidance). Initial registration and training will be provided to at least 25 individuals selected from law enforcement agencies, with on-going training and support to TWIX focal persons.

IGAD/HAWEN members will participate in legislative processes. A CMS-funded project identified up to 5 potential areas for legal harmonisation in the IGAD region to support wildlife conservation. At the end of LICIT-II, IGAD and HAWEN would

have completed an entire cycle of international legal best practices-policy discussions-legal drafting. While this project will focus on ECU-related legislation, governments will be better equipped for continuing wildlife legislation harmonisation in the other areas.

Drafting the new Wildlife bill in Somaliland will comply with best practices in legal drafting. This enhanced capacity will allow wildlife authorities to pursue legislative challenges including development of all regulatory instruments that should be created to implement the new bill.

Q18. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

CCF seeks the involvement of women in all aspects of its activities to address gender gaps and support womens' empowerment. CCF will address gender-related inequalities including gender-based violence whenever and wherever possible in the context of its activities. CCF will promote equal opportunity for men and women in participation, decision-making, and access to natural resources and services and project benefits.

CCF will continue to encourage the interest and support of women by involving them in training and outreach. The FFA training will aim for at least 20% of women trainees. This percentage is relatively low since the activities will take place in Muslim countries where participation of women in activities is discouraged and sometimes prohibited. Women will also be encouraged to participate as CC members.

In addition, out of the local positions/consultancies available, at least 40% will be reserved for hiring women. CCF will lead by example with the four key project roles, CCF Project Leader, Project Manager, Regional Coordinator (Somalilander) and Educator (Somalilander) being women. TRAFFIC will encourage government stakeholders to include the participation of women in the national TWIX workshop and as focal points, as appropriate. LA will engage a woman as national attorney in Somaliland and will seek at least 25% participation of women in the appointment of the legal drafting committee.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

The proposed project will develop and establish a pilot CCGS in the Awdal region of Somaliland which has been affected by illegal trafficking of cheetah cubs. This governance structure will help develop a sense of ownership of natural resources among the community members and deliver CCF's FFA programme adapted for Somaliland. Through the FFA programme, targeted farmers and community members will be trained to better manage their livestock and to co-exist with predators, which will reduce HWC leading to reduced poaching and sale to traffickers. Improved livestock and rangeland management strategies will help farmers increase their economic situation and build sustainable livelihoods in the short-term, and reduce poverty in the long-term. At least 8 community leaders from 8 villages, and up to 250 farmers will benefit from the organised governance structure, allowing them to relay information and manage community natural resources more effectively.

This project will also address the issue of organised wildlife trafficking in HOA by connecting national ECU members in Ethiopia to the EA-Africa TWIX network, and laying the foundation for expansion of TWIX to other countries in the Horn of Africa. ECU members in Somalia's Somaliland region will benefit from improved knowledge of wildlife trade patterns through the establishment of a comprehensive national database of wildlife crime, providing better information to support law enforcement interventions. Officials in both jurisdictions will be trained on information collection, database entry and

management, trend analysis, and cross-border communication of wildlife crime data.

In addition, this project will draft a new wildlife law for Somaliland and an IGAD regional protocol on ECUs. The IGAD protocol on ECUs will benefit legal practitioners in IGAD countries, guiding their legislative work to be based on international best-practices. It will also increase the functionality of the existing ECUs and promote regular inter-agency information exchange. With better wildlife legislation in Somaliland, the capacity of enforcement officials to act in case of poaching and trafficking will increase as well. These legislative efforts will not only help reduce IWT, but have the opportunity of increasing security more broadly as wildlife crime is closely linked with trafficking of other goods.

Wild cheetahs of the HOA are the species of focus, though other resident wildlife will also benefit from increased enforcement action, better legislation, and good community governance. Adoption of HWC reduction methods will help reduce retaliatory poaching of cheetah cubs. Cubs are taken from the wild at very early ages and receive inadequate treatment and handling by the poachers and farmers, which diminishes their chance of survival even if rescued or confiscated. Each animal removed from the wild represents a significant loss to the conservation of this species, already living in sparse populations. Reduced trafficking of wild cheetah cubs will help to stabilise and grow existing wild cheetah populations in the HOA in the long-term. Improved security and protection of wildlife will result in abundant wildlife resources which is necessary for any future ecotourism industry.

