
IWTR10S2\1050

Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

Although wildlife hunting is banned in South Sudan, trade in wild meat is commonplace, posing significant threats to biodiversity. Evidence-based solutions to reduce wild meat trading are lacking, and law enforcement is weak. This project will address wild meat trade in Western Equatoria by developing income and protein-source alternatives and encouraging behaviour change among hunters, sellers, and buyers; building law enforcement capacity to collect, manage and use data to inform enforcement and conservation action; and fostering inter-agency and transboundary collaboration.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary





Q3. Title:

Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

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

IWTR10S1\1099

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

-
-  [FFL IWTCF South Sudan cover letter risk register](#)
 -  27/10/2023
 -  23:17:25
 -  pdf 1.17 MB

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.

- Reducing demand for IWT products
- 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

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

Conservation Action 2

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

Conservation Action 3

No Response

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.

Eastern Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes* ssp. *Schweinfurthii*) White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*)

Giant Ground Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) Forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)

Giant Eland (*Tragelaphus derbianus*)

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*)

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.

Although wildlife hunting is banned in South Sudan, trade in wild meat is commonplace, posing significant threats to biodiversity. Evidence-based solutions to reduce wild meat trading are lacking, and law enforcement is weak. This project will address wild meat trade in Western Equatoria by developing income and protein-source alternatives and encouraging behaviour change among hunters, sellers, and buyers; building law enforcement capacity to collect, manage and use data to inform enforcement and conservation action; and fostering inter-agency and transboundary collaboration.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	South Sudan	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:	£214,682.47	£182,904.74	£200,770.47	£598,357.68

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?

FFI has confirmed GBP [REDACTED] of secured, in-kind matched funding from FFI resources to support protected area operations and monitoring, which will contribute to this project's Outcome measuring. The project has GBP [REDACTED] of unconfirmed match at writing. FFI has submitted proposals for upwards of GBP [REDACTED] of additional funding, which, if successful, will supply this match and provide additional in-kind resources to contribute to the project.

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

Yes

Please give details.

FFI submitted a proposal to the UK government's Darwin Initiative (Extra; DIR30EX\1201) for complementary work that will address high human-natural resource dependency and weak natural resource management, which undermines Western Equatoria's immense potential for sustainable development, climate resilience, and species recovery. If successful, the Darwin Extra project will provide scalable solutions that promote stability; build inclusive sustainable natural resource management and governance capacity, including innovative community-led mechanisms; and improve livelihoods and food security (the Darwin Extra project targets different communities in its livelihoods interventions than those targeted under IWTCF). See Q29b for further details.

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 Sudan, the harvesting of any wild animal is strictly illegal. However, wild meat trade remains widespread [Ref-1] and exerts pressure on threatened species. Evidence from FFI's recent IWTCF Evidence-supported project (IWTEV002) demonstrates that the wild meat trade includes CITES-listed taxa and threatened species, including white-bellied (EN) and giant (EN) pangolins, giant eland (VU), bongo (NT but decreasing), and chimpanzees (EN) [Ref-2]. In Western Equatoria (population 663,233), wild meat trade is commonplace (in 2022/23, 59% of survey respondents [n=411] admitted to purchasing wild meat within the last year), and transboundary trade routes across Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central African Republic (CAR) borders [Ref-2; Ref-3] are cited as contributing to the trade.

South Sudan remains one of the world's least-developed countries, ranked 191 of 191 on the Human Development Index [Ref-4]. Poverty headcount in South Sudan is estimated at 76.4% nationally, with 87.5% of people living in Multidimensional Poverty [Ref-5]. Local stakeholders face severe poverty and food insecurity (World Food Programme estimates 70% of the population faces severe food insecurity) and are highly dependent on natural resources. Communities living around Bangangai (BGG) and Bire Kpatuo (BK) Game Reserves and Southern National Park (SNP) in Western Equatoria, primarily Azande and Balanda people, rely heavily on wild meat for protein [Ref-6; Ref-7]. People at urban and rural wild meat markets in Western Equatoria, also predominantly Azande and Balanda, cite nutritional and income needs, combined with the absence of alternatives, as key drivers for engaging in IWT. Beyond food security and subsistence, for both cultural and taste reasons, people in Western Equatoria prefer wild meat, citing especially yellow-backed duiker, giant eland, pangolins and chimpanzees, over other protein sources [Ref-2].

Whilst important for meeting short-term needs and preferences, wild meat trade creates potential disease transmission risks [Ref-8] and poses a direct threat to endangered species. Longer-term, there is significant potential for stability and economic growth based on sound natural resources management in Western Equatoria, but unsustainable offtake threatens biodiversity, the survival of charismatic wildlife, and may result in future opportunity costs related to tourism development and ecosystem services.

In parallel, there is a near-complete absence of conservation management and long-term planning in South Sudan's protected area network, underpinned by extremely limited institutional resources and severe capacity gaps in the South Sudan Wildlife Service (WLS). Inter-agency and transboundary collaboration on IWT are largely absent, meaning combatting wildlife crime is not prioritised in other sectors and cross-border trade is poorly understood and monitored. Through IWTEV002, a Western Equatoria WLS IWT unit has been established, and WLS officers in seven of the ten counties in Western Equatoria have undergone basic training in IWT data management systems and analysis. The foundations to enable better management of IWT have been established but require additional investment to secure and further develop them. An ongoing lack of protection enables unmitigated poaching, encroachment, and unsustainable natural resource use, driven by poverty and food insecurity, which directly threaten the species concerned.

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?

Data from IWTEV002 have meaningfully contributed to addressing past gaps in understanding IWT in Western Equatoria. Previously, evidence-based interventions to address trade-driven threats to biodiversity were impossible due to lack of information, compounded by weak government capacity/institutions following decades of unrest. WLS, while improving, continues to operate with limited resources; faces ongoing capacity gaps in IWT-data management and analysis; and rarely undertakes interagency or transboundary coordination. Concurrently, motivations for wild meat consumption are rarely factored into ongoing interventions by government and development agencies focused on food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. This project will implement evidence-based strategies to address IWT demand, including by developing protein and livelihoods alternatives; build WLS capacity; and share learning to fill broader knowledge gaps.

FFI is the sole non-governmental conservation organisation in Western Equatoria, collaborating with communities and the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT)/WLS to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management. FFI will liaise with African Parks (AP), which is present in South Sudan's eastern region and neighbouring Garamba National Park, DRC, to share lessons and identify opportunities for future alignment and to amplify impact. AP will also be an important stakeholder in activities to bolster transboundary relationships, building on ongoing national-level engagement.

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 will contribute to:

South Sudan's NBSAP (2018-2027) [Ref-9]:

- * NBSAP SO2: by providing training and support to strengthen WLS institutional capacity and systems to tackle IWT.
- * NBSAP SO5: by implementing sustainable livelihood strategies that reduce reliance on wild meat, reducing negative biodiversity impacts.
- * NBSAP SO7: by establishing an IWT database, inter-agency collaboration and transboundary dialogue and by sharing project learning at national and regional levels.

London / Kasane / Hanoi Statements / Declarations:

- * London 2014 I; Kasane 2; Hanoi A; London 2018 20: by gathering data to improve understanding of IWT in Western Equatoria and using that knowledge to develop evidence-based strategies to tackle supply and demand.
- * London 2014 XIII; Hanoi C; London 2018 14: by providing training and support to strengthen WLS institutional capacity and systems to monitor IWT and seize IWT products.
- * London 2014 XIV, London 2018 15: by facilitating cross-agency collaboration with government agencies beyond those focused on nature conservation.
- * London 2014 XVI; Kasane 12; London 2018 16: by facilitating improved cross-border communication between WLS and its counterparts in DRC.
- * London 2014 XVIII; Kasane 13; Hanoi D; London 2018 13, 17: by using participatory approaches with local communities to develop and build capacity for sustainable livelihood strategies that reduce reliance on wild meat.
- * London 2014 XIX; London 2018 16: by building and strengthening partnerships between conservation and development agencies (FFI and Caritas-Austria), WLS, and local communities to reduce IWT.

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.).

This project builds on FFI's decade-long experience working in Western Equatoria with government and community partners, including past Darwin Initiative (25-002/2018-2021/A-grade) and IWTCF/Evidence (IWTEV002/2022-2023) support. IWTEV002 resulted in first-time, critical baseline understanding of IWT in Western Equatoria and confirmed transboundary trade with DRC, which has informed this project's approach. Additionally, project design is informed by IIED [Ref-10] and CIFOR [Ref-11] best practice guidance. Project design also recognises that hunting and wild meat consumption provide critical nutrition and supplemental income, are culturally valued, and that this work takes place in a fragile context. The successful use of surveys, increased community engagement, and capacity building efforts of IWTEV002, coupled with the addition of a livelihoods-specialist organisation to the implementation team, lead us to expect that this project will be successful in reducing wild meat trade.

