

Applicant: **Botha, Jenny**
Organisation: **Endangered Wildlife Trust**
Funding Sought: **£377,470.00**

IWTR10S2\1015

Reducing medicinal plant illegal harvesting through cultivation and good governance

Approximately 70,000 tonnes of illegally harvested medicinal plants are traded or used in South Africa annually. This integrated project aims to reduce pressures on wild populations of selected medicinal plant species by scaling up ex-situ cultivation, incorporating previously excluded traders and harvesters, and strengthening governance capacity with communities situated near selected populations to improve harvesting controls and management of these vital biocultural resources. We will also increase diversity of species available for cultivation by traditional healers, traders, harvesters, and communities.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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IWTR10S2\1015

Reducing medicinal plant illegal harvesting through cultivation and good governance

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:


Reducing medicinal plant illegal harvesting through cultivation and good governance


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR10S1\1001


IWTR10S1\1005

Please provide a cover letter as a **PDF** document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [Cover letter IWTR10S1_1005_Oct2023](#)

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

Please tick all that apply. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 2

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threats 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 2

No Response

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Pepper-bark, Warburgia salutaris (Vulnerable, global)	Wild Ginger, Siphonochilus aethiopicus, (Critically Endangered, South Africa)
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Forest Elephant's Foot, Dioscorea sylvatica (Vulnerable, global)	File Leaf Harworthiopsis, Haworthiopsis limifolia (Vulnerable, South Africa)
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Do you require more fields?

Yes

Climbing Sea Onion, Boweia volubilis (Vulnerable, South Africa)	Heart-leaf alepidea, Alepidea cordifolia (Endangered, South Africa)
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No Response

No Response

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Approximately 70,000 tonnes of illegally harvested medicinal plants are traded or used in South Africa annually. This integrated project aims to reduce pressures on wild populations of selected medicinal plant species by scaling up ex-situ cultivation, incorporating previously excluded traders and harvesters, and strengthening governance capacity with communities situated near selected populations to improve harvesting controls and management of these vital biocultural resources. We will also increase diversity of species available for cultivation by traditional healers, traders, harvesters, and communities.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	South Africa	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 May 2024	31 March 2027	2 years 11 months

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£125,242.00	£112,897.00	£139,331.00	£ 377,470.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Fondation Franklinia funded the first two phases of the project, the second of which will overlap with UK IWTC funding, if our application is successful. This will cover partial salary and contribute to operational costs and seedlings. £ [REDACTED]

Elizabeth Wakeman Henderson Charitable Trust contributes to the project manager's salary and some operational costs. Total match approximately £ [REDACTED] per annum for the first two years, of which this is confirmed for the first year and we anticipate similar funding from them in the second year..

Ford Wildlife Foundation provides one project vehicle – in kind project funding (vehicle value £ [REDACTED])

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. 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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should 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.

In South Africa, 178 medicinal plant species are listed under the IUCN Red List national threat categories due to illegal harvesting, habitat loss, and other human pressures(ii). Approximately 55.5% of the population lives below the upper poverty line (R992/GBP42pm) (iii, iv) with many depending on traditional medicine. High proportions of medicinal plant products in South African markets are derived through illegal cross border trade with Mozambique, Lesotho, Eswatini, and – less so – Zimbabwe and Botswana (v, vi, vii). This, combined with high consumer demand within these countries, heightens pressures on wild plant populations across the region.

Law enforcement has had little impact. Since the 1990s numerous conservation organisations have established cultivation initiatives with traditional healers to create legal sources of medicinal plants to reduce pressures on wild populations. Strategies included the establishment of medicinal plant nurseries and cultivation in home gardens/homesteads, with the latter proving far more successful.

Medicinal plant nurseries seldom, if ever, attained both conservation and socio-economic objectives due to challenges in producing medicinal plants at prices consumers could afford(viii). Harvesting levels in one nursery increased through beneficiation of plant products into creams and other products to bolster earnings from poor turnover of plant stock.

Cultivation in home gardens demonstrated that traditional healers are willing to cultivate and that this approach can reduce demand for market-derived products. E.g., 60,000 Pepper Bark trees have been distributed to traditional healers nationally(ix) and, in a different project, traditional healers who planted >60 species had not sourced products from markets five years after project exit(x).

Traders and harvesters were previously excluded from conservation, often due to perceptions that they would be unwilling to participate. In 2020/21, six traders [REDACTED] each planted 6–30 Pepper-bark tree seedlings that we provided and are eager to plant additional species. The project is now expanding to incorporate further species and regional medicinal markets in Gauteng [REDACTED] and KwaZulu-Natal [REDACTED]. Traders and harvesters who participate will benefit through reduced harvesting costs and legal access to products. Many have stated that they do not enjoy operating illegally. The project contributes to livelihoods by improving sustainability of this vital biocultural and medicinal resource, which is the basis of thousands of livelihoods.