Q20. 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.

When predators, such as the cheetah, prey on livestock - the main source of income to local communities - retaliation leads to HWC and increased motivation to capture cubs and sell them into the IWT. This means that achieving long-term impact of reducing wildlife crime as it relates to cheetahs and other wildlife in HOA, requires both reduction of HWC and increased enforcement action. A preliminary element, that of establishing a pilot community conservation governance structure in Somaliland is added to the project's plan. Without proper governance, training received is not retained and propagated. Developing a Somaliland-adapted community conservation governance structure, piloting it, and providing training through it will increase sustainability and success. In addition, the cross-boundary nature of the trade demands regional guidance, cooperation and leadership, as well as effective wildlife crime information collection and sharing between affected jurisdictions.

Thus, the proposed project components of training farmers to manage their livestock and land and co-exist with wildlife, of strengthening wildlife crime task force information exchange across participant states, and of improving legal frameworks in Somaliland and regionally will all work together to achieve the proposed long-term impact of reducing IWT of live cheetahs (and other wildlife) in the HoA.

Q21. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

The CCGS will be built in collaboration with MoECC officials and community leaders, allowing scale-up to other communities. However, this structure and future governance units created will need additional support to become functional and sustainable. CCF is already partnering with development NGOs working in Somaliland (World Hunger Help and Halo Trust), and will secure future funding and support.

FFA will integrate HWC-focused training materials into future engagement with communities. Community members receiving knowledge and skills in the pilot community will transfer such knowledge to other farmers, sustaining project benefits.

TRAFFIC is investing in EA-TWIX with plans to expand across the region. This platform is maintained by staff in Tanzania, supported by the UK global office. Once a country has joined the network, TRAFFIC will continue to seek funding to support ongoing operations and training of local staff, who will benefit from improvements to the platform. The continued connection to EA-TWIX will allow further capacity building and joint work after project end. Somaliland's TWIX-adaptable database will be used by officials during the project. To allow for sustainable use of this tool, the format will be an excel

table instead of paid software. The database's compatibility with the TWIX platform will allow easy future cross border information exchange.

The IGAD Protocol for ECUs will be published on the HAWEN website and access to open access LA online tool will continue to be free so IGAD countries can reference the protocol and the Atlas in any future legislative efforts at no additional cost. The revised Somaliland Wildlife and Forest law will bring sustained benefits to wildlife protection in Somaliland and will be ready for introduction to Parliament by the end of the project. Parliamentary efforts will be supported by CCF even after the project ends, through CCF's continued presence in Somaliland.

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

- ⤓ Support documents for IWT Phase 2
- 🗓 21/03/2022
- 🕐 21:35:47
- 📄 pdf 552.58 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance**. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.**

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the Risk Assessment template**, and be prepared to submit this when requested if you are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.**

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Because 46.97% of project funds will be used to fund in-country project activities, there is a risk for corruption within government agencies or service providers, affecting project finances	100%	Rare	5%	Avoid: 53.03% project funds transferred to project partners to cover their expenses with transparent book-keeping records, internal safeguards against fraud, financial mishandling and misappropriation. Reduce: For 46.97% project funds disbursed in-country, CCF will work with known reliable government officials. Detailed budgetary estimates and signed commitments to stay within budget	No
Safeguarding Community work in Somaliland involves travelling to rural areas in NW Somalia (Somaliland) where Islamist groups may be operating, with small risk to safety of staff traveling.	100%	Unlikely	10%	Avoid and reduce: CCF will conduct security assessments for field visits using expert security assessors. The team will not go to locations where security threats are high. For every trip, Special Police Units will accompany teams as done previously and as mandated by the Somaliland government. No issues so far.	Some