The project will achieve its outcome through the following activities:

Outcome: Using trained, Zande-speaking enumerators, the project will undertake and expand market and community surveying to monitor and deepen understanding of wild meat trade/consumption trends and support adaptive management. In Year 3, the project will repeat quarterly surveys in five urban and five rural markets (baseline 2022-23). In Years 1 & 3, the project will expand surveying to five communities adjacent to Game Reserves (means of verification for Outcome and Output 1 indicators). The project will also support ranger patrols in BGG and BK Game Reserves and SNP, which provide data on relative abundance of species affected by IWT and threats (means of verification for Outcome and Output 2 indicators).

Output 1: Using IIED's assessment methodology, FFI and Caritas-Austria will conduct gender-sensitive assessments and focus groups in five target communities to validate the viability of potential livelihood options identified under IWTEV002 (e.g., small-animal husbandry, fish-farming, beekeeping, coffee farming, vocational development (carpentry, welding), women's group/VSLA) and their potential impact on wild meat sales/consumption. Caritas-Austria will then prioritise, build capacity for (including train-the-trainer), and test ≥ 2 site-specific livelihood interventions with ≥ 25 hunter/seller households in ≥ 1 targeted community/ies. Pending proof of concept, the project will scale and intensify implementation of these interventions to substitute income and/or protein currently provided by wild meat, reaching 150 households total (c.900 people).

Concurrently and leveraging data from IWTEV002, the project will develop and test behaviour change messages targeting consumers, sellers, and hunters, focused on reducing purchasing, selling and/or hunting of wild meat. Following testing and identification of optimal messages and communication channels, the project will disseminate messages and measure behaviour change.

Output 2: Informed by capacity assessments conducted under IWTEV002, the project will provide training to WLS officers in all ten Western Equatoria counties, using training-of-trainer approaches, focused on bolstering IWT data collection, management, protection, and use. The project will work with WLS to procure, install, staff (via training) and maintain information systems infrastructure; train 50 WLS officers on IWT data collection, processing and storage; provide technical assistance to improve seizure data and integrate spatial/temporal trends; evaluate proficiency following trainings; and facilitate processes to integrate IWT data into management decision-making.

Output 3: Currently, there is little to no information sharing and no joint activities/cooperation between WLS and other state-level actors concerning IWT, and no interaction with Congolese counterparts despite a shared border. The project will support WLS to initiate and foster new relationships focused on raising IWT knowledge and awareness, and opportunities to share information. The project will organise annual joint meetings between WLS and DRC counterparts; establish a transboundary, bilingual working group between WLS and DRC counterparts to foster electronic information exchange and networking; and host a learning exchange visit. In Western Equatoria, the project will work with WLS to organise annual meetings with the Ministry of Local Government, Police, and Prosecutors' office.

Output 4: The project will disseminate project learning to key national and regional stakeholders through regular verbal and written updates, and publication of one case study. The project will hold biannual meetings with MWCT/Juba and relevant state-level authorities/Yambio to increase understanding of WLS and FFI's combined work and conduct a rapid knowledge assessment to measure enhanced awareness of IWT and biodiversity issues.

FFI will manage the project, working in partnership with Caritas-Austria to deliver Output 1, and with WLS to deliver Output 2-3.

Caritas-Austria will also leverage existing partnership with a local, livelihoods-focused community-based organisation. All partners will support dissemination and integration of project learning (Output 4). A Project Steering Committee will convene semi-annually to review workplans and results, track risks, and consider adaptive management. FFI's in-country team will be supported by UK-based specialists in IWT, behaviour change, and safeguarding.

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.

Increasing local capacity at institutional and individual levels is central to FFI's work in South Sudan and globally.

Under Output 1, this project will build capacity at individual and household levels by training women and men who currently rely on wild meat for income and/or protein/food security to develop knowledge and concrete skills to pursue alternatives to wild meat. Skills training will be intervention-specific, and the project will utilise pre- and post-testing and ongoing monitoring to track the application of new knowledge and skills over time (as well as rates of wild meat purchase and impact on income/well-being).

Under Output 2, the project will build individual, technical and institutional capacity of WLS to better use evidence to understand, detect, monitor, and ultimately respond to IWT. Using a train-the-trainer approach, the project will train and provide ongoing technical support to 50 WLS officers on IWT data collection (including seizures), processing and storage in all counties of Western Equatoria, and work with WLS to improve systems infrastructure and management of WLS-owned IWT data and analysis, including the integration of temporal and spatial trends.

The project will create numerous opportunities for knowledge transfer, including among state-level agencies in Yambio, at national level in Juba, and cross-border with DRC counterparts to increase overall awareness of wildlife crime and trends (Output 3 & 4). In doing so, the project will support WLS to highlight progress as well as persisting gaps, and look for ways to concretely collaborate and share information, where possible.

The project will also work to continue to build knowledge and skills and create new opportunities for learning for project staff and partners, and among locally recruited enumerators from state or national education institutions. The latter will be trained in advanced survey techniques as part of their engagement with the project.

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.

Gender dynamics in Western Equatoria are shaped by the social and economic realities of South Sudan, a country ravaged by conflict and civil unrest. Traditional gender norms assign responsibility for household chores, including collecting firewood, fetching water, and caregiving, to women and girls. Despite legal provisions to promote equality, limited recognition and enforcement hinder women's enjoyment of their rights, including access and control over land and natural resources.

Data from IWTEV002 has demonstrated that men and women have different roles within the trade, with women being more likely to buy wild meat, highlighting the need for tailored approaches. FFI has conducted a preliminary gender analysis and drafted a gender-and-stakeholder action plan to ensure project design and implementation promote gender equality and inclusion. These will be updated based on project monitoring data and experience.

We will ensure that women are consulted, represented, and able to meaningfully participate in and benefit from project activities. The project will engage women in surveys, focus groups, and livelihood interventions (target: 50%, respectively). These activities will be conducted at locations/times and in manners that are accessible to women and men, with female-specific outreach informed by discussion with women. Sustainable livelihood pilots will be responsive to the different ways women and men use and value natural resources.

Caritas-Austria and FFI are intentional about gender mainstreaming, and targeted trainings are provided to staff to ensure gender and social inclusion. FFI has a country-specific gender plan, which will be adapted to include IWT project activities, led by an in-country Technical Specialist for Governance, Equity and Rights.

WLS is male-dominated, but the project will ensure participation of female personnel (target: >10%) for all activities to build WLS capacity and will incorporate women's perspectives/feedback into these activities.

All data collection and analysis will be sex-disaggregated and analysed from a gender perspective.

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/by project end:

- Populations of CITES-listed and IUCN Red List species are stable or increasing in Bangangai and Bire Kpatou Game Reserves and Southern National Park.
- The number of people purchasing wild meat for household consumption, including of species of conservation concern, from target locations has decreased by 10%.
- The number of illegal wildlife products being detected and seized/confiscated by WLS in Western Equatoria has increased, as a result of their improved capacity to deliver effective law enforcement.
- Data and results from sustainable livelihood pilot and ongoing scale-up activities have informed the design and development of additional livelihoods activities and/or further scaling.
- 150 hunter and/or seller households have the skills and knowledge needed to engage in new sustainable livelihood options to substitute for the income or protein previously provided by wild meat, directly benefitting c. 900 people.
- Behaviour change materials, designed to address motivations for engaging in the wild meat trade, have led to a greater awareness of wildlife laws, and reduced participation in hunting, selling and/or consuming wild meat.
- 50 WLS officers across ten counties in Western Equatoria have an increased understanding of wildlife laws and human rights, and demonstrate increased capability for IWT data collection.
- As a result of increased WLS detection rates and increased capacity for evidence gathering, an increasing number of people are being apprehended for engaging in wildlife crimes in Western Equatoria.
- An IWT database, established during the project and owned and managed by WLS, is consistently used to collect and analyse IWT incidences, monitor trends, and inform management decisions and enforcement responses.
- Ongoing dialogue and initial information sharing occurs between WLS and their DRC counterparts on issues of transboundary trade, tools and resources to combat trade, etc. This dialogue appears to be fostering initial seeds of trust and a willingness to collaborate among both entities.
- WLS regularly shares information on trade trends with other state and national law enforcement entities.
- Government, national and regional conservation stakeholders have increased awareness of the extent and impact of IWT's threat on endangered wildlife in Western Equatoria.

