

Applicant: **Callow, Martin**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**
Funding Sought: [REDACTED]

IWTR10S2\1016

Transboundary problem-solving to prevent the international trafficking of Malayan tigers

Malaysia's tigers are in crisis with less than 150 remaining. Poaching groups, particularly from Vietnam, pose a critical threat, while also impacting clouded leopard, sun bear, Sunda pangolin, and *Aquilaria* spp. The project will apply a problem-oriented wildlife protection approach along trafficking routes, addressing the recruitment of poachers, poaching within Malaysia's tiger landscapes, and smuggling of wildlife products at sea. Lessons learned will be shared for application in other landscapes and to a broader range of wildlife trafficking issues.

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IWTR10S2\1016

Transboundary problem-solving to prevent the international trafficking of Malayan tigers

Section 1 - Contact Details

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Type	Organisation
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Phone	[REDACTED]
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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:

Transboundary problem-solving to prevent the international trafficking of Malayan tigers


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


IWTR10S1\1085

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

 [Cover-Letter-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietn](#)

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

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

Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

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

Conservation Action 1

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

Conservation Action 2

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

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.

Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*)

Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)

Sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*)

Aquilaria spp. for agarwood

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*)

No Response

No Response

No Response

Q7. Summary of project

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

Malaysia's tigers are in crisis with less than 150 remaining. Poaching groups, particularly from Vietnam, pose a critical threat, while also impacting clouded leopard, sun bear, Sunda pangolin, and *Aquilaria* spp. The project will apply a problem-oriented wildlife protection approach along trafficking routes, addressing the recruitment of poachers, poaching within Malaysia's tiger landscapes, and smuggling of wildlife products at sea. Lessons learned will be shared for application in other landscapes and to a broader range of wildlife trafficking issues.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Malaysia

Country 2 Vietnam

Country 3 *No Response*

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

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

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	£ [REDACTED]

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?

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

For over a decade, Malaysia's wildlife has been targeted by traffickers from the Greater Mekong subregion, contributing to the decline of keystone species, especially the Malayan tiger which is in a population crash(1,25) largely due to poaching. Other impacted species include clouded leopard, sun bear, Sunda pangolin, and *Aquilaria* spp. (which are targeted for agarwood harvesting). Analysis of poaching cases over the past 13 years attests to the disproportionate involvement of people from Vietnam, who make up a large portion of offenders arrested for high-impact poaching events in Malaysia(2).

In Malaysian tiger landscapes, Vietnamese poachers saturate areas with hundreds of snares designed to entrap large mammals. Snares are deployed along ridgelines where tigers and other large carnivores have been well documented(27,28). This intensive snaring methodology has not been observed in use by Malaysian poachers or poachers from other countries, attesting to the specific and significant impact of groups from Vietnam. Poaching groups spending extensive periods of time within remote parts of protected areas also target other species for food during these prolonged periods in the forest. This has resulted in the death of tigers and many other threatened species(3), while simultaneously contributing to potential poverty among local and Indigenous communities by degrading subsistence species populations, devaluing opportunities for sustainable economies such as ecotourism, and subverting the rule of law.

While several transport routes have been identified to move tiger products from the poaching sites to end markets, we will focus on the sea route as Vietnamese vessels, especially trawlers, play a well-evidenced role in wildlife trafficking(4,6) as well as human trafficking and slavery(5). Interviews conducted by Panthera in the Vietnamese community in Malaysia describe how this route has been used regularly to smuggle tiger products along with undocumented workers from Malaysia to Vietnam as it is perceived to be a poorly regulated route(6). Limited collaboration between wildlife and marine authorities means a large data gap on this issue currently exists, with very little attention and law enforcement activity given to this problem.

The disproportionate representation of Vietnamese involved in serious and impactful wildlife crime, in Malaysia, particularly involving tigers, is noteworthy; even more striking is that a very high proportion of known offenders originate from a single area of Vietnam, Quang Binh Province(7). Evidence suggests further localisation of poachers to a handful of districts in Quang Binh(8), known to be among the poorest and most remote in Vietnam(9).

Prior research(6,8) indicates that some Vietnamese travel to Malaysia explicitly to poach, but others enter initially to work legitimate jobs(16,17) but indebtedness associated with recruitment costs and limited overtime opportunities in Malaysia result in economic hardship, so some workers abandon their legitimate jobs in search of illicit income(20) such as poaching. Understanding the conditions that contribute to the exploitation of impoverished rural Vietnamese by intermediaries in both Vietnam and Malaysia as well as the role of labour brokers and low-interest Vietnamese state-supported loans, and addressing when and where exploitation takes place, are paramount to prevent entry into poaching operations targeting tigers.

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?

The novelty of this project is in both the approach being used and the geographic scope. To our knowledge, this will be the first application of the problem-solving approach to a transboundary wildlife crime issue, which may bring impact where traditional approaches have failed. Additionally, this will be the first time it has been applied to the issue of traffickers from Vietnam operating in Malaysia. It also addresses a gap in international cooperation since existing formal intergovernmental structures support cooperation at senior levels, but do not seek the deep understanding of threats at the local level required for targeted interventions.

Much work is already taking place within specific landscapes in Malaysia to both prevent poaching through

patrols and understand Vietnamese communities' engagement with wildlife trade(3,6), but no platform exists to connect the efforts in Malaysia with the origin of poaching groups in Vietnam. While Vietnamese labour migration has been studied(16,17), the connection of this migration with wildlife crime has not.

This project is a partnership of three non-governmental groups operating in Malaysia and Vietnam, alongside law enforcement counterparts and civil society groups, which will ensure strong alignment, avoid duplication of effort, and result in increased influence to address this problem.