Simultaneously, barriers to illegal harvesting need to be increased through engagement with communities situated near wild populations and strengthening governance. Historic natural resource management (NRM) institutions and governance are being eroded and leaders often cannot enforce compliance. Police are frequently reluctant to enforce legislation due to limited understanding of legislation and human impacts of wildlife crime. However, while there is a place for law enforcement, many harvesters live in poverty. We aim to

include harvesters into legal production systems so they can continue deriving livelihoods to support their families while avoiding criminal prosecution and contributing to ameliorating biodiversity threats.

This integrated conservation strategy has the potential to be scaled across Southern Africa, securing the rights of highly vulnerable people to access legal medicinal plants while safeguarding wild populations.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

To our knowledge, this integrated strategy to reduce illegal harvesting of medicinal plants is the first of its kind in South Africa. We developed the framework after extensive analysis of economic and other market drivers, and engagement with traditional healers, traders, harvesters, and communities. We have a sound understanding of the illegal medicinal plant trade in southern Africa and collaborate extensively with colleagues across organisations to fill knowledge and other gaps(xi, xii, xiii).

Although there are other projects that provide medicinal plant seedlings to traditional healers, we are not aware of any that integrate traders and harvesters whilst collaborating with local communities living adjacent to wild plant populations to improve harvesting controls. Few ex-situ medicinal plant projects in South Africa have monitored impacts on wild populations. The collaboration with local communities will facilitate monitoring, including harvesting levels, disease, pests, and climate change impacts.

Many projects focus on limited species. We aim to increase the diversity of focal species through collaboration with partners.

We avoid duplication and maximise synergies and outputs through extensive engagement and collaboration with universities and public, private, and not-for-profit organisations involved in medicinal plant conservation in each province and participating in national and regional working groups.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. 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.

The project aligns with the London Declaration and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets, amongst others.

London Declaration. Reducing demand for illegally sourced medicinal plant products whilst strengthening controls to curb illegal supply. We collaborate extensively, participating in the IUCN SSC (Sustainable Use Working Group), providing inputs into cross-border trade and conservation strategies in southern Africa.

Kunming-Montreal: Target 5: Ensuring the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe, legal, preventing over-exploitation... applying the ecosystem approach while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by ...local communities.

It contributes to the UNDP SDGs, South Africa's NBSAP 2015–2025:

Strategic Objective (SO)1. Supports:

- Rural and urban livelihoods (long-term persistence, legal availability of products).
- Regional conservation officials to reduce pressure on species.
- Each 1.2 activity through integrated in-situ and ex-situ strategies.

SO1, SO3 Our permitting system, developed with conservation authorities, includes a database of participating traders, facilitating tracking of cultivated species, forming the foundation of a trade database.

SO4. 4.1.2 and 4.1.4 Traditional healers, traders, harvesters, communities co-develop and implement conservation strategies.

Curriculum-aligned Education for Sustainable Development implemented in under-resourced schools in harvesting areas.

4.1.3; 6.2 The status of populations under high harvesting pressures will be monitored through citizen science and university collaborations.

4.2 Traditional healers, traders, and harvesters will be encouraged to use legally derived medicinal plants rather than illegal products.

SO6.6.4; 6.5 The EWT is a member of the South African Medicinal Plant Working Group. Research and evidence-based data are incorporated into decision-making and planning.

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

Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the **main activities** and where will these take place?
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Our project incorporates: (1) Substantial expansion of cultivation through home gardens/homesteads; (2) Training and engagement on wildlife legislation; (3) Strengthening harvesting controls, governance, and management of wild populations in three communities near Protected Areas (PAs) [REDACTED] and Mpumalanga [REDACTED] where Pepper-bark tree and other medicinal species occur; (4) Broadening community support for cultivation initiatives and governance through Education for Sustainable Development (ESD); and (5) Sharing lessons and best practice with colleagues and communities from South Africa and neighbouring developing countries.

1. We will source seedlings from the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Sappi, Agricultural Research Council (ARC), and others. Increasing diversification is crucial to obtain buy-in and reduce demand for illegal products. In addition to the six threatened species listed above, we will identify additional priority species with community groups. Seedling producers currently focus on limited species (1–3). In the 1990s, the project leader provided traditional healers with 30–60 species over several years.

Popular medicinal species include fast-growing species such as *Eucomis autumnalis*, *Hypoxis* spp. *Pelargonium capitatum*, *Drimia elata*, and *Crinum* spp. Although classified as IUCN: Least Concern, these enable rapid diversification, which is critical to encouraging a cultivation mindset. We will also provide faster-growing

substitutes of Red Data species, e.g. several fast-growing *Haworthiopsis* species categorised as Least Concern are frequently substituted for *H. limifolia* for protection around homesteads.