- Knowledge and understanding of illegal wildlife trade in key urban and rural areas has and continues to grow and informs conservation and law enforcement response.

Long term:

Reduced purchasing of wild meat, including transboundary trade, enables flourishing biodiversity in Western Equatoria, including growing populations of CITES-listed and IUCN Red List species.

Diversified economic and food security opportunities for local communities alleviates poverty and can be replicated by government authorities more widely within Western Equatoria and other IWT-afflicted states.

The number of illegal wildlife products being detected and seized/confiscated by WLS in Western Equatoria gradually decreases over time, as a result of widespread awareness of effective law enforcement.

152,000 indirect beneficiaries (the population around the western sector of SNP, BK and BGG Game Reserves) benefit from improved natural resource management, personal security and rule of law.

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.

The project is delivered on the logic that gender-sensitive, evidence-based solutions to reduce wild meat use, together with stronger law enforcement capacity, systems and transboundary networks, will reduce IWT and contribute to more sustainable livelihoods in Western Equatoria (Outcome).

This will be achieved by:

1. Piloting and expanding sustainable livelihood activities, informed by IWTEV002, to provide local people with viable income sources and protein alternatives, thereby reducing reliance on wild meat and contributing to changed attitudes towards its consumption (Output 1).
2. Improving WLS capacity across Western Equatoria to monitor and respond to wildlife trade, and advancing systems established under IWTEV002 to monitor, adaptively manage and increase responses to IWT through the use of up-to-date knowledge of place networks and trade dynamics (Output 2).
3. Increasing interagency collaboration between WLS, other law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary within Western Equatoria and South Sudan, and with relevant counterparts in DRC, to improve understanding of transboundary IWT (Output 3).

Through these approaches, the project will form a strong basis for future targeted conservation action to address IWT in Western Equatoria. Learning and recommendations will be documented and shared with key national and regional stakeholders, to extend impact and reach (Output 4).

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?

FFI and partners anticipate maintaining a presence in Western Equatoria post-project as South Sudan's needs and complexities require longer-term investment. This said, the achievement and sustainability of this project's outcome are critical towards achieving our long-term vision.

'Train the trainers' approaches will be adopted for capacity building activities, enabling FFI and Caritas-Austria to progressively step back to oversight roles and embedding capacity within local stakeholders so that it is available post-project. Livelihood activities will promote self-sufficiency versus ongoing dependency on external inputs. Interagency and transboundary collaboration will be built through institutional relationships and commitments, so that progress is resilient to future staffing

changes.

The project's knowledge outputs will be discrete and able to stand on their own to inform future IWT and conservation action post-project.

With approval from relevant partners, non-sensitive data and evidence will be made available via open-access sources and formats.





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 significant opportunity for further scaling of project approaches both within and outside of Western Equatoria. This project will only target a sub-section of those engaged with wild meat trade. Securing resources for further scaling of approaches in Western Equatoria is a potential limiting factor, but project partners will jointly work to leverage additional support to build on / replicate project approaches. Project partners will not drive scaling outside of Western Equatoria but will advocate for it with relevant stakeholders.

Whilst this project has strong government support, IWT is a sensitive and political issue in national and transboundary contexts. Collaborative, transparent partner relationships that build and foster trust will be critical to future scaling.

Complementary activities under DIR30EX\1201 and FFI's wider work in South Sudan will support embedding project approaches and learning into state and national government policies and plans, which will support sustainability and scaling.

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

-  [References, acronyms, map, TOC](#)
-  27/10/2023
-  23:52:28
-  pdf 380.32 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
Fiduciary Project activities undertaken by FFI and subgranted partners take place in remote areas, where at times it may be difficult to secure sufficient documentation of financial transactions (e.g., banks and receipts are unavailable).	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	FFI has established financial policies/procedures that cover working in remote/underdeveloped areas and approvals/advances/reimbursements/documentation. FFI staff/consultants will document purchases, securing receipts whenever possible. When receipts are unavailable (e.g., taxis), staff/consultants will self-report. FFI finance staff will undertake regular monitoring and know local rates. Subgrants agreements will carry-down these provisions to sub-awardees.	Minor

Safeguarding					
WLS in South Sudan is an armed paramilitary force and could abuse power and/or transgress human rights.	Major	Rare	Moderate	FFI has mandatory Safeguarding Policy & Procedures, which applies to staff, partners, and third parties conducting work with FFI. Training/engagement with WLS on IWT-data collection/management will incorporate relevant elements of safeguarding, aligned with existing ranger Code of Conduct and international best practice (e.g., URSA, IRF, ICCWC).	Minor
Delivery Chain					
Some survey respondents, focus group participants, and market actors are likely to have low literacy levels, increasing the likelihood of misinterpretation of project information and outputs.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	As in the Evidence grant, the project will proactively know its audience, and design survey tools/questions/methodologies that are sensitive to literacy and capacity levels, e.g., using trained enumerators who speak local languages. The project will adhere to FPIC tenets and avoid overpromising or creating unrealistic expectations.	Minor
Risk 4					
Conflicts between resource owners/users/managers occasionally arise over land and water resources, uses, and access, including due to real or perceived seasonal scarcity.	Moderate	Possible	Major	FFI applies a conflict-sensitive approach, integrating stabilisation and conflict mitigation in its interactions with government and communities and when designing/implementing trainings/surveys/activities. FFI receives regular regional security updates, via WLS; engages with communities to understand changes in area-security status; and adapts activities accordingly when needed.	Major
Risk 5					
Staff illness/prolonged absence due to malaria, typhoid, dengue, Covid-19 or other illness.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	FFI provides insurance for staff that includes prophylactic care and paid sick leave. Staff are expected to raise health concerns early to mitigate against escalating severity and to receive appropriate treatment. As needed, the project can reassign roles, reschedule activities, or undertake other contingency cover to accommodate medical leave.	Moderate
Risk 6					
Spread of misinformation regarding project activities leads to hostility or lack of engagement.	Moderate	Possible	Major	FFI will develop a stakeholder engagement plan and will ensure ongoing, clear communication with communities regarding activities/progress/deliverables and ensure opportunities to ask questions to dispel myths/assumptions and manage expectations. Project partners will engage with trusted networks to help elucidate misinformation as early as possible, and proactively respond to avoid escalation.	Minor

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.


Since the 2018 Revitalised Peace Agreement, fighting and insecurity in Western Equatoria have reduced, and project counties have experienced relative stability and security. However, any activities involving government representatives (including WLS rangers) could be considered sensitive and leveraged for political purposes.


All data on wildlife crime, seizures, and confiscations is owned by WLS, with FFI providing training and infrastructure to support its collection and management. FFI will not hold sensitive information about individuals but will support analysis of anonymous, aggregated IWT data held by WLS. This data and related reporting should be considered sensitive by all audiences.

Q25. Workplan

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

 [IWTCF R10 Workplan South Sudan](#)

 27/10/2023

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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.

FFI will hold overall responsibility for project M&E, overseen by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will use M&E data for informed and timely decision making, including risk management, ongoing learning, and results monitoring. FFI's approach to project-level M&E [Ref-12] draws on best practice and standard approaches [Ref-13].

At project inception, a detailed M&E plan will be developed that will define project indicators for results and activity monitoring (following the logframe/workplan), as well as the monitoring of risks, assumptions and compliance. Where baselines do not already exist, these will be established by Y1 mid-year reporting. The M&E plan will define roles and responsibilities, schedule, budget, tools, and communications. At biannual PSC meetings, workplans and activities will be reviewed and adjusted based on learning.

Baseline rates of wild meat purchasing for household consumption and the prevalence of trade involving protected species in urban and rural market locations were established under IWTEV002 (2022/23). The same methodology (surveys with ≥ 200 respondents (50% women) and 15 focus group discussions) will be used to establish baselines in five additional communities living near wild meat sources (Y1). This will be repeated in all locations in Y3, to continue ongoing monitoring and evaluate the influence of behaviour change messaging. Detection and seizure of IWT products and species encounter rates (population status proxy indicator) will be monitored throughout the project through existing WLS data collection systems. Respectively, this data will be collated and analysed using an IWT database (to be established under this project) and SMART data systems (already established through FFI's wider WLS support). Diversification of target households' income/protein sources will be monitored through an adapted basic needs survey (Y1 / Y3; target: 150 households/c.900 direct beneficiaries).

Output 1 M&E will be co-led between FFI and Caritas-Austria. In addition to documenting training and behaviour change activities and conducting pre- and post-activity assessments, project staff will undertake regular field visits throughout the project period, and conduct structured interviews, to monitor the adoption of livelihood strategies and impact on household wild meat use. Changes in attitudes and behaviours for hunting and selling of wild meat and the evidence base to inform livelihood strategies will be derived from the surveys and focus group discussions referenced above.