Delivery Chain This project is built on close collaboration with two governments, multiple agencies within each jurisdiction, and local communities in Somaliland. There is a risk that delivery will be affected by lack of cooperation of governments/communities. Also, political/security issues affecting governments/communities' availability to participate in project activities.	50%	Unlikely	10%	Avoid and reduce: CCF planned this project based on multi-year experiences of working in the Horn of Africa, with the two project countries working with local communities and government agencies. This project is designed so that jurisdictions with uncertain levels of collaboration are not included.	Some
Risk 4 Since 3/11/ 2020, there has been conflict in Tigray region of Ethiopia. While project activities occur in Addis (>500km from Tigray) and SRE (>1000km from Tigray), conflict expanded during late 2021. Some LICIT activities planned in Addis were postponed due to nation-wide emergency. Emergency status has since been lifted.	100%	Possible	10%	Avoid and Reduce: Partners in Ethiopia for 3 years via LICIT, fulfilling activities remotely. Same approach for LICIT-II. When emergency lifted, partners conducted field work in 02/22. Strong working relationships with government and NGOs allow activities to continue. To reduce risk further, LICIT community work not included in LICIT-II.	Some
Risk 5 November 2022 Presidential election in Somaliland could result in the transition of top leadership in the MoECC, currently the agency championing the reform of the Forestry and Wildlife Act.	50%	Rare	5%	Share: Project partners will involve many national stakeholders including Parliamentary members, Law School, NGOs and others in the participatory process of drafting a new wildlife law. This will help compensate for changes in political priority in any stakeholders.	Some
Risk 6 TRAFFIC's EA TWIX Manager is unable (for external reasons) to complete activities under output 2	100%	Rare	5%	Avoid: TRAFFIC will deploy a TWIX Manager, based in one of TRAFFIC's other Africa programme offices, to implement the activities under output 2.	Some

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. 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 Word 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.

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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 are expected 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 Guidance**).**

CCF and the project partners will develop an M&E framework and monitoring tools during the start-up phase of the project. Also baseline indicators stated in the logframe will be reviewed and if required, small adjustments made, in order to provide a reference point for measurement of success against key project indicators. The partners will integrate M&E procedures to ensure effective implementation of the programme outlined in the plan, budget, and timetable. As lead partner, CCF will take primary responsibility for M&E and will hire an M&E consultant who will perform the following tasks:

-- Work with partners and project teams to develop monitoring tools and protocols;
-- Conduct regular internal monitoring throughout the duration of the project to provide overall quality control, track expenditures working with the local and international project accountants, verify that milestones are met, and that implementing teams are collecting data on project activities and impact, in particular relative to the indicators, goals and outcomes in the logframe;
-- Collate and analyse project data and sharing the results through regular discussion with partners and key stakeholders to generate feedback, lessons learnt, and recommendations that can be integrated into subsequent project activities;
-- Coordinate with partners and stakeholders to manage risk and make any adjustments to the project necessitated by external events, and;
-- Undertake a broader and deeper consultation process with stakeholders at the end of each financial year (March 31) to provide a detailed assessment of progress so the project framework can be adjusted as needed and targets set for the remainder of the project. Annual reports will be produced within 30 days after these consultations are completed.

A final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project by an external evaluator selected through an open tender. The evaluator's findings and conclusions, and the lessons learnt through LICIT-II workshops and interactions with the stakeholders will be documented and shared widely, along with any final recommendations to sustain the processes and actions initiated by the project. Findings related to the status of the focus species (cheetahs) will be shared with conservation authorities in the focus countries and with other interested governmental and non-governmental parties.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	▮▮▮
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	▮
Number of days planned for M&E	150

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q25. Logical Framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their 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 – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible**. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

    ⤓   [IWT-R8-St2-Logical-Framework-V2](#)

    🗓   22/03/2022

    🕐   17:01:16

    📄   pdf 249.99 KB

Impact:

Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity

Outcome:

Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict training for community leadership and farmers.

Output 2:

Ethiopian Wildlife Authorities have a reliable wildlife crime information sharing platform; and one which connects them to the Eastern Africa regional TWIX network. Somaliland has a national wildlife crime database, so that information is systematically collected and shared nationally and regionally as appropriate.

Output 3:

IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.

(ECUs have multiple names in different jurisdictions, including Wildlife Crime Units, IWT Task Forces, etc. – we refer to all multi-agency units designed to coordinate the fights against wildlife and other environmental crime as ECUs)

Output 4:

Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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.