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 deliver on:

National conservation commitments:

1. Malaysian National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2008-2020): Outcome 2.3 through improved focused and intelligence driven anti-poaching work.
2. Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025: Goal 3, target 10 through significantly reducing poaching, illegal harvesting, and illegal trade of wildlife.

International Commitments:

3. London Declaration (2014): support Malaysia and Vietnam's commitment to dismantling IWT through support to law enforcement (X), capacity building (XIII), and international cooperation (XV).
4. Kasane Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (2015): Section C, strengthen law enforcement, achieved through training in the problem-oriented approach.
5. Hanoi Statement (2016): Annex A, Vietnam's commitment to raise awareness of IWT by targeting campaigns at Vietnamese people at risk of engaging in poaching in Malaysia, and Annex C, strengthen wildlife protection by implementing crime prevention strategies.
6. London Conference (2018):
 - a) Malaysia's commitment to strengthening enforcement efforts (commitment no. 5).
 - b) Vietnam's pledge to prioritise capacity development and building a coalition of actors to address IWT (no. 14 & 16).
 - c) Vietnam's commitment to reduce markets for illegal wildlife products through targeted behaviour change initiatives (no. 19 & 20).
7. Chiang Mai Statement of ASEAN Ministers (2019): Malaysia and Vietnam committed to cross-border collaboration to enhance enforcement networking. This project provides increased opportunities for networking and collaboration between Vietnamese and Malaysian authorities
8. Kuala Lumpur Joint Statement on Tiger Conservation (2022): Malaysia committed to formalising the collaboration and sharing of intelligence information among law enforcement agencies related to 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.).

The available evidence describes high-impact wildlife crime caused by a cohort of offenders seeming to originate in one single province of Vietnam, an unregulated sea route that facilitates unrestricted transport, and offenders who may themselves be victims in poverty traps that make them vulnerable to exploitation. Analysis of nine years of work in Kenyir(24) shows that while tactical improvements in the forest can reduce the impact of incursions, increased risks of arrest have not reduced Vietnamese poaching attempts. This situation is well suited to a problem-oriented approach that finds win-win solutions where poverty reduction and wildlife protection are both achieved through the same project, utilising a greater diversity of interventions.

Problem-oriented wildlife protection (POWP)(10) is based on the well-established problem-oriented policing model described as 'one of the best-evidenced policing strategies'(11), delivering consistently high crime reductions(29). This approach has been highly effective against localised wildlife trafficking(12,26) but has yet to be applied to a transboundary wildlife crime issue since few entities operate across whole trade routes. POWP is guided by the SARA process (Scanning, Analysis, Responses, Assessment).

Output 1: Multi-stakeholder problem-solving teams will be established to address transboundary wildlife trafficking along the trade route. Teams will be structured as a 'team of teams,' each with the awareness of where other teams are operating. This provides benefits ranging from new information flows and coordinated work plans between agencies or organizations, to intangible benefits such as trust-building. These problem-solving teams will also coordinate training, coaching, and mentoring of newly trained analysts. The >4 new problem-solving teams will meet regularly to discuss this issue and may vary in format to match the needs of the members required for each part of the trade route. Operational-level problem-solving teams at each focal area of the project will be coordinated by at least one strategic-level team to coordinate activities across the trade route.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Panthera is developing problem-solving capacity in Terengganu under a separate grant and will continue to develop this during this project. Civil society stakeholders such as WWF Malaysia will also be included. Problem-solving teams will be established to work on each of the landscapes – Endau-Rompin, Kenyir, and Tekai.

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia will work with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, the Royal Malaysian Police, the Malaysian Immigration Department, as well as DWNP to build a problem-solving team to discuss wildlife smuggling by fishing vessels from Vietnam.

In Vietnam, WCS will work with local stakeholders to establish a problem-solving team focused on labour migration from Quang Binh and the connection with wildlife trafficking. These stakeholders could include local NGOs operating in Quang Binh that are working with migrant workers who are planning to work in Malaysia

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].

Output 2: The structures developed in Output 1 will allow project collaborators to gather information to understand the modus operandi, motivations and drivers, critical people, and households and locations related to the trade route, which will be used to improve the focus of interventions in Output 3. This output will include information sharing with government stakeholders, court monitoring, news and social media scanning, and social surveys in Malaysia and Vietnam.

Output 3: The information gathered in Output 2 will allow implementation of targeted preventive responses at key points along the trade route such as campaigns targeting Vietnamese communities in the target area, promoting awareness of the risks of illegal wildlife trade and reducing social acceptance of it, and building the capacity of CSOs and non-profit organizations working on labour migration. These stakeholders can, for example, then communicate the risks of IWT in pre-departure orientation for workers heading to Malaysia and an understanding of suitable alternatives to poaching.

Output 4: It is critical that learning is captured and shared, of both the novel transboundary problem-solving approach being used in this project, as well as of the specific issue of groups from Vietnam engaging in trafficking of Malaysian tigers and other wildlife. Learning from the project will be formally documented in academic and grey literature, made available in multiple languages, and disseminated through stakeholders, media channels, and workshops.

This project will be managed through the overarching problem-solving team comprising the primary partners of the project, with WCS providing a secretariat function to maintain communications and alignment.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

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

The project will focus on developing problem-solving capacity within the local and national partners and stakeholders identified in Question 17, primarily through the nurturing of problem-solving analysts, and providing guidance on processes and systems required to implement the approach. These problem-solving analysts, and the analytical products they produce, are expected not only to lead to improvements in the target issue, but they will also demonstrate the value of the approach so that stakeholders can apply the new capacity to other so-far intractable wildlife crime issues. Brand new roles provide opportunities for diversity; therefore, equity will be encouraged for these new roles.