Improved understanding of wildlife laws, human rights, and capability on IWT data collection will be assessed using a bespoke

tool developed under IWTEV002, informed by the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Self-Assessment Framework, Guidelines and Toolkit [Ref-14]. WLS law enforcement patrol effort and the number of people apprehended for wildlife crimes will be monitored throughout the project, also through the existing WLS data collection systems. Integration of improved capacity and data availability/accessibility into adaptive management processes will be evidenced through formal and informal WLS reporting, which will be shared with FFI.

Progress towards Outputs 3 and 4 indicators will be evidenced through meeting reports, resulting knowledge products, and dissemination records. These documents will be analysed to inform results monitoring and progress towards the output.

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.

[IWTCFR10 Logframe \(S2\) FFI South Sudan](#)

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Impact:

Biodiversity, including threatened species, in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, is flourishing due to increased enforcement capacity and reduced threats from IWT, supported by sustainable livelihoods interventions that reduce local poverty.

Outcome:

Evidence-based solutions to reduce the use of wild meat, together with stronger law enforcement capacity, systems, and transboundary networks, reduce IWT and contribute to poverty reduction in Western Equatoria.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Sustainable livelihoods provide viable income sources and/or protein alternatives to 150 households and, supported by behaviour change messaging, contribute to reducing the rates of wild meat hunting and selling.

Output 2:

Capacity and systems to monitor and adaptively manage IWT and confiscate/seize wild animal products are in place and operational in the Wildlife Service across all counties of Western Equatoria, informed by up-to-date knowledge of place networks and trade dynamics.

Output 3:

Increased interagency collaboration between the Wildlife Service, other law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary in Western Equatoria and South Sudan, and with relevant counterparts in DRC, improves understanding of transboundary IWT.

Output 4:

Project learning and recommendations are documented and shared with key national and regional stakeholders.

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.

Outcome Activities

- 0.1 Establish a project steering committee composed of project partners; conduct biannual meetings. (Y1&3)
- 0.2 Secure market and community survey permissions; affirm support from local government and community leaders; recruit and train Zande-speaking enumerators. (Y1&3)
- 0.3 Conduct wild meat consumption/trade surveys and FGDs in ≥ 15 markets/communities to track trends and effects of project livelihood and behaviour change interventions. (Y1&3)
- 0.4 Conduct basic needs assessment (n=150 households). (Y2&3)
- 0.5 Produce quarterly IWT seizure reports using Survey123 (see Output 2). (Y1-3)
- 0.6 Produce quarterly patrol reports using SMART. (Y1-3)

Output 1: Sustainable livelihoods provide viable income sources and protein alternatives to 150 households and, supported by behaviour change messaging, contribute to reducing the rates of wild meat hunting and selling.

- 1.1 Conduct gender-sensitive assessment/FGDs to validate livelihood options' viability and potential impact on wild meat sales/consumption, establish household baselines. (Y1, Caritas-Austria & FFI)
- 1.2 Using assessment results and Evidence outputs, select beneficiaries and prioritise site-specific livelihood interventions (e.g., small-animal husbandry, fish-farming, beekeeping, coffee farming, vocational development, women's/savings group). (Y1)
- 1.3 Pilot-test at least two livelihood schemes with ≥ 25 hunter/seller households in ≥ 1 community/ies; monitor; analyse results on well-being and wild meat offtake/sales/consumption. (Y1-2; Caritas-Austria)
- 1.4. Design and facilitate livelihoods skills trainings for 150 households that currently rely on wild meat for income/food/protein from ≥ 3 targeted communities. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)
- 1.5 Integrate pilot learning; scale-up and monitor livelihoods implementation to 125 additional households (150 total), reaching 900 direct beneficiaries. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)
- 1.6 Develop behaviour change messages targeting consumers, sellers, and hunters, leveraging existing data (Evidence Grant, 2022-2023) to reduce consumption, trading and/or hunting of wild meat. (Y1)
- 1.7 Test behaviour change messages using FGDs in rural/urban markets and reserve-adjacent communities; adapt messages accordingly; identify communication channels. (Y1-2)

1.8 Deliver evidence-based, audience-specific behaviour change messages to those involved in wild meat consumption, selling and/or hunting. (Y2-3)

1.9 Analyse behaviour change message effectiveness in reducing wild meat purchasing, trading and/or hunting (leveraging survey data from 0.3). (Y3)

Output 2: Capacity and systems to monitor and adaptively manage IWT and confiscate/seize wild animal products are in place and operational in the Wildlife Service within all counties of Western Equatoria, informed by up-to-date knowledge of place networks and trade dynamics.

2.1 Improve IWT data gathering (e.g., to include wildlife products in addition to wild meat), processing, and reporting protocols; purchase and install information-systems infrastructure. (Y1)

2.2 Train 50 WLS officers on IWT data collection, processing and storage in all counties of Western Equatoria, including refresher training. (Y1,2,3)

2.3 Support WLS officers in 10 counties to collect IWT/seizure data using Survey123 (or paper in areas without mobile data), and relay data/information to WLS/HQ/Yambio. (Y1,2,3)

2.4 Conduct capacity assessments of 50 WLS personnel to evaluate training and proficiency to collect and process IWT data. (Y1,2,3)

2.5 Provide training and mentorship to WLS IWT team to analyse IWT/law enforcement data to determine spatial and temporal trends and species targeted annually. (Y2-3)

2.6 Using ArcGIS, spatially map key places facilitating trade. (Y1,3)

2.7 Provide training and mentorship to WLS managers on integrating IWT data into planning and management decision-making, and communicating with the public on IWT laws/mitigation. (Y2)

2.8 Work with WLS to develop and implement a data-sharing agreement and data management/collection/security protocols following national legislation and international best practice. (Y1)

Output 3: Increased interagency collaboration between the Wildlife Service, other law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary within Western Equatoria and South Sudan, and with relevant counterparts in DRC, improves understanding of transboundary IWT.

3.1 Organise annual meeting between WLS and counterparts from DRC to build trust, share information and discuss opportunities to collaborate to address transboundary trade. (Y2,3)

3.2 Establish one transboundary, bilingual working group between WLS and their counterparts in DRC. (Y1)

3.3 Hold exchange visit between relevant Congolese counterparts and WLS to share experiences, learning and ideas for information sharing mechanisms. (Y2)

3.4 Work with WLS to organise annual, IWT-focused meetings with Ministry of Local Government, Police and Prosecutors office. (Y1,2,3)

3.5 Host workshop on IWT and related awareness raising in Yambio with Western Equatoria State law enforcement entities and judiciary. (Y2,3)

3.6 Support and encourage WLS to initiate specific, concrete interagency collaborative action on IWT such as seasonal roadblocks. (Y3)





Output 4: Project learning and recommendations are documented and shared with key national and regional stakeholders.

- 4.1 Document project findings and disseminate to key stakeholders, including national and regional stakeholders. (Y3)
- 4.2 Write one case study related to wildlife trade findings and learning stemming from the project and share with stakeholders. (Y3)
- 4.3 Hold annual meetings with relevant, state-level government authorities in Yambio to increase understanding of WLS's work and partnership with FFI. (Y1,2,3)
- 4.4 Hold annual meetings with Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism/Juba to increase understanding of wildlife trade extent and project progress/impact in Western Equatoria. (Y1,2,3)
- 4.5 Conduct rapid knowledge assessment with local government agencies in Yambio to measure enhanced awareness of illegal wildlife trade and biodiversity issues. (Y1,3)

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.

 [IWTR10S1_1099_BCF_Budget_over_100k_MASTER_Aug23 - unprotected](#)
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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.

This project is a direct outgrowth of FFI's recent IWTCF Evidence grant (IWTEV002), wherein FFI tested and proved the validity of its market and community survey methodology, deepened understanding of target audiences and beneficiary groups (hunters, sellers, consumers, WLS), established baselines, and confirmed transboundary trade across the DRC border, as well as FFI's longer-term work in target communities. Elements focused on WLS capacity building and coordination are a logical progression of FFI's work over the last decade to increase WLS technical and operational capacity which is under resourced. Livelihood interventions build directly on Caritas-Austria's in-country knowledge and experience of working both with the extreme poor and in fragile contexts, specifically in Western Equatoria. FFI ensures that funding received for its work in South Sudan from other donors is complementary and works to deliver a landscape-level Theory of Change.