Output 1

1.1.1 Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government

1.1.2 Deploy consultant field visits to communities in Awdal region, guided by IWT-066 LICIT Project field work, research, and MoECC's input

1.1.3 Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input

1.2.1 Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance

1.3.1 Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development

1.3.2 Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community

1.3.3 Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure

1.3.4 Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3

1.4.1 Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland

1.4.2 Arrange two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO)

1.5.1 Organise and conduct Hargeisa-based governance trainings in Year 2 and 3 (up to 6 people from the pilot community and staff of MoECC, two days)

1.6.1 Hire consultant during 2nd year of project to conduct research and collect data on social conditions, presence of wildlife/human-wildlife conflict, herding and land management practices, and attitudes of local people in the pilot project site to inform adaptation of the FFA program to Somaliland

1.7.1 Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme

1.7.2 Translate workshop manual into Somali language.

1.7.3 Print workshop manuals

1.8.1 Organise and conduct field training in Year 3 for FFA in pilot community for up to 250 farmers led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community

1.9.1 Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant

1.9.2 Conduct external monitoring and evaluation

Output 2

2.1.1 TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa - TWIX.

2.1.2 TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies).

2.1.3. TRAFFIC organises and delivers a 2-day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 focal persons and law enforcement staff from participating agencies.

2.1.4 TRAFFIC conducts follow up one-on-one training for TWIX focal points of law enforcement agencies in Ethiopia on the usage of the Eastern Africa-TWIX website and how to train fellow officials.

2.2.1 TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by government officials of Somaliland for their national database.

2.2.2 TRAFFIC develops and designs a bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide for deployment in Somaliland and potentially to other regional states

2.2.3 CCF builds a TWIX-compatible wildlife crime information exchange database and information exchange system (mailing list) for Somaliland

2.2.4 CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland

2.2.5 CCF trains up to 10 Somaliland ECU members on using the new information exchange platform including introduction to the Eastern Africa TWIX

2.2.6 CCF conducts follow-up one-on-one training for focal points of the ECU on advanced interaction with the platform, including data analysis options and how to train fellow officials

2.3.1 Collect summary reports from Ethiopia and Somaliland governments on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms

2.4.1 Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting's agendas

2.4.2 Convene a cross-border meeting in Year 3 focused on collaboration on wildlife crime information exchange and

identification of opportunities for joint operations
Output 3
3.1.1 Collect and validate global, regional, and national legal and technical documents to inform analysis of legal standards for Environmental Crime Units
3.1.2 Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units
3.1.3 Prepare benchmark report
3.2.1. Prepare ECU's Drafting Guide
3.3.1 Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase
3.3.2 Conduct technical consultations with stakeholders to fill out the ECUs Legal Drafting Guide
3.4.1 Develop and share draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime units in English and French languages
3.4.2 Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives
Output 4
4.1.1 Hire local Somaliland legal adviser
4.1.2 Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed
4.1.3 Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government
4.1.4 Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work
4.1.5 Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee
4.1.6 Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)
4.1.7 produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input
4.1.8 Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. 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 templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the Finance Guidance **for more information.**

- Budget form for projects under £100k
- Budget form for projects over £100k

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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 Challenge Fund Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

    ⬇   LICIT2_Budget-for-IWT-R8_StageII_Final
    🗓   22/03/2022
    🕐   17:33:53
    📄   xlsx 373.46 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

⊙ Development of existing work

Please provide details:

CCF was awarded a grant (2019) from IWT Challenge Fund (LICIT) with partners IFAW and LA. LICIT-II builds on this, partnering again with LA, extending work from LICIT to develop national and regional laws.

CCF began monitoring IWT in cheetahs in 2005 and established CCF Somaliland in 2019. CCF has an excellent relationship with MoECC, collaborating to address IWT, including interacting with communities and in joint missions to rescue confiscated cheetah cubs. CCF Somaliland manages 3 safe houses to care for cheetahs and where project activities are undertaken. CCF covers all costs of cheetah care.

EA-TWIX platform became the fourth TWIX (2020), joining EU-TWIX (2005), AFRICA-TWIX (2016) and SADC-TWIX (2019). Currently, EA-TWIX is implemented in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. To strengthen inter-agency collaboration in HOA, TRAFFIC received funding (2021) to implement TWIX in Djibouti.

In 2020, CMS awarded CCF and LA a grant to assess 5 areas for potential legal harmonisation for IGAD relating to wildlife conservation. Of these, LICIT II will examine ECUs further and develop a final protocol for IGAD.