While the problem-oriented approach is proven to be significantly impactful, uptake has historically been slow in the law enforcement sector⁽¹⁴⁾. To address this challenge, local and national partners and stakeholders need training at different organizational levels in how to apply the approach. In addition to training analysts, the project will provide training for managers since the problem-oriented approach requires significant institutional support, particularly for building new collaborations, sharing information, and shifting performance targets away from effort results such as arrests and seizures, to impact, such as reductions in crime and ultimately, species population recovery.

In Vietnam, local stakeholders identified in Question 17 will also be trained in how to communicate the risks of IWT, and the possible alternatives, to people intending to travel to Malaysia on labour contracts.

By working in collaboration, analysts and other staff within each organisation or agency will receive long-term coaching support throughout the project and beyond, through the relationships and networks that will be established. These networks are expected to expand as the problem-oriented approach is applied to new threats, providing significant value beyond the life of 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.

The project recognizes the potential for backlash against Vietnamese people or migrant communities in general given the alleged disproportionate involvement of some individuals from these communities in wildlife trafficking. To ensure equitable approaches, all project staff will receive training in Human Rights, Social Safeguards, Gender, and Intersectionality; all surveys and information collection will be sufficiently open to reduce the potential bias for generalizations against specific characteristics yet thorough enough to ensure all migrant and non-migrant groups are equally examined for their potential engagement in illegal activities.

Gender disparities amongst rural communities in both Vietnam and Malaysia exist, reducing economic opportunities for women. Many rural Vietnamese women and girls are held to norms introduced by Confucian ideology which still influence what it means to be 'good women,' wives and mothers, reducing their mobility and participation in diverse income-generating activities, particularly in comparison to urban peers. Gender gaps overlapping with our project will be further researched and sensitively navigated throughout project activities.

Work in Vietnam will identify any gender-specific drivers in the decision-making of the families from which members decide to travel to Malaysia. From offender data, it appears that only men are actively travelling to Malaysia and entering the target landscapes, although there is evidence of convergence with undocumented women migrant workers and women who are involved in facilitating poaching activities.

Project activities will be gender sensitive; interviews with women and men will be held at times and locations that are acceptable by women; local CSOs such as the Quang Binh Women's Union will be consulted, and an inclusion analysis will be completed.

There is gender parity among project partner staff with strong female representation and leadership. Women will be encouraged to actively participate in events and attendance will be monitored to ensure female inclusion and gender parity.

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.

This project will bring change across several dimensions: the communities, men, and women, exploited by trafficking groups both in Malaysia and Vietnam; the partners and stakeholders involved in the project; and the tigers and wildlife targeted by the trafficking groups.

In the short-term, every poaching gang disrupted means potentially hundreds of snares not deployed, so by

reducing this critical threat to tigers and other wildlife, significant pressure will be removed. Prior research has already demonstrated that many Vietnamese migrants did not choose to engage in illegal activities in Malaysia, but rather the system of restrictive contracts, debt-financing, and poor working conditions made them vulnerable to exploitation by trafficking groups who offer alternative employment in the trafficking network as poachers, processors, transporters, smugglers, or recruiters. Disrupting these groups through preventative measures (Output 3) that engage and divert them from this illegal activity will result in greater poverty reduction compared to the traditional response of imprisonment, which often compounds poverty by further preventing people from gaining legitimate employment and solidifying their connection and identification with traffickers that recruit them. In addition to the impact on Vietnamese migrants, preventing such gangs from operating in areas utilised by Indigenous groups in Malaysia removes negative influences on the rule of law, prevents exploitation of these groups, and creates a better environment for sustainable finance initiatives such as ecotourism incomes.

In the medium term, the communication in Vietnam of successful interventions and diversions in Malaysia will inform decisions of people in Vietnam who are considering migrating in similar circumstances, helping them to avoid disreputable brokers and to know what help is available should they find themselves threatened by exploitation. Recognising that Vietnamese workers can be victims of exploitation rather than perpetrators will help counter potential xenophobic publicity.

For the partners and stakeholders engaged in the project, the lessons learned (Output 4), and structures created (Output 1), particularly related to improved capacity for implementing POWP and the successful implementation of preventative solutions, will have significant positive impact beyond this trade route. It is already documented that there are other trade routes between Malaysia and Vietnam, including land and air routes as well as containerised sea transport (distinct from trawlers). Additionally, poaching groups from Vietnam are involved in wildlife crime elsewhere in the region, e.g., the majority of Vietnamese arrested in Thailand for agarwood poaching since 2009 are from Quang Binh Province(13). The developments in this project will allow the scaling of this approach to this and other situations.

In the longer term, the project will demonstrate the value of this approach for transboundary crime beyond wildlife crime. To the best of our knowledge, this approach is yet to be utilised for transboundary activities, providing an example for future efforts to combat IWT. The law enforcement sector has been slow to adopt a preventative approach(14) but projects such as this will illustrate how complex situations can be addressed through a focus on targeting and building partnerships across trade routes that leverage the strengths of government and civil society.

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.