FFI is supportive of African Parks' project 'An innovative approach to community conservation and governance,' which is being submitted to IWTCF and focuses on the Boma-Badingilo Landscape in the east of South Sudan. African Parks' project is geographically distinct but complementary to this proposal in terms of working to build capacity of WLS to address IWT.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area 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.

FFI has applied for R30 Darwin Extra funding (DIR30EX\1201) to further develop and scale-up South Sudan's nascent Community Conservation Area model, strengthen protected area management, support livelihoods development, and build support for future conservation action, policy and legislation. Livelihoods actions proposed under IWTCF differ by targeting communities and beneficiaries that are specifically involved in IWT (hunters and sellers), with the discreet goal of substituting

income and/or protein/food currently provided by wild meat to reduce illegal poaching.

FFI is also aware of:

- ongoing, third-party work focused on increasing inter-agency cooperation at national levels. FFI will track those developments to leverage where applicable in our efforts to improve inter-agency cooperation and awareness at state and local levels.
- a pending, EU-funded national-level IWT assessment that will go out for bid in the future. FFI was consulted and shared its approach to assess wildmeat trade under IWTEV002.
- GEF6-funding focused on 'Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan.'

None of the above projects focus on Western Equatoria, making our proposed work geographically distinct. We are intentional in working with MWCT to ensure our efforts are complementary to any other IWT and related projects.

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.

11 of 15 FFI staff members who will dedicate time to this project are permanently based in, or from, South Sudan. A 12th staff member will lend technical support from Uganda. The remaining FFI staff members were included for their specialist technical expertise in IWT, enterprise development, and programme management and oversight, respectively. In addition to their salaries, in-country staff members also receive benefits packages to support their health, well-being, and future economic security. Three of four Caritas-Austria staff members are based permanently in South Sudan.

All of the match funding is intended to go towards bolstering livelihood initiatives and paying stipends to Community Wildlife Ambassadors who join Wildlife Service Rangers on patrols, thereby supporting local economies.

International flights, technical consultant costs, computer purchases, audit costs, and a portion of overheads will be spent outside of South Sudan; otherwise, we anticipate all other funds will be spent locally on implementation, including in/among communities. Computers will be procured abroad based on relative selection and value. Audits costs will be channelled abroad as FFI engages the same audit firm across programmes to ensure continuity in application of auditing principles and ease of comparison and aggregation for compliance purposes.

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: Procurement will comply with FFI's procurement policy and/or donor regulations, whichever is more stringent, to avoid conflict of interest and ensure value for money. Purchases of >£3,000 require multiple quotations. Procurement decisions will be made according to quality, safety and cost. The need for safety and security measures and lack of infrastructure increases operating costs in South Sudan. E.g., Yambio-Juba travel is through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, as commercial airlines, while cheaper, have poor safety records and road travel is ill-advised due to insecurity. Most FFI and partner staff involved in activity implementation are based proximal to project sites, thereby reducing travel expenses and emissions. Local purchasing will be prioritised to support local economies.

The project leverages FFI's in-house technical expertise, reducing consultancy/tendering costs. Project staff are fluent in local languages, which avoids translation costs and ensures effective communications with communities. When additional expertise is required, the project will contract discrete inputs through qualified consultants/local partners.

Efficiency: The project builds on FFI and Caritas-Austria's on-the-ground presences and existing partnerships in the project area, minimising start-up costs.

Effectiveness: Interventions will leverage each partner's/organisation's strengths, expertise and networks, and available in-kind matched funding. The project will use adaptive management, ongoing activity and financial performance monitoring, and frequent dialogue to assure effectiveness and identify new efficiencies.

Equity: The project generates benefits for the extreme poor, women, and other vulnerable groups. The project will be proactive and methodical in engaging women to ensure participation, remove of barriers and equitably generate benefits.

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.

FFI will procure:

- Three motor bikes of which one will be used by WLS to gather seizure data and two that will be used FFI to conduct market surveys. The bikes will be maintained by FFI and remain the property of FFI, with WLS usage governed by a user agreement. At project end, the motorbikes will remain a part of FFI's motorbike fleet and be used for field work and delivering on conservation and IWT activities after the project period.

- Two laptops that will be used by two FFI project team members to support activity implementation, monitoring, and reporting. These laptops will be maintained by FFI and will remain part of FFI's IT equipment pool for use by South Sudan staff for conservation and program management purposes beyond the project.

Capital items constitute 1.4% of the total project budget.

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.

FFI has mandatory Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy & Procedure that requires compliance from all staff, associates and partners, including sub-grantees, service providers and third parties who conduct work in conjunction with FFI. All FFI staff are required to complete training. The Policy adopts clear investigation and disciplinary procedures for when

allegations and complaints are made, and clear processes for when a disclosure is made.

Partner, Caritas-Austria, also operates with a full complement of policies, including a safeguarding policy, staff code of conduct and duty to report.

For practical implementation, as well as wider risk management, a grievance mechanism will be implemented, with multiple channels depending on the location (SNP, Game Reserves) and type of grievances. FFI will administer this and, as necessary, escalate any arising issues through agreed channels for investigation and disciplinary action. Training will also be provided to build partner capacity and enable them to have an active role in resolving any grievances.

FFI ensures human rights and social safeguards training is provided to WLS officers receiving IWT training to ensure confiscation and apprehensions follow the appropriate rule of law and respect human rights. FFI has an in-country technical specialist dedicated to governance, equity and rights.

Q34. Ethics

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

FFI seeks to ensure our activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised people, and, wherever possible, conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and equity.

Community engagement will be inclusive (addressing stakeholders' concerns, knowledge, rights, needs) and systematically documented. We will support appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly. We will implement a locally appropriate, accessible and transparent grievance mechanism.

FFI has a suite of policies/procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour (e.g., safeguarding, anti-harassment, whistleblowing). As appropriate, these will be shared downstream to consultants/partners as obligations in subgrant/consultancy contracts. Staff and partners sign and adhere to a Code of Conduct to ensure understanding of what constitutes a violation. FFI also has robust health and safety protocols.

This project will respect local knowledge and, with knowledge-holders' permission, use it alongside other scientific approaches/methods. FFI will recruit and engage survey participants using free, prior, and informed consent principles. Respondents will be ≥18 years old and have a right to decline and/or change their mind about participation anytime without cause/explanation. Research objectives and FFI's role will be clearly explained. No personal-identity data will be collected during wild meat trade surveys.

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.

 [Evidence of UK delegation engagement \(S2\)](#)

 27/10/2023

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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?
Michelle Moeller	Project Leader	10	Checked
Philip Tem Dia	Landscape Manager	20	Checked
William Kasamba	Grants & Operations Manager	10	Checked
Badru Mwezi Mugerwa	Technical Specialist, Biodiversity and Conservation Monitoring	6	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Alegria Olmedo	Technical Specialist, Wildlife Trade	10	Checked
Douglas Tigere	Technical Specialist, Governance, Equity & Rights	10	Checked
Emma Scott	Programme Manager, Agriculture	7	Checked
Benjamin Ibako Gabriel	Programme Officer, Caritas-Austria	10	Checked
Edward Mahamoud Rabbi	Extension Officer, Caritas-Austria	8	Checked
Werner Fritz	Country Manager, Caritas-Austria	3	Checked
Matthias Fettback	Consultant, Caritas-Austria	8	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.

 [IWTCF South Sudan Combined CVs](#)

 28/10/2023

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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:	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Website address:	www.fauna-flora.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>FFI has worked in Western Equatoria under a signed MOU with MWCT since 2010. Our programme has focused on building MWCT's and WLS's operational and technical capacity (both at system-wide and site level); biodiversity monitoring; and engaging local people to develop sustainable livelihoods and increase their role and voice in natural resources management and governance. FFI has maintained operations throughout South Sudan's often-fraught political and security situation, and has garnered demonstrable support from partners, government and local communities.</p> <p>FFI will lead all management aspects of this project, including strategic direction, financial management, work planning, impact monitoring, partner/consultant coordination, risk management, and donor reporting. FFI will lead the design, implementation, and monitoring of surveys, behaviour change communication, and WLS capacity building around data management, and with WLS, will facilitate opportunities for inter-agency and transboundary coordination and the dissemination of learning. Every facet of this project is motivated by the goal of stopping IWT, and strategies are grounded in logic and approaches developed by FFI's in-house team of IWT experts and social scientists, which have been tailored to site and local contexts by our experienced in-country team.</p>
International/ In-country partner	International
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 Sudan Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT)
Website address:	https://mwct.gov.ss/

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

MWCT is responsible for the protection of South Sudan's protected area network, and its organisation includes the national Wildlife Service (WLS) and its state-level units. South Sudan's 23 protected areas cover approximately 43,000 km², or 15% of the country. WLS in Western Equatoria is a key project partner and beneficiary. WLS will be responsible for securing permissions for activities; availing appropriate personnel and space for meetings and training events; availing secure space for data infrastructure; collecting and storing wildlife crime and seizure data; and sharing data (either in summary or original anonymised form) with the project and other relevant government agencies to increase awareness of IWT trends and support monitoring.