Legal drafting of the new Somaliland Wildlife and Forest Law will be based on LICIT project's legal analysis work, revealing gaps which will be filled through this project.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

⊙ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

CCF has been funded by International Union for Conservation of Nature - Survival of Species (IUCN-SOS) for "Assessing Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Conservancies in Somaliland" in late 2021. CCF and partners, MoECC and Namibian Association for Community Based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations (NACSO), are collaborating to assess the viability of adapting Namibia's CBNRM approach and conservancy model for Somaliland. The purpose of the project is to determine if these strategies can help rural communities mitigate HWC and reduce wildlife crime while building local governance systems, increasing community resilience. This project will help identify areas in Awdal region of Somaliland to establish a pilot CCGS. As this is an activity also needed for LICIT II, it will be counted as a matched activity and funds from the IWT grant will not be used. Similarly, the costs of the governance consultant to adapt this CBNRM model and education consultant adapting the FFA programmes to local needs will be matched funding. The IUCN-SOS project activities will further help understand the community structure and attitudes towards conservation efforts and help to raise community awareness. Educational materials developed through this grant will be used to raise awareness about community conservation among.

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.

Not applicable.

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.

By facilitating CCGS, LICIT II achieves economies of scale regarding the number of local community leaders engaged. Value is also gained by recruiting from local communities who have credibility to transmit and implement project knowledge effectively. In addition, FFA training to farmers will have a multiplier effect when knowledge is shared amongst the wider communities.

By supporting a regional information exchange network in HoA and EA, a multiplier effect will result from increased cross-border cooperation/coordination between national wildlife enforcement authorities along the trafficking route, becoming game-changers in their countries. Further value is achieved by strengthening existing regional initiatives.

Costs of EA-TWIX are covered by previous funding: economies of scale will be achieved for new members, benefiting from technology and tools already tried and tested in other EA countries.

The project focuses more comprehensively on disrupting networks and infrastructure that support trafficking, and building awareness about wildlife as a community resource. Additional value will be gained towards protection of cheetahs: CCGS will help manage natural resources effectively, reducing human-cheetah conflict. Also, balanced ecosystems benefit communities through healthier habitats and the potential for job creation in eco-tourism

The IGAD Protocol for ECUs will be published on the HAWEN website and access to the LA online tool will continue to be free; IGAD countries can reference this in any future legislative efforts at no additional cost.

By leveraging diverse institutional expertise at all levels through bringing evidence to action. This is only possible through the high in-kind contributions of the project partners.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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 on certification page)	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 safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

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

Some aspects of CCF's work deal with gathering sensitive information about illegal or unsustainable wildlife trade, carrying out analyses and providing actionable reports to responsible authorities and businesses. CCF has a duty to ensure the information is graded and evaluated so its quality and confidentiality is recorded and issued with a handling code to ensure correct dissemination. Any work of this type will be in compliance with the laws of the country where they are carried out, including data protection laws. In addition, CCF's Operations Director will continue to monitor the implementation of the Safeguarding Policy within CCF while recording incidents and approaching them as outlined in the policy. To support downstream partners' application of the same standards as CCF, a start up webinar on CCF's Safeguarding Policy will be developed and delivered to all non-financial partners, consultants, and any other downstream partners. The webinar will be followed by a short quiz to ensure participants' retention of CCF's safeguarding principles.

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

LICIT-II will work in partnership with government authorities, regional networks and local communities to ensure community interests are respected. An important goal is to change community behaviour to discourage participation in/tolerance of wildlife trafficking, and support law enforcement efforts to end it. To be sustainable, community values and traditional knowledge need to be respected. Selecting training candidates who demonstrate leadership, honesty, dedication, commitment, and strong connection with their communities, and ensuring that communities benefit from any employment opportunities, are two elements of the project that will facilitate this. Because of the focused nature of the community work and emphasis on a cooperative approach, there will not be a significant risk of adverse human rights or humanitarian impacts on the communities involved.

CCF safeguarding policy offers ethical principles which project staff will follow to ensure ethical conduct when approaching communities, government officials, and other stakeholders.