Evidence demonstrates that targeted prevention strategies routinely achieve net positive outcomes, and often initiate a diffusion of benefits beyond the initial intervention(15). This approach depends on problem-solving teams with suitably trained people, the capacity to gather relevant information, and most importantly, the willingness to share information and coordinate on responses. This coordination leverages more resources that can be deployed by a single organization, and this accumulation of expertise, information and resources is typically sufficient to properly understand the crime and implement an impactful intervention. Therefore, the focus of this project is the creation, training and coordination of multiple inter-communicating problem-solving teams of relevant government and non-governmental organizations at the three focal areas our analysis has identified: the origin of the majority of identified offenders to-date, Quang Binh; the sea route that offenders and products take between Malaysia and Vietnam; and the activities of poaching groups in Malaysian landscapes.

Through these teams we will deliver behaviour change campaigns focused on the communities most vulnerable to recruitment into wildlife trafficking, preventing their engagement in crime. We hope to inspire uptake of the problem-solving approach for other trafficking routes and crime types so we will rigorously document the lessons learned through this process.

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?

The problem-oriented approach is relatively low-cost. The approach does not rely on purchasing expensive new equipment or substantial increases in staff numbers. The focus is on better communication and coordination between already-established capacity and investments mostly related to the development of dedicated analysts to manage information flows and produce problem-solving analytical products.

The problem-oriented approach is extremely scalable: This project will create problem-solving capacity within key partners and stakeholders which, once established, can be deployed against any wildlife crime, or other crime issue. Not only can the capacity established in this project be redeployed, but it will also set a precedent for uptake by the wider agencies and law enforcement sector.


Project outputs will include the production of training materials on applying the problem-oriented approach to transboundary wildlife trafficking for use in Malaysia, Vietnam, and other countries, as well as best practice guides and knowledge products.


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 are numerous ways this approach can be scaled. Within the specific issue of trafficking groups from Vietnam, the approach will be scaled to examine different transport routes other than the sea route by fishing trawlers such as containerised vessels, air transport, and the land route, as well as applying the approach to threats in different countries such as the already-identified threat these groups pose to forests in Thailand. Looking more broadly, this approach could be applied to all wildlife trafficking issues since it is context-neutral and guides the development of a deep understanding of a situation and careful consideration and integration of responses based on evidence of what is known to work.


Barriers to scaling are likely to be institutional resistance to change⁽¹⁴⁾ therefore this project will document its impact so that key decision-makers can be briefed on the merits of this approach.

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

 [Optional-Evidence-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietnam](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Internal financial procedures are inadequate or incorrectly applied, leading to mishandling, misappropriation or inefficient spending of funds that are not aligned with the approved budget or donor regulations.</p>	Moderate	Rare	Minor	WCS already has in place strict procurement and financial procedures such as multi-tiered approval processes and robust grant management systems. All spending will be according to the budget, which is regularly reviewed by both finance and project teams, in accordance with the grant guidelines and WCS's internal policies.	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Project activities related to IWT are poorly thought through, poorly designed, and poorly executed which puts our staff, government partners and community partners at risk of harm.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	All research will undergo an ethics review by WCS' federally approved IRB or equivalents in partner organizations. All project staff and contractors are governed by codes of conduct that prohibit inappropriate behaviour and will receive training on in Human Rights, Social Safeguards, Gender, and Intersectionality as part of this project.	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Staff from project partners and stakeholders cannot learn problem-oriented approaches, are not able to obtain relevant information, and managers are unwilling to make decisions based on recommendations of the project.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	Partners and stakeholders are mostly selected where substantial expertise, capacity and working relationships already exist. The project will maintain modest ambitions of cooperation through a novel approach, but any level of increased information sharing and coordination of activities is likely to increase impact.	Moderate

Risk 4	The risk that the project's focus on Vietnamese people fuels xenophobic sentiments.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Project language will be carefully selected to distinguish offenders from the majority of law-abiding Vietnamese migrant workers and not overstate the role of Vietnamese people in the larger picture of wildlife crime in Malaysia. Subgroup identification is for the internal project purposes and will not be a communications strategy.	Minor
Risk 5	Geopolitical factors impede project implementation because the project touches on potential politically sensitive issues between Malaysia and Vietnam (for example, fishing rights).	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Project goals will be communicated as a 'win-win' since neither Governments of Malaysia nor Vietnam benefit from Vietnamese migrants engaging in illegal activities.	Minor
Risk 6	Disease and other factors such as climate change impact target species recovery.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Mitigations to this risk are outside the scope of this project, however, success in this project will reduce pressure on target species, reducing their vulnerability to disease and other factors such as climate change.	Moderate

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.


Law enforcement activities are typically considered sensitive and governments may also restrict publishing on ongoing issues that could bring negative publicity. There have been recent publications(24) of related issues by Panthera, demonstrating a precedent and best-practice for managing these particular sensitivities by working closely with government partners in the preparation of publications. A further risk to publishing would be concerns of inciting xenophobia against Vietnamese migrant workers in Malaysia, although this issue is already discussed in news media(21,22,23). Any information relating to tiger locations and home ranges could assist poachers. All sensitivities identified will be carefully considered when publishing.


Q25. Workplan

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

 [Workplan-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietnam](#)

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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.

The problem-oriented approach has monitoring and evaluation built into its core guidance, the SARA model. SARA is an acronym for scanning, analysis, response, and assessment. This process is a cycle, which runs continuously over a medium-term period (typically six months). Key milestones of the project are robustly evaluated, and new information is fed into the next cycle of scanning and analysis to ensure that the project is always acting on the best-available understanding of the situation.

Analysts trained during this project will produce analytical outputs such as reports to summarise the learning from each cycle of the SARA model, and these outputs will be presented to partner and stakeholder managers during regular project review meetings.