FFI has partnered continuously with MWCT and WLS since 2010 and helped them make measurable gains in their capacity to conduct regular biomonitoring and law enforcement patrols; integrate health, safety, and safeguarding into protocols and standard operating procedures; and prioritise and improve community engagement. Despite these gains, MWCT continues to operate with little resources or investment compared to many other wildlife services.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Caritas-Austria (a member of Caritas Europa and Caritas Internationalis)

Website address: <https://www.caritas.org/where-caritas-work/europe/austria/>

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

Caritas-Austria is an international development agency with a commitment to preventing and easing the hardships of people in need. Caritas-Austria has been present in South Sudan and worked in partnership with South Sudanese civil society and development organisations to improve food security and agricultural production since 2011. Since 2016, Caritas-Austria has been registered as an international NGO in South Sudan with a local office in Yambio, Western Equatoria. The team in Yambio consists of an international Head of office and six South Sudanese staff members. Together they reach approximately 9,000 beneficiary households annually, mainly smallholder families. FFI and Caritas-Austria worked together productively previously with Darwin Initiative support (25-002).

Caritas-Austria will lead the implementation of sustainable livelihood interventions under Output 1, including but not limited to providing technical design, mobilising community members, providing intervention-specific training and technical assistance, monitoring, documenting evidence to demonstrate the validity (or shortcomings) of pilot interventions, and designing and implementing site-based plans to scale up activity reach and impact.

International/ In-country partner International

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

International/ In-country *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

4. 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

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.

 [S Sudan combined LoS](#)

 30/10/2023

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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
DARNV016	Helen Anthem	Promoting equitable gender norms to strengthen conservation governance and impact
DAREX006	Serah Munguti	Increasing ecological and socio-economic resilience of Upper-Ewaso Ng'iro North Ecosystem

30-010	Fardi Ali Syahdar	Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management
30-009	Adams Toussaint	Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia
30-002	Ngwe Lwin	Sustainable Wetland Management in the Central Ayeyarwady River Basin
DAREX005	Frank Momberg	Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of





£598,357.68

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	Paul Hotham
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 PH signature  30/10/2023  12:53:09  pdf 8.74 KB
Date	30 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Annual Accounts 2022](#)
 27/10/2023
 23:22:46
 pdf 1.19 MB

 [FFI 2021 Accounts](#)
 27/10/2023
 23:22:46
 pdf 568.93 KB

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

 [FFI Combined PDF Safeguarding Whistleblowing Code of Conduct](#)
 27/10/2023
 23:23:57
 pdf 394.66 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 <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a <u>cover letter from the Lead Partner</u>, 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 <u>completed logframe</u> 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 <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a <u>signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> 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 <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33)</u>.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> 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 <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> 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.

I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.

I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.

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.

Unchecked

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).

Workplan

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1														
1.1	Conduct gender-sensitive assessment/FGDs to validate livelihood options' viability and potential impact on wild meat sales/consumption, establish household baselines. (Y1, Caritas-Austria & FFI)	6		x	x									
1.2	Using assessment results and Evidence outputs, select beneficiaries and prioritise site-specific livelihood interventions (e.g., small-animal husbandry, fish-farming, beekeeping, coffee farming, vocational development, women's/savings group). (Y1)	3				x								
1.3	Pilot-test at least two livelihood schemes with ≥25 hunter/seller households in ≥1 communities; monitor; analyse results on well-being and wild meat offtake/sales/consumption. (Y1-2; Caritas-Austria)	8				x	x							
1.4	Design and facilitate livelihoods skills trainings for 150 households that currently rely on wild meat for income/food/protein from ≥3 targeted communities. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)	18					x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.5	Integrate learning; scale-up and monitor livelihoods implementation to 125 additional households (150 total), reaching 900 direct beneficiaries. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)	12							x	x	x	x		
1.6	Develop behaviour change messages targeting consumers, sellers, and hunters, leveraging existing data (Evidence Grant, 2022-2023) to reduce consumption, trading and/or hunting of wild meat. (Y1)	6	x	x										
1.7	Test behaviour change messages using FGDs in rural/urban markets and reserve-adjacent communities; adapt messages accordingly; identify communication channels. (Y1-2)	6				x	x							
1.8	Deliver evidence-based, audience-specific behaviour change messages to those involved in wild meat consumption, selling and/or hunting. (Y2-3)	12						x	x			x	x	

Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.9	Analyse behaviour change message effectiveness in reducing wild meat purchasing, trading and/or hunting (leveraging survey data from 0.3). (Y3)	3										x		
Output 2														
2.1	Improve IWT data gathering (e.g., to include wildlife products in addition to wildmeat), processing, and reporting protocols; purchase and install information systems infrastructure. (Y1)	8		x	x	x								
2.2	Train 50 WLS officers on IWT data collection, processing and storage in all counties of Western Equatoria, including refresher training. (Y1,2,3)	6		x	x			x	x			x	x	
2.3	Support WLS officers in 10 counties to collect IWT/seizure data using Survey123 (or paper in areas without mobile data), and relay data/information to WLS/HQ/Yambio. (Y1,2,3)	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.4	Conduct capacity assessments of 50 WLS personnel to evaluate training and proficiency to collect and process IWT data. (Y1,2,3)	6		x				x				x		
2.5	Provide training and mentorship to WLS IWT team to analyse IWT/law enforcement data to determine spatial and temporal trends and species targeted annually. (Y2-3)	8							x	x	x	x		
2.6	Using ArcGIS, spatially map key places facilitating trade. (Y1,3)	6			x	x							x	x
2.7	Provide training and mentorship to WLS managers on integrating IWT data into planning and management decision-making, and communicating with the public on IWT laws/mitigation. (Y2)	6						x	x					
2.8	Work with WLS to develop and implement a data-sharing agreement and data management/collection/security protocols following national legislation and international best practice. (Y1)	8	x	x	x									
Output 3														
3.1	Organise annual meeting between WLS and their counterparts from DRC to build trust, share information and discuss opportunities to collaborate to address transboundary trade. (Y2,3)	6							x				x	

Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2	Establish one transboundary, bilingual working group between Wildlife Service and their counterparts in DRC. (Y1)	8		x	x	x								
3.3	Hold exchange visit between relevant Congolese counterparts and the Wildlife Service to share experiences, learning and ideas for information sharing mechanisms. (Y2)	6							x	x				
3.4	Work with WLS to organise annual, IWT-focused meetings with Ministry of Local Government, Police and Prosecutors office. (Y1,2,3)	3		x				x				x		
3.5	Host workshop on IWT and related awareness raising in Yambio with Western Equatoria State law enforcement entities and judiciary. (Y2,3)	2							x				x	
3.6	Support and encourage WLS to initiate specific, concrete interagency collaborative action on IWT such as seasonal roadblocks. (Y3)	6									x	x		
Output 4														
4.1	Document project findings and disseminate to key stakeholders, including national and regional stakeholders. (Y3)	3										x	x	
4.2	Write one case study related to wildlife trade findings and learning stemming from the project and share with stakeholders. (Y3)	6										x	x	
4.3	Hold annual meetings with relevant, state-level government authorities in Yambio to increase understanding of WLS's work and partnership with Fauna & Flora. (Y1,2,3)	3		x				x				x		
4.4	Hold annual meetings with Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism/Juba to increase understanding of wildlife trade extent and project progress/impact in Western Equatoria. (Y1,2,3)	3			x				x				x	
4.5	Conduct rapid knowledge assessment with local government agencies in Yambio to measure enhanced awareness of illegal wildlife trade and biodiversity issues. (Y1,3)	3			x				x				x	
Outcome														

Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1	Establish a project steering committee composed of project partners; conduct biannual meetings. (Y1,3)	6	x		x		x		x		x		x	
0.2	Secure market and community survey permissions; affirm support from local government and community leaders; recruit and train Zande-speaking enumerators. (Y1&3)	2	x										x	
0.3	Conduct wild meat consumption/trade surveys and FGDs in ≥15 markets/communities to track trends and effects of project livelihood and behaviour change interventions. (Y1&Y3)	12		x	x	x						x	x	x
0.4	Conduct basic needs assessment. (150 households, Y2 & Y3)	12					x	x			x	x		
0.5	Produce quarterly IWT seizure reports using Survey123 (see Output 2). (Yr1-3)	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
0.6	Produce quarterly patrol reports using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool). (Y1-3)	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Biodiversity, including threatened species, in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, is flourishing due to increased enforcement capacity and reduced threats from IWT, supported by sustainable livelihoods interventions that reduce local poverty.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Evidence-based solutions to reduce the use of wild meat, together with stronger law enforcement capacity, systems, and transboundary networks, reduce IWT and contribute to poverty reduction in Western Equatoria.</p>	<p>0.1 By project end, the number of individuals purchasing wild meat for household consumption declines by 10% compared to baseline, including from species of conservation concern: chimpanzees, pangolins, giant elands and yellow-backed duiker. (2023 Baseline: 59% of 411 respondents reported purchasing wild meat in the last year) [IWTCF-C06]</p> <p>0.2 By project end, more effective law enforcement leads to a greater number of illegal wildlife products being detected and seized/confiscated by the Wildlife Service (WLS) in Western Equatoria state. (10/2022-05/2023 baseline: 89 seizure records) [IWTCF-B07]</p> <p>0.3 By project end, populations of protected species are stable or increasing in Bangangai (BGG) and Bire Kpatuo (BK) Game Reserves, and Southern National Park (SNP), compared to baseline. April 2022-March 2023 Baseline encounter rate/km:</p>	<p>0.1 Market and community survey reports; data from consumer focus group discussions (FGDs), disaggregated by gender and age group</p> <p>0.2 WLS illegal wildlife trade seizure / confiscation data; patrol coverage from SMART reports</p> <p>0.3 Species monitoring data from biomonitoring and anti-poaching patrols (SMART records), disaggregated by species, conservation area, and year</p>	<p>Project activities can be implemented in compliance with evolving, national and regional travel and assembly guidelines.</p> <p>Political will to collaborate on and address IWT and its regional dimensions remains in place among South Sudanese authorities.</p> <p>Civil unrest in Sudan does not hinder project implementation.</p> <p>Any increases in patrol coverage may in turn lead to increased detections and seizures.</p> <p>More effective law enforcement will, in time, increase the risk of being caught and may deter some poaching from taking place. This is expected to influence seizure numbers over time, but likely not during the life of this project.</p> <p>Survey samples are large enough to be representative of overall trends among wild meat hunters, sellers, and consumers.</p>

Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

	<p>- BK: Chimpanzee: 0.020, Elephant: 0.024, Bongo: 0.058, Pangolin spp: 0.008, Yellow-backed duiker: 0.028 - BGG: Chimpanzee: 0.039, Bongo: 0.137, Pangolin spp: 0.043 Yellow-backed duiker: 0.135 - SNP: Giant Eland: 0.04969 [IWTCF-D25]</p> <p>0.4 Number of households engaged in sustainable livelihoods that have experienced an increase in alternative source of household income and / or protein as a result of engagement. (Baseline: 0; target: 150 households (representing c.900 direct beneficiaries) [IWTCF-A13]</p>	<p>0.4 Pre- and post- alternative livelihood intervention basic needs household assessments</p>	<p>In addition to c.900 direct beneficiaries, the project will indirectly benefit a wider population of c.152,000 people through new economic activity, increased law enforcement capacity, and greater awareness of conservation actions and IWT.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Sustainable livelihoods provide viable income sources and/or protein alternatives to 150 households and, supported by behaviour change messaging, contribute to reducing the rates of wild meat hunting and selling.</p>	<p>1.1 By end of Y2, 150 households, (representing c.900 direct beneficiaries) from target groups (hunters and sellers) demonstrate increased knowledge and skills needed to implement sustainable livelihoods activities. (2023 baseline: 0) [IWTCF-A01]</p> <p>1.2 By project end, 75% of individuals/households who took part in livelihood activities</p>	<p>1.1 Pre- and post-training surveys, disaggregated by gender and stakeholder group; training reports</p> <p>1.2 Participant interviews, disaggregated by gender and stakeholder group</p>	<p>Targeted livelihood interventions, chosen based on recommendations from the Evidence grant and refined on an ongoing basis through pilot activities and monitoring, create sufficient incentives for local people to move away from wild meat consumption.</p> <p>Individuals in the target communities, rural markets and urban centres are receptive and</p>

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	<p>continue to implement targeted livelihood strategies, six or more months after training. [IWTCF-A02]</p> <p>1.3 By Y1, behaviour change messaging is designed, produced, and disseminated to discourage engagement in IWT (target: at least one printed material and one radio show). [IWTCF-C02]</p> <p>1.4 By project end, rates of hunting and selling of species of conservation concern are reduced, compared to 2023 baselines: - Chimpanzees: hunted by 6% of hunters; sold by 14% of wild meat sellers. - Pangolins: hunted by 15% of hunters; sold by 14% of wild meat sellers. - Yellow-backed duiker: hunted by 42% of hunters; sold by 57% of wild meat sellers. - Giant eland: hunted by 14% of hunters; sold by 12% of wild meat sellers.</p> <p>1.5 Knowledge from market and community surveys (also informing indicators 0.1 and 0.4) support monitoring and adaptive</p>	<p>1.3 Materials; photographic and/or multimedia evidence of dissemination; distribution records/estimates, disaggregated by audience type</p> <p>1.4 Market surveys and focus group discussion data and reports, disaggregated by gender and stakeholder group</p> <p>1.5 Survey reports, with data disaggregated by age, gender, and stakeholder group</p>	<p>interested in participating in sustainable livelihood activities.</p> <p>Respondents in target survey locations remain open to talking about illegal activities in the selected survey format.</p> <p>Necessary local permissions to conduct surveys are granted.</p> <p>Weather patterns do not hinder implementation of sustainable livelihoods pilot activities.</p> <p>Political situation in Western Equatoria remains stable and people remain in their communities for the duration of the project.</p>
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	<p>management of livelihood and behaviour change interventions on hunting, selling and purchasing decisions (Y1-3). Baseline: results from 411 surveys in Evidence grant currently informing livelihood selection and behaviour change messages.</p>		
<p>2. Capacity and systems to monitor and adaptively manage IWT and confiscate/seize wild animal products are in place and operational in the Wildlife Service across all counties of Western Equatoria, informed by up-to-date knowledge of place networks and trade dynamics.</p>	<p>2.1 >25% increase on average of WLS officers (n=50, representing all 10 counties of Western Equatoria) demonstrating improved understanding of wildlife laws, human rights, and capability on IWT data collection and seizures following training, compared to baseline (2022/2023 baseline: 38% demonstrated understanding of 'Knowledge of IWT, laws and approaches at international and national levels;' 69% demonstrated understanding of 'Capacity for data collection and information management;' 17% demonstrated understanding of 'Knowledge of the correct procedures for handling persons caught with wild/bushmeat.')</p> <p>[IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>2.2 By end Y1, eight teams of WLS rangers (2 BGG, 2 BK, 4</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports and pre/post training capacity assessments, disaggregated by gender, age, and stakeholder group</p> <p>2.2 SMART reports</p>	<p>Official records of IWT, which are owned by WLS, are accessible to partners.</p> <p>WLS retains sufficient staffing in the project area to collect data using the reporting forms and to engage in adaptive management based on evidence and trends; staff turnover remains low with limited impact on trained staff.</p> <p>Corruption does not undermine the ability of law enforcement officers to record data accurately and direct patrol resources accordingly, or influence officers to engage in illegal wild meat trade for personal profit.</p> <p>More effective law enforcement will lead to an increase in detections and apprehensions. With sustained law enforcement effort, apprehensions may</p>

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	<p>SNP) conduct monthly law enforcement patrols. (2023 baseline: 4 for Game Reserves, 0 for SNP) [IWTCF-B09]</p> <p>2.3 By end of project and based on increased WLS detection and evidence gathering ability, the number of people apprehended and/or fined for wildlife crimes in Western Equatoria increases. (Baseline: 0 apprehensions recorded in 2023) [IWTCF-B10]</p> <p>2.4 By end Y1, IWT database (owned and managed by WLS, with data sharing agreement in place) established and consistently used to collect and analyse IWT incidences and trends and to inform WLS response. (Baseline: limited record-keeping using wild meat confiscation Excel sheet) [IWTCF-B23]</p> <p>2.5 Increased number of instances when IWT data directly influenced WLS management decisions regarding patrol deployment, investigations and/or other responses to suspected wildlife crime. (Baseline: 0/unknown)</p>	<p>2.3 Apprehension / seizure reports exported from IWT database, disaggregated by offence type</p> <p>2.4 Database reports; informal audits and analysis of data quality; quarterly reports inclusive of spatial and temporal trends</p> <p>2.5 Formal and/or informal WLS reporting</p>	<p>decrease over time as fear of getting caught may deter some individuals from engaging in illegal activity.</p> <p>Data systems and protocols are in place and honoured, such that data is used only for its intended purpose.</p> <p>Apprehensions (instead of arrests) are a more realistic measure in South Sudan at this time and based on law enforcement reach and capacity.</p>
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Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