We will then distribute seedlings and provide horticultural training to traditional healers, harvesters, and traders from regional markets in Limpopo [REDACTED] Gauteng [REDACTED] KwaZulu-Natal [REDACTED]. Some seedlings will be provided for free and others at subsidised costs to boost diversification. Traders and traditional healers in Limpopo have expressed support for this approach to increase production of valued species and it worked previously in Mpumalanga.

2. We will engage with communities and train local police on wildlife legislation and the human and environmental impacts of wildlife offenses. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] We will only be able to initiate a formal partnership with the SAPS when we start working in each area, as we need to first approach community leadership and start the engagement process to obtain a sense of the relationship between the community and police in each area.

3. Strengthening harvesting controls, governance, and management of wild populations. The engagement process will include: (1) a situation assessment with leaders and other local stakeholders incorporating existing NRM management, governance structures and institutions (including customary and historic state support) to manage medicinal and other natural resources; (2) Community engagement on impacts of wildlife offences and legislation, site visits to understand harvesting patterns, etc.; (3) Supporting community stakeholders to develop a management plan incorporating strengthened controls, institutions (roles and responsibilities, rights and rules of access; support systems from local police and conservation officials; conflict management mechanisms, graduated sanctions to deal with offenders, monitoring of governance and plant populations, etc.). We will train citizen scientists from communities to monitor selected populations periodically, with support from post-grad students from regional universities.

4. Development interventions in impoverished communities can lead to conflict if people perceive a minority to be benefiting (xiv). Project objectives must also be disseminated within the community, particularly when working with traditional healers, who are often both respected and feared due to their powers.

To broaden community support for the project, we will implement an Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) project with schools in harvesting areas and attend community meetings if possible. To date, the Department of Basic Education (ESD) and schools have fully supported our projects, and we are usually able to begin implementation within several months of introducing our model.

To reduce competition for resources amongst traditional healers, we are complementing the work of other conservation agencies who are also working with traditional healers. This will enable us to collectively distribute plants to a far wider number of people than would otherwise be the case. Any individual or group will be able to produce plants – the aim is to mass produce sufficient material to supply regional medicinal markets over time.

5. We will engage with colleagues from South Africa and neighbouring countries through during working group discussions, webinars, conference papers, and guidelines on best practice (e.g., citizen scientist monitoring; opportunities and challenges of integrating traders and harvesters; governance; horticultural techniques). (The project leader has regularly been requested for inputs into medicinal plant projects). This will substantially decrease learning curves if similar initiatives are implemented in developing countries.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

The EWT provides various forms of support to our project partners, including conducting training courses and contribution of technical inputs through working groups. We recently held a training workshop with Medicinal

Plant Working Group partners to build facilitation skills to enable them to more effectively involve community partners during project planning and implementation. The project leader also developed training workshops on conflict transformation and livelihood development for EWT staff and partners, including community partners.

To strengthen gender diversity and inclusion, we ensure ongoing engagement and capacity building through training courses and experiential learning, as well as ensuring equitable access to project benefits. Most traditional healers are women (75–85%), while most traders and many harvesters are men. Our participatory methodologies ensure women can participate freely and we actively create opportunities for a wide spectrum of participants to be included in workshops and training. Through these and other approaches (equitable access to benefits, development of effective governance systems), gender inclusion is encouraged across each of the GESI domains, i.e. access, decision-making, participation, systems, and well-being.

Where relations have broken down between conservation agencies and communities, we endeavour to bridge gaps through facilitation and support. In this project, we will provide training and engage with communities and the SAPS on impacts of wildlife offences; legislation and compliance; the value of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services; and development of management plans to strengthen controls and reduce harvesting of protected species in their areas.

We will also conduct training on horticultural techniques to enable resource users and community stakeholders to independently continue cultivation in the future. We will also conduct workshops on lessons learned and guide community members and colleagues from South Africa and neighbouring countries to assess the viability of medicinal plant enterprises to enable them to learn from past experiences.

Q19. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

Our work is predicated on Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion (JEDI/GESI)(xv, xvi, xvii) Reduced availability of medicinal plants will severely impact the poorest and most vulnerable who depend on traditional medicine. Inclusion of existing traders and harvesters will contribute to safeguarding livelihoods.

We proactively promote inclusivity at all levels - participation, decision-making, access to resources, knowledge, systems, etc.

Potential barriers:

*Gender

To date, most traditional healers are women (82%), and most traders men (80%).

*Potential gatekeepers

All traders in each market will be provided with opportunities to participate through meetings, direct invitation, and regular reportbacks. Similar processes are implemented in communities.

*Insufficient understanding of social dynamics and barriers (on our side)

Ongoing, diverse, and participative engagement processes; self-reflective methodologies

*Patriarchal social systems

Gradual, supportive processes to strengthen women's roles and leadership without undermining men.

Development of governance and leadership capacity through projects can filter to other community activities and institutions.