The problem-solving teams will identify key metrics to monitor the specific part of the project they are working on. These will be a combination of process and outcome metrics and will be in addition to the indicators identified in the logframe since metrics may need to be adjusted or may only be relevant for a certain stage of the project. An example of this might be a vigilance metric recording how many high-priority forest routes, typically used by the poaching groups, have been checked in the past few months in areas where this level of data is available. Such a metric ensures there are no data gaps and poaching incursions are not missed. Where possible, metrics are gathered as part of typical activities, such as patrol reports or information sharing to minimise effort and disruption.

Behaviour change will be measured through surveys to establish, for example, the proportion of people interviewed stating they had knowledge of risks or alternatives, and attributing this to the campaigns; an increase in the number of people who state they advised someone against going to Malaysia using a predatory labour broker or going to poach; or an increase in the number of potential traffickers saying they reconsidered after seeing the campaign or speaking to the influential people targeted by the campaign. These interview results will be triangulated with other indicators such as changes in the proportion of detected wildlife offenders in Malaysia of Vietnamese nationality to suggest if these stated opinions are consistent with reduced offending behaviour.

As part of the assessment stage of the SARA process, the problem-solving teams will meet quarterly throughout the project to review the metrics and discuss any adjustments to the implementation plan. The project will also

document learning in the form of best practice guides and knowledge products, at least one peer-reviewed academic paper, and three other publications related to the project. These publications will be collaborations between the relevant partners and stakeholders in the project and translated into Bahasa Melayu and Vietnamese to ensure maximum audience and impact.

The project partners have substantial experience in producing the range of outputs described here, conducting impact evaluation assessments, and recording lessons learned(2,6,10). This experience will be brought to this project to ensure robust monitoring and evaluation.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP	██████████
(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	220

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.

[Logical-Framework-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietnam](#)

27/10/2023

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pdf 141.22 KB

Impact:

Increase in Malayan tigers and other wildlife in Endau Rompin, Kenyir and Tekai landscapes through collaborative, transboundary application of a problem-oriented approach to prevent poaching.

Outcome:

Reduction in poaching and trafficking of Malayan tigers and other species to Vietnam from Peninsular Malaysia via implementation of a problem-oriented approach.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Multi-stakeholder problem-solving teams established to address transboundary wildlife trafficking along the trade route.

Output 2:

Gather information related to groups from Vietnam engaging in wildlife trafficking from Malaysia.

Output 3:

Targeted preventative responses are implemented at key points along the trade route aimed at critical people, households, and locations.

Output 4:

Guidance, best practice, and lessons learned from the project are available and disseminated for scaling and application to other challenges.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1: Multi-stakeholder problem-solving teams established to address transboundary wildlife trafficking along the trade route.

- 1.1 Provide problem-solving training for 48 people in government agencies and non-governmental organisations working on this problem (including Human Rights, Social Safeguards, Gender, and Intersectionality training).
- 1.2 Establish four problem-solving teams with stakeholders relevant to the Endau Rompin, Kenyir & Tekai landscapes, the Malaysian maritime area, and labour migration from Quang Binh.
- 1.3 Hold regular meetings for the problem-solving teams.

Output 2: Gather information related to groups from Vietnam in wildlife trafficking from Malaysia.

- 2.1. Conduct social surveys with Vietnamese communities and organizations in Malaysia around the Endau Rompin, Kenyir & Tekai landscapes, and also Quang Binh, Vietnam.
- 2.2. Conduct online, open-source monitoring of Vietnamese language groups where wildlife products are discussed.
- 2.3. Produce 36 [REDACTED] reports and analytical products related to the involvement of Vietnamese in poaching Malaysia's wildlife for sharing with stakeholders.

Output 3: Targeted preventative responses are implemented at key points along the trade route aimed at critical people, households and locations.

- 3.1. Implement a campaign with Vietnamese communities in target area, promoting the risks of poaching in Malaysia, and reducing the social acceptance of illegal wildlife trade.
- 3.2. Enhance capacity of local CSOs and non-profit organizations working on labour migration in Quang Binh, Vietnam to communicate to Vietnamese workers the risks of IWT in Malaysia, and alternative options.

Output 4: Guidance, best practice, and lessons learned from the project are available and disseminated for scaling and application to other challenges.


- 4.1. Produce a peer reviewed article and best-practice guides in multiple languages to share results and key lessons learned.


4.2. Disseminate best-practice, lessons-learned and findings through stakeholder workshops, media and peer reviewed articles.


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.

 [Budget-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietnam](#)

 27/10/2023

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 xlsx 105.37 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

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

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

For several years, there have been multi-stakeholder (government and non-governmental) meetings in Peninsula Malaysia to discuss this issue, initially facilitated by Panthera Malaysia with funding from the U.S. Department of State INL, and more recently, facilitated by WCS Malaysia with funding from the EU, with related forest protection activities. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WCS Malaysia, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, and Panthera have all been involved in capacity-building activities related to wildlife crime for government partners under various funding sources.

In 2019, authorities in Thailand and Malaysia provided information to WCS concerning Vietnamese involvement in illegal logging (particularly agarwood) and wildlife poaching. In 2020, in partnership with Sunway University, Panthera conducted research with Vietnamese community members in Malaysia and Vietnamese fishermen, leading to the understanding of the previously unrecognised role of the Vietnamese fishing fleet in transporting tiger products(6). In response to these two developments, with support from WCS's country programs in Thailand and Malaysia and INL funding, WCS in Vietnam undertook interviews with the local authorities in Quang Binh(8) which described established agarwood trading families and routes between Vietnam and Malaysia.

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.