In addition, LICIT-II will train law enforcement officials on wildlife crime information entry and management, as well as work to develop new environmentally protective legislation. More effective laws, training, and greater public awareness will strengthen the rule of law and create positive, cooperative relationships between law enforcement authorities and their communities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. 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 Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

⊙ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

⤓ CCF Letter of support_FCDO MoECC

🗓 22/03/2022

🕐 00:30:50

📄 pdf 452.37 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance**.**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr. Laurie Marker	**Project Leader**	20	Checked
Dr. Shira Yashphe	Project Manager	50	Checked
Kaltun Mohamed Qasim	Regional Coordinator	50	Checked
Dr. Asma Bileh Hersi	Educator	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⦿ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Allan Mashalla	East Africa TWIX Manager	20	Checked
Magdalena Norwisz	TWIX Program Officer	15	Checked
James Wingard	Senior Legal Researcher	16	Checked
Maria Pascual	Senior Legal Researcher	16	Checked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked

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

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

+ [CVs of project staff for LICIT II](#)
📅 22/03/2022
🕒 18:01:17
📄 pdf 1.16 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

◉Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name:	Cheetah Conservation Fund
Website address:	www.cheetah.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: CCF will manage project implementation, design/implement pilot community governance structure, train farmers and provide cheetah and IWT knowledge. CCF will engage stakeholders to ensure effective delivery of the legal component and coordinate discussions for timely legal reform. TRAFFIC will develop a TWIX compatible database and TWIX guide book and CCF will lead the implementation of the two 'tools' in Somaliland. Capacity: CCF has acquired significant expertise in developing and delivering holistic, scalable and successful cheetah conservation programmes in Africa. The approach of engaging rural communities in conservation through livelihood development, education and livestock husbandry training has proven successful in Namibia, where CCF maintains a Field Research, Education & Conservation Centre. CCF works directly with farming communities and conservancies in Namibia and over 25,000 Namibian men and women have participated in CCF's FFA livestock training course. CCF established CCF Somaliland in 2019 and maintains a staff cadre, facilities and vehicles to combat IWT in HoA and to care for confiscated cheetahs. CCF is implementing a 30-year project with the government to create CCF Somaliland Cheetah Rescue and Conservation facility on land the government has set aside to become its first national park.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	▉▉▉▉
Represented on the Project Board	◉Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	◉Yes

| **Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?** | ⊙ Yes |

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Legal Atlas
Website address:	www.legal-atlas.net
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: Legal Atlas will provide legal TA to Somaliland's MoECC for preparation of a new bill updating the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) and to IGAD for development of a proposal for an IGAD-Environmental Crime Unit Protocol to harmonise legal approaches in the region to IWT national task forces. Capacity: Provides expertise and experience in the compilation, assessment and harmonisation of legal frameworks, as well field legal training experience. Their work is supported by an award-winning legal intelligence platform that – through a variety of digital technologies – aggregates, maps, compares, and visually renders national laws and legal content, including international agreements and case law. Legal Atlas' project team comprises a group of legal analysts with proven experience in conducting global comparative research on wildlife trade issues. Partnered with CCF for LICIT IWT-066, building legal frameworks and training enforcement officers in Somaliland, Somalia, Yemen and Ethiopia.
Allocated budget:	███████
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	TRAFFIC
Website address:	www.traffic.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: TRAFFIC will design/implement the TWIX component, conduct a TWIX scoping mission, deliver a national TWIX training, recruit and train TWIX focal points and support TWIX implementation in Ethiopia during the project. TRAFFIC will also develop a template for data collection by Somaliland government officials for a national database and a 'Preparations to join TWIX' manual to guide recording and collation of data in alignment with the TWIX platform. Capacity: 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. TRAFFIC has a worldwide network of offices with staff members based in important source, trade and consumer markets for the wildlife species and resources in international trade. TRAFFIC's regional East Africa office is based in Tanzania. TRAFFIC is well respected as a credible, science-based organisation, with highly skilled staff bringing decades of expertise to the issue. TRAFFIC has implemented TWIX for law enforcement agencies since 2005 when the first TWIX platform (EU-TWIX) was launched in Europe, followed by the launch of Central Africa-TWIX in 2016, SADC-TWIX in 2019 and Eastern Africa-TWIX in 2020.
Allocated budget:	███████
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