*Competition for power/resources

Engagement through structures with widespread regular reportbacks, ensuring fair and transparent social processes and resource allocations; avoid placing undue attention on one sub-group/individual etc.

*Poverty (lack of access to money, resources, communication, or other systems)

Seedling affordability - Provision of a proportion of seedlings for free.

Communication challenges – communicate via WhatsApp, sms, social media, in-person engagement, peoples' networks.

Lack of funds for transport – we travel to participants.

*Lack of trust of conservation authorities, IP concerns

As an NPO that strives to consistently implement fair, transparent, impartial processes, we are often able to help build bridges between state conservation authorities and communities, or other stakeholders.

EWT staff on this project will never request information on ethnobiological uses and we urge partners do the same.

*Access to benefits

Providing opportunities for participation at multiple levels, 'broad' versus 'deep' benefit distribution; systems and structures to address fairness, governance.

Q20. 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) and the potential to scale the approach.

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.

Short-term changes (within project timeframe)

*Approximately 1,000 traders from at least three regional markets will have an improved awareness of the threats to species they depend on for their livelihoods and are invited to participate in cultivation strategies.

*Pepper-bark tree (threatened in the wild due to overexploitation for medicine) and 1 – 2 additional species distributed to 50% of the traders from six regional markets (700) should they want to start cultivating. This will provide a sound basis for the first phase of scaling up cultivation. Pepper-bark tree leaves can be substituted for bark as they contain the same phytochemicals, vastly improving the sustainability and productivity of cultivated trees.

*Additional species priority lists will have been collated through stakeholder engagement, together with assessments of short- to long-term and cultivation potential (e.g. availability of propagation material, regenerative capacity). Through partnerships, additional species will be propagated.

*Seedlings of at least six species will be provided to traditional healers, with introductory training on basic horticultural skills in five groups. Depending on trust levels, we may identify further training needs, and aim to source funding to provide tailored training to meet participants' needs (e.g. business and personal financial management, conflict management).

*Management plans developed with communities will improve harvesting controls and management of selected wild populations.

*Together with partners, we will explore mechanisms to continue mass propagation during the next project cycle to maintain the momentum achieved through this catalytic project.

Long term changes

*Illegal harvesting of wild medicinal plant populations decreases through improved access to legal sources of medicinal plants and increased barriers to illegal harvesting.

*Through robust relationships with existing traders and harvesters, livelihoods can be maintained. We are also collaborating to establish cultivation systems in line with current operational costs and product prices to consumers. It becomes easier and more convenient to access cultivated plant products than illegally harvested medicinal plants.

*The project contributes to livelihoods by ensuring that those who have long been dependent on medicinal plants for their incomes are not excluded from conservation strategies or penalised for trading. We aim to reach 700 of 1,400 traders across at least six markets. Attaining a more sustainable resource base will enable traders and harvesters to continue supporting households in the long-term. We will explore opportunities to strengthen livelihoods through consultation with the traders whilst emphasizing the need to ensure the long-term survival of species in the wild (e.g. training in financial and business management, improved storage).

Supporting communities to develop capacity to protect their natural resources should contribute to long-term biodiversity stewardship (protected area expansion) in areas of high conservation value after the project, contributing to South Africa's commitment to the Global Biodiversity Framework's "30x30" Target.

*Lessons and best practices on integration of the traders, the development of governance systems, and resuscitating communal natural resource management systems will be shared with southern and South African colleagues, in addition to 1–2 honours and MSc project opportunities. Synergising efforts across borders will help curb demand for illegal products across the SADC countries.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

Previous projects aimed to reduce pressures on wild medicinal plant populations by encouraging traditional healers to cultivate but high volumes of medicinal plants are still traded across southern Africa. This, combined with eroded institutional capacity in harvesting areas, threatens numerous wild populations.

The overall outcome of our multi-pronged project addresses each of the drivers:

Collaboration with partners to produce high volumes of cultivated medicinal plant species over time increases the volume of legally compliant medicinal plants.

High demand for illegally harvested plant products in markets is reduced by inclusion of traders and harvesters, increased diversity, and volumes of affordable cultivated products.

Training on the impacts of wildlife offences and wildlife legislation increases police willingness to support communities to implement controls.

Building the capacity of communities situated adjacent to three Protected Areas to improve governance and

controls relating to harvesting of wild populations, with support from police and conservation officials, reduces harvesting pressures.

Training citizen scientists enables conservation and communities to determine the resilience of plant populations over time and builds community ownership.

Broad distribution of benefits through ESD in schools reduces potential conflict relating to a limited group receiving benefits, builds trust, and creates additional points of support in communities.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? how will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

This is a first step in an ambitious project to substitute wild-harvested with cultivated products in regional markets to reduce pressures on wild populations. If at least 50% of traders participate within three years, with harvesters and communities in harvesting hotspots, pressures in these areas will reduce significantly.