General law enforcement capacity building is ongoing in Peninsular Malaysia through funding from the U.S. Department of State INL by Panthera Malaysia, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, and WCS Malaysia. While this capacity building is more generalised to criminal justice activities, there is a significant opportunity to bring greater awareness of the techniques used in this project among a wider range of government departments. Therefore,

wherever possible, the aforementioned training activities will make reference to this project, such as discussing case studies referring to lessons learned from this project, and promoting the problem-oriented approach as a foundation for effective law enforcement.

In Vietnam, there are no projects specifically focused on understanding and addressing the recruitment of citizens from central Vietnam to move to Malaysia and commit wildlife crimes, or within other ASEAN countries for that matter.

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.

The majority of this budget will be spent in Malaysia and Vietnam. Nearly all key staff in this project reside in either Malaysia or Vietnam, and all project activities will take place in the two target countries. Regional positions outside Malaysia and Vietnam for WCS and Panthera provide direct support to, and immediate oversight of, the financial and administrative operations of country programs, as well as technical support from research, law enforcement and problem-solving specialists.

WCS's standard Indirect Cost Rate (ICR), [REDACTED], is applied to a project's direct costs and covers common or joint expenses that cannot be readily associated with a particular project. The ICR, formally approved by the U.S. Government and audited by KPMG, is calculated based on WCS's annual audited financial statements. Many functions included in the indirect cost pool provide critical support for WCS country and field programs, contributing to the quality of our technical work, efficiency of operations and sound financial management of donor funds.

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).

The problem-oriented approach is inherently cost-effective in the short and long-term, because it is about doing more with what is already available. Typically, organisations and agencies are already gathering a wealth of information through their current activities; however, no single entity has the full picture so they cannot truly understand a situation. By building problem-solving teams, all entities now receive that full picture and can develop a deep understanding of the issue. That deep understanding then allows for disproportionately impactful interventions – e.g., targeting only 20% of the causes of the situation, therefore spending fewer resources, yet achieving an 80% reduction in the offending behaviour. This is because crime is not equally distributed and usually concentrates in specific locations, times, targets, or people(18), as appears to be the case with the disproportionate representation of people from Quang Binh among the cohort of Vietnamese people arrested for wildlife offences in Malaysia. However, identifying that 20% can only be achieved through a deep understanding of a situation. Lessons learned and case studies documented through this project will support the management case for uptake of this approach, so that with the trained staff and appropriate procedures in place, agencies and organisations targeted by this project can continue operating in this highly cost-effective way beyond the length of this project. The DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund provides a valuable opportunity to build this

new capacity since it funds activities in multiple countries and values innovation, such as this problem-oriented approach.

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.

Capital purchases for this project are:

- Laptops for key roles
- Digital cameras and batteries for analysts: It is important for information security that staff do not have to rely on personal devices such as smartphones when taking photos therefore dedicated project devices that can be stored securely and regularly erased will be procured.

The sustainable and expandable nature of this problem-solving work means that at the end of this project, we expect that the problem-solving work will be ongoing and these items will continue to be used by the local partners engaged on this project in Malaysia and Vietnam to benefit efforts to counter wildlife trafficking.

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.

WCS is committed to a Human Rights Based Approach to conservation. WCS implements a comprehensive set of social safeguarding policies through investing in social safeguards staff or focal points in each region, building capacity for safeguards implementation, and providing specialized training for educators working with children,

human rights training for wildlife rangers and other law enforcement personnel where we support protected areas, and for staff working with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Responding to allegations and complaints of improper conduct is addressed in several WCS policies including WCS's Code of Conduct and Global Grievance Redress Mechanism. In the event a complaint is made, WCS will, as appropriate, conduct a timely investigation, document and report the results of the investigation, and take appropriate action based on the facts and circumstances, including corrective action to prevent future acts, discipline of employees up to termination of employment, and referral to law enforcement. WCS's policies and procedures provide that investigations of complaints are treated as confidential to the extent possible, using a survivor-centered approach.

WCS conducts due diligence to assess whether a third party is an eligible subrecipient and can effectively manage its subaward consistent with WCS guidelines and procedures, including our Safeguarding procedures.

Q34. Ethics

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

WCS's policy is to ensure its conservation operations do not prejudice poor, vulnerable, or marginalized people who rely on natural resources. We strive to conserve biodiversity using methods that improve human well-being and social fairness whenever feasible.

As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights, WCS works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. These efforts are supported by the WCS Institutional Review Board, which is charged with reviewing the level of risk to human subjects in research, assessing the methodology and protections afforded those subjects, and ensuring they are exposed to no greater risk than they would experience in everyday life.

WCS will ensure that staff involved in the design/conduct of research receive appropriate guidance to ensure confidentiality, privacy, and safety. Interview and survey participants will be asked for informed consent. The rights, privacy, and safety of people will be ensured by not recording their identity while collecting information or conducting surveys, safeguarding them from direct or indirect impacts of project activities.

Indigenous and local knowledge shall be respected and with the consent of knowledge holders, incorporated alongside other scientific approaches and methods. There is/will be an accessible, culturally acceptable, and open grievance system in place.

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.