3. Partner Name:	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Somaliland (formerly Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, MoERD)
Website address:	www.moerd.govsomaliland.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: MoECC will: Coordinate partners with other ministries, agencies, and authorities including Ministries of Rural Development (MoRD), and Interior. MoECC's legal advisers will work with LA on revising the wildlife law and lead on introducing it at Parliament. MoECC will host the IWT database with staff trained on wildlife crime data recording. Lead on internalising the IGAD Protocol on ECUs for inclusion in legislation. Help develop CCGS, working with MoRD. (MoRD is a new ministry, separated from MoERD in February 2022). MoECC and MoRD will identify communities and help choose community leaders. MoECC officials will participate in legal and governance workshops. Capacity: Since CCF began working with MoECC (then MoERD) in 2011, it has proven commitment to fighting IWT. ☐ Promoting stakeholder participation in conservation and sustainable utilisation of wildlife, wildlife parks and sanctuaries; ☐ Establishing and implementing programmes to effectively protect wildlife consistent with existing and emerging legislation, international commitments and protocols; ☐ Drafting recommendations and proposals to best protect wildlife and address specific issues in relation to IWT and poaching, including existing gaps in legislation.

Allocated budget:	▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name:	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Website address:	None
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: EWCA will be the lead agency working with TRAFFIC and CCF to implement the TWIX platform and connect it with EA-TWIX. TWIX users will be chosen amongst EWCA staff and members of other agencies within the ECU. As ECU Chair and point agency for SRS IWT Task Force, EWCA will support project partners' relationship building and stakeholder identification for TWIX-related training. EWCA will also be the lead on internalising the IGAD protocol on ECU. Capacity: CCF began working on IWT issues with EWCA after the 2012 IWT workshop for HoA. This workshop paved the way for the creation of the HAWEN; EWCA was Chair in 2020-2021. EWCA is an active participant in CITES-related activities relevant to illegal cheetah trade through its Director General and the country's Management Authority. EWCA is mandated with science-based conservation and management of Ethiopian wildlife and its habitats, and collaborates with communities and stakeholders for the ecological, economic and social benefits of present and future generations. It houses the IWT database and reports to CITES on IWT cases through the IWT report. EWCA is the point agency for communication and work on wildlife issues with state agencies, including SRS where cheetah trafficking is common.
Allocated budget:	▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

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

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

6. Partner Name:	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN)
Website address:	www.hawen.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Role: HAWEN will continue its work with CCF and LA in developing regional protocols on wildlife crime. Dr. Eshete, IGAD's Program Manager for the Environment, will lead, providing remarks on the IGAD protocol on EU and collecting comments from HAWEN member states. HAWEN will support wildlife crime information exchange through the Eastern Africa TWIX. Capacity: HAWEN was established by member countries of IGAD as a regional body to lead implementation of the wildlife enforcement component of the IGAD Wildlife Management Strategy (July 2017) and support implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa, adopted by the African Union in 2015, within the IGAD region. This includes coordinating participating governments on wildlife trafficking and enforcement matters and providing a regional platform for information sharing, promoting uniform enforcement standards, law enforcement cooperation, coordination of capacity building and training, and public outreach. Externally, the HAWEN acts as a focal point for relations with other WENs and partner organisations including the partners in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime.
Allocated budget:	███
Represented on the Project Board	◉ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ No
If no, please provide details	HAWEN's letter of support is ready but delayed due to internal HAWEN processes. CCF will provide DEFRA with the letter via email ASAP.

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

No Response

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

⤓ Cover letter and supprt letters
📅 22/03/2022
🕐 18:22:07
📄 pdf 1.34 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund funding 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
IWT-066	Dr. Laurie Marker	Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT)
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

⊙ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Cheetah Conservation Fund

I apply for a grant of

██████████

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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Financial Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Laurie Marker
Position in the organisation	Founder and Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⤓ LMsignature 🗓 22/03/2022 🕐 18:27:23 🖹 jpg 50.79 KB
Date	22 March 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

⤓ CCF Financial Statement 2019 and 2020
🗓 22/03/2022
🕐 18:27:47
🖹 pdf 1.36 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

⤓ CCF safegaurding policy for IWT Challenge Grant
🗓 22/03/2022
🕐 18:32:04
🖹 pdf 155.54 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance**", "**Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance**", "**Risk Guidance**" and "**Financial Guidance**".**	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 the 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 our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application 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 the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	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 Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) 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 Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation 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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the Forms and Guidance Portal.

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).