By collaborating with regional conservation stakeholders, we will build capacity and relationships to continue supporting communities. We will seek further funding to continue cultivating diverse species and higher seedling volumes with partners. Horticultural knowledge is seldom lost, but it will be important to continue producing the diverse species used in traditional medicine.

To reduce risks of project efforts ceasing after exit, we provide longer-term support to community partners when funding cycles end through so-called 'soft' exits by maintaining relations through social media and occasional visits.

Data and evidence will be accessible through the EWT's Conservation Science Unit, where it will be housed.


Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?


There is substantial potential to scale this project in South Africa and neighbouring LDC and LMIC countries. This includes ongoing support for mass cultivation, diversification of species availability, continued collaboration between stakeholders, and expansion of conservation support for communities to improve the management of critical natural resources. This will require ongoing access of propagation material through partnerships with conservation, botanical gardens, and others. To expedite the process, we will need to develop sources of mother-stock material at partner nurseries and other sites. We are working with SANBI, ARC, and others to achieve this.


Traditional healers and harvesters living in rural areas could also expand cultivation over time, to provide additional products to markets. We would need to work with conservation officials to ensure that permitting regulations are strictly adhered to. This would be an iterative process however, and implemented as permitting systems are tested and refined.

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

 [References IWTR10S1_1005_EWT](#)

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 pdf 98.73 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. 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.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Monies are not used for intended purposes.</p>	High	Rare	Moderate	The EWT has various measures in place to ensure good governance, including accounting, fraud, bribery and corruption policies. All funds received are uniquely donor-coded and all expenses can be tracked. In addition, we use multiple levels of approval for expenditure, with monthly financial reports and auditing systems.	VeryLow
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Inappropriate, or inadequate safeguarding policies lead to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, staff safety and welfare issues, or unintended harm.</p>	High	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>EWT has rigorous policies and procedures which all staff are contractually expected to oblige. We deal with transgressions according to our policies and in line with national legislation.</p> <p>Projects are rigorously assessed internally and by an Ethics Committee comprising external members to maintain ethics standards and reduce risks of harm.</p>	Low
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Traders and harvesters do not support the project.</p>	High	Possible	Low	To date, traders have demonstrated a willingness to participate in cultivation strategies as it is easier than searching for increasingly depleted wild plants.	Low

Risk 4	Genetic contamination of wild populations through cultivation of medicinal species in home gardens/homesteads.	High	Unlikely	Low	Gardens are usually a distance from wild populations reducing the likelihood of genetic contamination.	Low
Risk 5	Communities do not support improved management of wild populations.	High	Unlikely	Low	Although the support for improved natural resource management varies between communities, we have been approached by several community leaders requesting support to improve control of the natural resources in their areas.	Low
Risk 6	We are unable to source sufficient seedlings.	High	Unlikely	Low	We have already been engaging with formal and informal partners to identify sources of seedlings through a variety of producers.	Low

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes

Please provide brief details.

Detailed species locations excluded from public domain.

Identities of offenders will not be shared publicly.

The EWT adheres to South Africa's Protection of Personal Information (POPI) legislation.


As per Prior Informed Consent agreements, community participants control terms of participation, use of IPR, photographic and other materials.


Security of staff and partners is paramount.


It is important not to penalise traders who cannot/do not wish to participate. Previous law enforcement and 'education' without legal alternatives resulted in alienation towards conservation. Gradual engagement increases trust and probability of changed attitudes and behaviour. It also takes time to cultivate species diversity and volumes.


Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [EWT-Workplan IWTR10S2 1015](#)

 30/10/2023

 14:01:45

 pdf 183.33 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. 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.

The EWT has robust M&E systems to track project progress and ensure we meet targets. We have adopted the Conservation Standards (formerly the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation), a cycle of best practices and principles to assist us in ensuring that we are systematic about designing, implementing, monitoring, and adapting projects. The Conservation Standards were developed and improved over the last decade by leading conservation planning practitioners and are implemented globally. Monitoring is implemented at the level of activities, objectives, and impacts. Our staff use the associated software programs, Miradi and Miradi Share, to save and share project plans, and report on progress and indicators. This allows adaptation and improvement of project designs to ensure conservation goals and objectives are achieved. The Conservation Measures Partnership, a joint venture of conservation organisations and collaborators (including the EWT since 2021), enables us to share knowledge and lessons globally.

The EWT has a full-time Conservation Strategy Officer (Lesley Helliwell) to oversee M&E processes, and she will support M&E in collaboration with the Project Leader. The Project Leader will be responsible for M&E, including the establishment and implementation of feedback mechanisms that support adaptive management throughout implementation. The Project Leader will also be responsible for holding monthly team meetings during which all team members will feedback on progress against the Log Frame table to enable detection of potential challenges early and enable us to address them timeously. We communicate regularly with partners and funders to keep these stakeholders updated on project progress, and any necessary amendments we need to make to project approaches.