<p>3. Increased interagency collaboration between the Wildlife Service, other law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary in Western Equatoria and South Sudan, and with relevant counterparts in DRC, improves understanding of transboundary IWT.</p>	<p>3.1 By Y1, initial transboundary dialogue established between WLS and counterparts in DRC. (Baseline: no functional partnership or collaboration between agencies) [IWTCF-D27]</p> <p>3.2 In Y2, one learning and exchange visit conducted with WLS and ≥2 DRC counterparts.</p> <p>3.3 Trade routes information (gleaned from existing and new surveys and WLS seizure database) summarised and shared interagency and cross-border with DRC authorities (Y1, Y2, Y3).</p> <p>3.4 By end Y2, WLS initiates first-time or increased interagency collaboration with Ministry of Local Government, police, and prosecutors' office (Yambio) on wildlife crime within Western Equatoria and South Sudan, focused on raising the profile of IWT and wildlife laws.</p>	<p>3.1 Meeting minutes</p> <p>3.2 Report from exchange visit</p> <p>3.3 Dissemination records</p> <p>3.4 Meeting minutes; reports</p>	<p>Key transboundary stakeholders avail staff and time to participate in meetings.</p> <p>Actions under this output can serve as a starting point to reverse longstanding mistrust between Congolese and South Sudanese agencies.</p> <p>Overall knowledge of the scope and scale of IWT is relatively low in non-wildlife law enforcement and judicial agencies in South Sudan.</p> <p>The Evidence grant affirmed transboundary traffic is occurring; we assume that it continues in the absence of mitigation strategies and actions.</p> <p>By focusing on state-level agencies in South Sudan, the project will complement but not overlap or duplicate existing work of others.</p>
<p>4. Project learning and recommendations are documented and shared with key national and regional stakeholders.</p>	<p>4.1 By end of project, at least one case study documenting project findings published and disseminated to key national and regional stakeholders. [IWTCF-D17]</p>	<p>4.1 Case study; dissemination records, disaggregated by country and entity type (government, civil society, academic)</p>	

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	<p>4.2 At least one national and one Western Equatoria State government institution demonstrate enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and IWT threat through biannual stakeholder meetings. [IWTCF-B24]</p>	<p>4.2 Meeting minutes; knowledge assessment results, disaggregated by organization type (e.g., Ministry, local government, transboundary stakeholder)</p>	
<p>Outcome Activities</p> <p>0.1 Establish a project steering committee composed of project partners; conduct biannual meetings. (Y1&3)</p> <p>0.2 Secure market and community survey permissions; affirm support from local government and community leaders; recruit and train Zande-speaking enumerators. (Y1&3)</p> <p>0.3 Conduct wild meat consumption/trade surveys and FGDs in ≥15 markets/communities to track trends and effects of project livelihood and behaviour change interventions. (Y1&3)</p> <p>0.4 Conduct basic needs assessment (n=150 households). (Y2&3)</p> <p>0.5 Produce quarterly IWT seizure reports using Survey123 (see Output 2). (Y1-3)</p> <p>0.6 Produce quarterly patrol reports using SMART. (Y1-3)</p> <p>Output 1: Sustainable livelihoods provide viable income sources and protein alternatives to 150 households and, supported by behaviour change messaging, contribute to reducing the rates of wild meat hunting and selling.</p> <p>1.1 Conduct gender-sensitive assessment/FGDs to validate livelihood options' viability and potential impact on wild meat sales/consumption, establish household baselines. (Y1, Caritas-Austria & FFI)</p> <p>1.2 Using assessment results and Evidence outputs, select beneficiaries and prioritise site-specific livelihood interventions (e.g., small-animal husbandry, fish-farming, beekeeping, coffee farming, vocational development, women's/savings group). (Y1)</p> <p>1.3 Pilot-test at least two livelihood schemes with ≥25 hunter/seller households in ≥1 community/ies; monitor; analyse results on well-being and wild meat offtake/sales/consumption. (Y1-2; Caritas-Austria)</p> <p>1.4. Design and facilitate livelihoods skills trainings for 150 households that currently rely on wild meat for income/food/protein from ≥3 targeted communities. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)</p> <p>1.5 Integrate pilot learning; scale-up and monitor livelihoods implementation to 125 additional households (150 total), reaching 900 direct beneficiaries. (Y2-3; Caritas-Austria)</p> <p>1.6 Develop behaviour change messages targeting consumers, sellers, and hunters, leveraging existing data (Evidence Grant, 2022-2023) to reduce consumption, trading and/or hunting of wild meat. (Y1)</p> <p>1.7 Test behaviour change messages using FGDs in rural/urban markets and reserve-adjacent communities; adapt messages accordingly; identify communication channels. (Y1-2)</p>			

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1.8 Deliver evidence-based, audience-specific behaviour change messages to those involved in wild meat consumption, selling and/or hunting. (Y2-3)

1.9 Analyse behaviour change message effectiveness in reducing wild meat purchasing, trading and/or hunting (leveraging survey data from 0.3). (Y3)

Output 2: Capacity and systems to monitor and adaptively manage IWT and confiscate/seize wild animal products are in place and operational in the Wildlife Service within all counties of Western Equatoria, informed by up-to-date knowledge of place networks and trade dynamics.

2.1 Improve IWT data gathering (e.g., to include wildlife products in addition to wild meat), processing, and reporting protocols; purchase and install information-systems infrastructure. (Y1)

2.2 Train 50 WLS officers on IWT data collection, processing and storage in all counties of Western Equatoria, including refresher training. (Y1,2,3)

2.3 Support WLS officers in 10 counties to collect IWT/seizure data using Survey123 (or paper in areas without mobile data), and relay data/information to WLS/HQ/Yambio. (Y1,2,3)

2.4 Conduct capacity assessments of 50 WLS personnel to evaluate training and proficiency to collect and process IWT data. (Y1,2,3)

2.5 Provide training and mentorship to WLS IWT team to analyse IWT/law enforcement data to determine spatial and temporal trends and species targeted annually. (Y2-3)

2.6 Using ArcGIS, spatially map key places facilitating trade. (Y1,3)

2.7 Provide training and mentorship to WLS managers on integrating IWT data into planning and management decision-making, and communicating with the public on IWT laws/mitigation. (Y2)

2.8 Work with WLS to develop and implement a data-sharing agreement and data management/collection/security protocols following national legislation and international best practice. (Y1)

Output 3: Increased interagency collaboration between the Wildlife Service, other law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary within Western Equatoria and South Sudan, and with relevant counterparts in DRC, improves understanding of transboundary IWT.

3.1 Organise annual meeting between WLS and counterparts from DRC to build trust, share information and discuss opportunities to collaborate to address transboundary trade. (Y2,3)

3.2 Establish one transboundary, bilingual working group between WLS and their counterparts in DRC. (Y1)

3.3 Hold exchange visit between relevant Congolese counterparts and WLS to share experiences, learning and ideas for information sharing mechanisms. (Y2)

3.4 Work with WLS to organise annual, IWT-focused meetings with Ministry of Local Government, Police and Prosecutors office. (Y1,2,3)

3.5 Host workshop on IWT and related awareness raising in Yambio with Western Equatoria State law enforcement entities and judiciary. (Y2,3)

3.6 Support and encourage WLS to initiate specific, concrete interagency collaborative action on IWT such as seasonal roadblocks. (Y3)

Project Title: Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria

Output 4: Project learning and recommendations are documented and shared with key national and regional stakeholders.

4.1 Document project findings and disseminate to key stakeholders, including national and regional stakeholders. (Y3)

4.2 Write one case study related to wildlife trade findings and learning stemming from the project and share with stakeholders. (Y3)

4.3 Hold annual meetings with relevant, state-level government authorities in Yambio to increase understanding of WLS's work and partnership with FFI. (Y1,2,3)

4.4 Hold annual meetings with Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism/Juba to increase understanding of wildlife trade extent and project progress/impact in Western Equatoria. (Y1,2,3)

4.5 Conduct rapid knowledge assessment with local government agencies in Yambio to measure enhanced awareness of illegal wildlife trade and biodiversity issues. (Y1,3)