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?
Dr. Mark Rayan Darmaraj	Project Leader	7	Checked
Dr. Damian Weekers	CWT Research and Analysis Coordinator (WCS)	3	Checked
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████
██████████	██████████	█	██████

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

 [CVs-JD-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia-Vietnam](#)

 27/10/2023

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 pdf 5.57 MB


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:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website address:	www.wcs.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>WCS has a wealth of experience in preventing illegal wildlife trade in the Greater Mekong and Southeast Asia regions, including relationships with a wide network of government and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p>WCS will coordinate the partners across the two countries where activities will take place, as well as oversee timely and high-quality activity delivery and M&E. WCS's regional and global staff consist of law enforcement and research technical experts who will guide the implementation of the problem-solving approach to this crime prevention challenge.</p> <p>WCS in Vietnam will develop a problem-solving team with stakeholders to better understand the origins and motivations of Vietnamese people from Quang Binh province who end up involved in poaching activities in Malaysia. This will include training for those stakeholders, as well as information-gathering activities such as open-source research in Vietnam and with Vietnamese community social media groups in Malaysia. The deep understanding of the situation developed through this multi-stakeholder problem-solving team will allow WCS Vietnam to implement targeted prevention activities as described in the logframe, particularly working with local labour stakeholders who support workers destined for Malaysia.</p>
International/ In-country partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

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

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

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: WCS Malaysia operating as (Wildlife Conservation And Science (Malaysia) Bhd.)

Website address: <https://malaysia.wcs.org>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): WCS Malaysia (Wildlife Conservation And Science (Malaysia) Bhd.) was registered as an independent legal entity [REDACTED] [REDACTED] WCS Malaysia has been working in Malaysia since the 1990s, and in Peninsular Malaysia the work is focused on the Endau Rompin landscape, which spans the states of Johor and Pahang. This landscape is vitally important to iconic species such as the Malayan tiger and Asian elephant, as well as a wealth of other species, and it is a critical landscape providing ecosystem services to both local and urban communities.

WCS Malaysia has strong relationships with many government and civil society partners and through this project will be establishing a problem-solving team to understand the role of people from Vietnam in illegal wildlife trade in the target area.

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Panthera Malaysia (operating as Panthera Wild Cat Conservation Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.)

Website address: <https://panthera.org/panthera-malaysia>

Panthera co-developed Problem-Oriented Wildlife Protection and Panthera staff have produced numerous guides, and publications and run trainings on the approach globally. Panthera has been present in Malaysia through partners for almost a decade and is now operating in three sites.

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

In 2020, Panthera incorporated an office in Malaysia - Panthera Wild Cat Conservation Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (Panthera Malaysia). Since 2016, Panthera has been focusing on the Vietnamese poaching and trafficking problem. Panthera with DWNP partners led the development and refinement of deep-forest counter poaching operations, resulting in a significant reduction in Vietnamese poaching success. The techniques were formalised and several training courses have been run with government and NGO partner teams, with eight instructors now certified. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: TRAFFIC International Southeast Asia

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

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.

 [Letters-of-Support-IWTCF-R10-St2-WCS-Malaysia](#)

[-Vietnam](#)

 26/10/2023

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 pdf 538.12 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT123	William Marthy	Scaling reform: Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia
IWT115	Zahangir Alom	Demand reduction for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises in Bangladesh
DARCC034	Lilian Painter	Vicuña management for biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods in Bolivia
DARNV015	Emily Denstedt	Risk reduction of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Cambodia's wetlands
IWT129	Aaron Nicholas	Tanzanian national SMART roll-out to strengthen counter wildlife trafficking
30-022	Nev Broadis	Ecosystem restoration of watering holes in Cambodia's Northern Plains

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, 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 Joe Walston**Position in the organisation** Executive Vice President for Global Conservation**Signature (please upload e-signature)**
 [Joe Signature](#)
 27/10/2023
 14:24:44
 png 41.3 KB**Date** 27 October 2023**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

Audited-Financial-Statements-2021-WCS	Audited-Financial-Statements-2022-WCS
27/10/2023	27/10/2023
17:56:58	17:56:50
pdf 375.63 KB	pdf 439.27 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF [WCS-Safeguarding-Policies-IWTCF-R10-St2](#)
 26/10/2023
 16:14:21
 pdf 1.17 MB**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 signed <u>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 identified at Question 36</u>, 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.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates .	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website .	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

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

Project Title: Transboundary problem-solving to prevent the international trafficking of Malayan tigers

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Increase in Malayan tigers and other wildlife in Endau Rompin, Kenyir and Tekai landscapes through collaborative, transboundary application of a problem-oriented approach to prevent poaching.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Reduction in poaching and trafficking of Malayan tigers and other species to Vietnam from Peninsular Malaysia via implementation of a problem-oriented approach.</p>	<p>0.1 One globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status in three sites, by Y3Q4 compared to baselines (Endau Rompin's tiger baseline from 2019, Kenyir's from 2021 Tekai's scheduled for 2024). [IWTCFD25]</p>	<p>Data source: Biological monitoring surveys in three sites. Data collection method: Camera-traps and ongoing monitoring. Disaggregation: Country; site; species; conservation status.</p>	<p>Efforts to address other threats to tigers (e.g., land conversion, disease, prey depletion, retaliatory killing, climate change) also make positive progress and no unforeseen threats emerge to have significant negative impact.</p>
	<p>0.2 >50% Reduction in the number of Vietnamese involved in poaching operations in Peninsular Malaysia compared to baseline (established by Y1Q4) by Y3Q4.</p>	<p>Data source: Data collected from the field (e.g., number of Vietnamese incursions), number of apprehensions involving Vietnamese poachers. Data collection method: Site-based patrolling, scouring open-source media & information-sharing between partners and government agencies. Disaggregation: Site; type of activity and type of detection (snaring, activity in the forest); snares, incursions, media reports.</p>	<p>It remains possible to detect Vietnamese poaching operations. Enforcement agencies have sufficient commitment and resources to apprehend Vietnamese poachers.</p>
	<p>0.3 Three problem-oriented interventions implemented along the trade route by Y3Q2.</p>	<p>Data source: Project update meetings, evaluations. Data collection method: Project reporting. Disaggregation: Country, location, type of intervention.</p>	<p>Problem Solving Teams (PSTs) established through the project are able to work together to identify and implement interventions.</p>