Each component of the project will be monitored as per the indicators and processes in our Log frame, most of which will be integrated into processes from the outset. These include:

1. Details of participating traditional healers, traders, and harvesters recorded as they join the project.
2. The number of seedlings distributed will be recorded during the process, together with recipient details, while seedling survival will be monitored annually from the second year.

3. Training courses will be monitored through attendance registers and post-training assessments.
4. Community participation to improve the management of selected plant populations will be monitored through attendance registers, meeting notes, workshop materials, and the development of management plans.
5. Plant populations in each area will be monitored through citizen scientists and post-graduate students, enabling us to determine whether harvesting controls are leading to a reduction in harvesting pressures.
6. Monitoring illegal harvesting incidents will enable us to monitor changes in frequency over time, and possible areas for improvement in the establishment of controls.
7. We will determine ongoing willingness of traders and harvesters to cultivate and participate through semi-structured interviews. Seedlings take time to reach harvestable size and volumes also need to be bulked so three years may be too early to detect changes in cultivated versus illegally harvested products. Through the diverse M&E approaches above however, we are confident that we will be able to determine the willingness of project participants to cultivate.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP

£ [REDACTED]

(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)

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

[REDACTED]


Number of days planned for M&E


150


Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q27. Logical Framework (logframe)

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.

 [EWT-BCF-St2--Logical-Framework EWT](#)

 30/10/2023

 14:52:03

 pdf 145.28 KB

Impact:

Threats to medicinal plant populations reduced through scaling up of cultivation, inclusion of traders and harvesters, and strengthened governance and local institutional capacity to control illegal harvesting in hotspot areas.

Outcome:

Traditional healers and, for the first time, traders gain access to medicinal plants legally, while strengthened controls deter potential harvesters from harvesting wild plant populations in three communities.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Stakeholders (traditional healers living near hotspot and/or protected areas and traders and harvesters in six regional markets) alleviate pressure on wild medicinal plant populations by growing and harvesting plants ex situ.

Output 2:

Increased awareness of wildlife legislation and the impacts of wildlife offences amongst the South African Police Service (SAPS), community leaders, community members, traders, harvesters, traditional healers, and other stakeholders in the three harvesting areas.

Output 3:

Strengthened governance and institutional capacity of community leaders in three harvesting areas, including harvesting controls and improved management (e.g. monitoring) of wild populations.

Output 4:

The wider community supports the project and also benefits through the implementation of curriculum-aligned Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) modules to strengthen education in under-serviced schools.

Output 5:

Learning and best practice shared with colleagues in South Africa and at least three neighbouring countries (Mozambique, eSwatini, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana)

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.

- 1.1 Continue engaging with traditional healers and traders and identify additional species for cultivation and assess cultivation potential.
 - 1.2 Distribute Pepper-bark seedlings to traditional healers and identify horticultural training needs.
 - 1.3 Distribute Pepper-bark seedlings to traders and assess additional horticultural training needs.
 - 1.4 Develop and implement tailored horticultural training for different groups (e.g. from basic planting and maintenance to more advanced propagation techniques).
 - 1.5. Distribute seedlings of additional species as they become available.
 - 1.6. Establish and implement monitoring and support systems, e.g. WhatsApp groups for communication; data base for monitoring; potentially, short video clips on cultivation techniques and solving problems.
-
- 2.1 Conduct initial engagement with community leaders, police and conservation officials in each area to determine attitudes towards wildlife offences, particularly relating to the medicinal plant trade, and develop tailored training on the impacts of wildlife offences and legislation.
 - 2.2 Implement training and engagement on wildlife legislation and the impacts of wildlife offences with the SAPS, community stakeholders, traditional healers and traders.
 - 2.3. Develop two best practice guidelines / knowledge products by the end of Year 3.

- 3.1 In collaboration with community stakeholders, conservation officials, and other partners, assess current harvesting levels, effectiveness of existing controls, challenges, and co-develop strategies to improve these.
- 3.2 Develop two posters and fact or information sheets to support training and awareness (English, Tshivenda, sePedi, and isiZulu).
- 3.3 If communities agree, train citizen scientists and conduct participatory assessments of selected plant populations with university partners.





- 4.1 Introduce our curriculum-aligned, interactive ESD project to teachers and, if they would like to participate, implement in three schools in each project area.
- 4.2 In areas where high numbers of young people harvesting illegally or engaging in wildlife offences, conduct awareness sessions on wildlife offences, legislation, and potential consequences (100 youth).

- 5.1 Conduct at least three presentations, webinars, or discussions to share lessons and best practice with colleagues from developing southern African countries and South Africa.
- 5.2 Produce a paper or guidelines on lessons and best practice on the scaling up of medicinal plant cultivation and strengthening governance by end of Year 3.
- 5.3. Produce one new tool or approach to reduce harvesting impacts of wild plant species through the development of legal alternatives.
- 5.4 Provide introductory and preparatory training to university students with experiential support to develop best practice for future generations of socio-ecologists.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q28. 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.

-  [BCF Budget IWTR10S1 1005 EWT](#)
-  30/10/2023
-  11:44:18
-  xlsx 95.5 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

The project builds on an EWT project entitled, "Strategic conservation of the Endangered Pepper-bark (W. salutaris) tree in South Africa", funded by Fondation Franklinia since 2019. The first phase included baseline research to assess populations [REDACTED] which had not yet been assessed, and a study on pre-dispersal seed predation and seed viability of these populations, contributing to a review of the Red Data listing of the species. We distributed >500 Pepper-bark seedlings to traditional healers and community members [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The project is aligned to numerous other conservation strategies we are implementing, including rangeland management, regenerative agriculture, various youth projects, and land use planning training for local leaders (seeking funding for last). We provided strategic inputs, training, and implementation support to SANBI and partners during the first phase of a similar project with communities [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

All IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent in country (locally). The assumptions underlying the project design have been tested, particularly during our recent project implemented since 2019. We know that traditional healers are willing to cultivate medicinal plants through decades of experience, and traders in [REDACTED] are eager to expand their cultivation initiatives. We also know that some communities want to improve the management of their natural resources and indeed, have requested assistance in achieving these goals. The initial engagement for improving governance of wild populations has been tested [REDACTED]. The project leader has worked in the medicinal plant sector for decades and has a sound understanding of the socio-economic and socio-cultural dynamics of the sector, which is vital in the sector.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity).

Economy: Due to intensive engagement processes, salaries constitute a significant proportion of the budget but these are critical and aligned to, or lower than, public South African market rates.

Efficiency: the project will be managed and run by the EWT. Our Finance Department implements an evaluative quote system managed, partly to provide the best return on funding.

Project cost per beneficiary is ZAR3,575 over three years. Although additional beneficiaries might decrease costs, engagement of this nature is time- and personnel intensive.

Effectiveness The project model has been demonstrated successful. The project leader has substantial experience and we are partnering with diverse organisations with related experience to achieve synergies and streamline systems to ensure cost-effectiveness and efficiencies. The project is underpinned by a premise of affordability and streamlining processes to ensure access to the poorest consumers. Previous experience has shown both traders and traditional healers continue cultivation independently if provided with initial

propagation material.

The next phase is critical to enable the scaling up of cultivation and improved management of wild populations. Without funding, this is not possible.

Equity: The purpose of the project is to ensure that the poorest sectors of society do not lose access to a critical biocultural resource and that livelihoods are safeguarded.

Additionality: Improving management of specific medicinal plant populations will also incorporate additional species and ecosystems, and heighten awareness of the value of biodiversity across communities. In other projects, improved governance in one project has led to strengthened governance and improved cooperation across the community(xii).

Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund 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 are not requesting more than 10% for capital costs. Our major capital cost is for a project vehicle, for which we have budgeted (GBP ██████) and a trailer (GBP ██████). Other, smaller capital costs (computer-related hardware) amount to ██████ of project costs. Project staff will continue to use these items following project completion.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy:** including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy:** which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct:** which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

We will ensure that the above policies are provided to beneficiaries, implementing partners, and staff. They are also available on the EWT's website. We will also establish safeguarding and whistleblowing mechanisms with community and implementing partners at the project outset. Beneficiaries will receive copies in their preferred language of written communication. The policies will also be communicated verbally due to limited literacy levels in some instances.

Together with project partners, we will evaluate existing whistleblowing and safeguard mechanisms with communities and ensure that people have access to reporting mechanisms that are accepted by all parties to ensure that they can raise concerns without fear of reprisals. Our policies include internal distribution and monitoring processes. For example, whistleblower disclosures can be submitted via Teams (internally) or a form on our website to enable anonymous disclosures. Disclosures are directed to the HR Manager, who ensures that it is then processed and submitted to the relevant authorised persons (Exec, CEO, SEC and/or the Board).

The HR Manager is responsible for overseeing and tracking the process.

Q34. Ethics

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

The EWT's policies dictate that all projects must be cleared by the EWT Ethics Committee (EWTEC) – a formal, independent ethics committee. The EWTEC provides guidelines on essential information and requirements pertaining to projects'ethical aspects . The functions of the EWTEC are to: 1) Establish and enforce institutional codes of best practices for research and implementation of projects involving people, particularly vulnerable groups, and/or the use and care of animals for conservation; 2) Ensure researchers are adequately qualified to perform any experiments and 3) Ensure that the methods and aims of the research and/or conservation intervention meet current scientific, moral, ethical, legal, and institutional requirements. Projects are only approved once consensus is achieved amongst all independent committee members. The decisions of the EWTEC, therefore, represent a completely independent adjudication of the ethical merits of this project.

By following these practices, and in accordance with the organisation's Governance Handbook, the EWT ensures that the project:

- *Meets legal and ethical obligations,
- *Follows access and benefit sharing best practices,
- *Includes strong leadership with key stakeholders and local communities,
- *Recognises the value and importance of traditional knowledge,
- *Respects the rights, privacy, and safety of people,
- *Protects the health and safety of all project staff.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British 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.

 [BritishHighCommission MeetingOct23](#)

 27/10/2023

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 pdf 155.99 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. 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?
Jenny Botha	Project Leader	30	Checked
Project coordinator 1	Stakeholder engagement, scaling seedling cultivation, skills development, partnership relations and development, strengthening governance, and monitoring and research.	80	Checked
Project coordinator 2	Stakeholder engagement, scaling seedling cultivation, skills development, partnership relations and development, strengthening governance, and monitoring and research	80	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked


Do you require more fields?


No

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

 [EWT CVs and TOR](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 329.75 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name:	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
Website address:	www.ewt.org.za
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>The EWT has a proven track record in the development of conservation strategies across Southern and East Africa to reverse species decline, conserve habitats, and ensure that people benefit through conservation. Established in 1973, it is one of the largest environmental NPOs in Africa and has a passionate and dedicated staff of 110 with highly diverse and specialised skill sets. We collaborate extensively with partners to improve conservation and social outcomes and synergise resources. The Project Leader has extensive experience in the development of diverse socio-ecological projects, including trade studies of the South African Lowveld medicinal plant markets, and implementation and evaluation of different types of outreach/social forestry nurseries.</p> <p>The EWT will be responsible for the implementation of the project.</p>
International/ In-country partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Website address:	https://www.sanbi.org/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): SANBI co-ordinates South Africa's CITES Scientific Authority and produces the national biodiversity assessment and country report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It also coordinates a national Medicinal Plant Working Group. SANBI will provide strategic guidance on this project, contribute to stakeholder engagement [REDACTED], and contribute to seedling production through its nurseries situated at botanic gardens across the country.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Agricultural Research Council (ARC)

Website address: <https://www.arc.agric.za/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): The ARC is a science institution that conducts research and develops human capital to contribute to sustainable agriculture in South Africa. It has contributed to the production of thousands of seedlings of each of the species included in this project, including the above six species, and particularly, cultivation of Pepper-bark tree seedlings, together with SAPPI and the South African National Parks. The ARC will contribute to seedling production, in collaboration with partners and provide technical expertise on propagation methodologies.

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Mpumalanga Parks and Tourism Agency (MTPA)

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

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The MTPA is a public sector organisation established in 2006 through the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency Act No. 5 of 2005. In addition to tourism, biodiversity protection, and protected area management and expansion, the MTPA is responsible for engaging with communities bordering on provincial reserves and implementing Community Liaison projects with them. Following an assessment of six Threatened medicinal plant species conducted by SANBI and the South African Botanic Society in Mpumalanga, Pepper-bark trees and other species were provided to traditional healers and other community members in [REDACTED]. During engagement with the community, leaders requested assistance in developing mechanisms to reduce harvesting and safeguard wild populations occurring in their area. The EWT provided strategic guidance and training to maximise community participation in the process and through this project, we will be able to continue working with MTPA, SANBI, and other partners to continue this initiative.

International/ In-country In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: University of Venda (UniVen)

Website address: <https://www.univen.ac.za/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): Monitoring of selected wild medicinal populations in Limpopo Province, and co-development of citizen science monitoring systems in the three harvesting areas, potentially providing research for 1–2 Honours or a MSc research project(s).

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

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*

International/ In-country partner *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: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *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


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 combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [EWT All letters of support](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 773.76 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade 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
IWT039	Adam Pires	A novel system to detect illegal wildlife in shipping containers
IWT070	Ashleigh Dore	Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts
IWTEV011	Andrew Taylor	Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents
<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?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Endangered Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of

£377,470.00

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 project key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding and associated policies and workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Dr Ian Little





Position in the organisation Head of Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [EWT Head of Conservation Dr Ian Little](#)
 27/10/2023
 16:15:39
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Date 30 October 2023





Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





 [EWT Annual Financial Statement 2020](#)
 30/10/2023
 15:07:42
 pdf 1.24 MB

 [EWT AFS Last two years](#)
 30/10/2023
 08:51:03
 pdf 1.53 MB

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

 [EWT Whistleblower Policy 2022](#)
 30/10/2023
 11:34:12
 pdf 148.47 KB

 [EWT Code of Conduct policy.](#)
 30/10/2023
 11:33:45
 pdf 129.76 KB

 [EWT Safeguarding Policy.](#)
 27/10/2023
 16:16:32
 pdf 175.52 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", "Standard Indicator 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 the below documents to my application:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance". 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a copy of the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 36, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	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
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	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 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 IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).