Project Title: Transboundary problem-solving to prevent the international trafficking of Malayan tigers

			Interventions needing action or support from government agencies have the buy-in from relevant agencies.
	0.4 Reduction in the ratio of Vietnamese to non-Vietnamese convicted for wildlife crime in Malaysia compared to baseline established by Y1Q4 by Y3Q4.	Data source: Media and court monitoring, information sharing Data collection method: Online monitoring, information sharing Disaggregation: Nationality, gender, offence, target species, judicial outcome.	Project partners are able to access details of criminal justice processes. Preventative interventions reduce offending behaviour. Vietnamese people involved in trafficking are aware of the campaign activities and respond positively.
Outputs: 1. Multi-stakeholder problem-solving teams established to address transboundary wildlife trafficking along the trade route.	1.1 Forty-eight people trained and utilizing a POWP approach towards law enforcement by Y1Q4. [IWTCFB01]	Data source: Workshops/training organized, training reports. Data collection method: Attendance list, post-workshop monitoring of participants to track progress and implementation of POWP, Training report, pre and post-tests, competency-based assessments. Disaggregation: Public sector, age group, gender.	Participants trained during the workshops implement what they learnt, during their duties. Organizations allow their people to be trained.
	1.2 Twelve local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity for applying the problem-solving approach as a result of the project by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-D03]	Data source: Project reports, training assessments. Data collection method: Competency-based training assessments; training reports.	Organizations allow their people to be assessed, and to share the results of those assessments.

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		Disaggregation: Country; organization type; gender; age; competency.	
	1.3 Four multi-organization problem-solving teams established across the trade route by Y1Q4. [IWTCF-D27]	<p>Data source: Project reports.</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reports, memorandums of understanding (where required).</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country, number of partnerships.</p>	<p>There is willingness among additional stakeholders across the trade route to coordinate on this issue.</p> <p>If/when people who received training are rotated (due to usual staff rotations) new people taking their position can continue responsibilities of the teams.</p>
2. Gather information related to groups from Vietnam engaging in wildlife trafficking from Malaysia.	2.1 Thirty-six [REDACTED] reports regarding Vietnamese people poaching and trafficking wildlife products from Malaysia provided to organization and agency managers Y3Q4. [IWTCF-B18]	<p>Data source: Project reports, information management system.</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reporting, information sharing reports.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country, target recipient agency/organization, focal area, typology of report.</p>	<p>The project is successful at generating [REDACTED] related to the target issue.</p> <p>Partners are open to receiving [REDACTED] from the project and using this to inform actions.</p>
3. Targeted preventative responses are implemented at key points along the trade route aimed at critical people, households, and locations.	3.1 Number of Vietnamese people involved in, or intending to engage in, trafficking wildlife products from Malaysia reporting a decrease in involvement as a result of project activities by Y3Q4 (baseline established in Year 1). [IWTCFA15]	<p>Data source: Project reports, research interview transcripts, observations by local CSOs.</p> <p>Data collection method: Surveys, interviews, information sharing.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country, location, type of livelihood practice (e.g., poaching, processing, smuggling etc.) active or planned involvement, gender, age group.</p>	<p>Target groups of Vietnamese people can be identified.</p> <p>Target groups of Vietnamese people disclose their intentions truthfully.</p>

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	<p>3.2 Nine communications products targeting Vietnamese potentially involved in the wildlife trade chain distributed through national, provincial, and online media channels by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-C02]</p>	<p>Data source: Project reports, TV program, social media platform, meetings.</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reporting, filing of the productions, records.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country; language (local/other); Typology of materials produced (i.e., print media, television, social media, viral videos, TV report, meeting).</p>	<p>Relevant permissions/ permits to produce videos are obtained.</p> <p>Media products (one TV film, five videos, three articles) reach the appropriate audience.</p>
	<p>3.3 Twenty representatives of local CSOs and non-profit organizations in Quang Binh province who receive ToT training on IWT risks linked to labour migration provide advice to workers at the pre-departure orientations by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-A01]</p>	<p>Data source: Project reports, photos, and news of the training.</p> <p>Data collection method: Training report, pre and post-tests, competency-based assessments.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Gender, age group, location, type of CSOs.</p>	<p>Local CSOs are interested in receiving training.</p> <p>Local CSOs and WCS identify the possibility to integrate the IWT risks into the pre-departure program for exported workers.</p> <p>The provincial Department of Labour considers the content of IWT risks is useful for the exported workers.</p>
<p>4. Guidance, best practice, and lessons learned from the project are available and disseminated for scaling and application to other challenges.</p>	<p>4.1 One new and enhanced approach developed for tackling IWT in targeted focal areas across a trade route by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-D26]</p>	<p>Data source: Copy of guidance documents describing the new tools & approaches; Project report.</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reporting.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country; Typology of tools/approaches.</p>	<p>The activities conducted throughout the project are sufficiently documented.</p> <p>Current tools/approaches can be improved to ensure they are implemented effectively.</p>

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	<p>4.2 Three best practice guides and knowledge products for preventing Vietnamese people trafficking wildlife products from Malaysia published and endorsed by project partners and international subject matter experts by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-B05]</p>	<p>Data source: Project report, produced guides, endorsements.</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reporting, reviewer reports.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country, location; language; typology of field guide and manuals, target activity (e.g., poaching, processing, smuggling).</p>	<p>Approval is obtained from organizations and agencies to publish.</p>
	<p>4.3 At least one unique paper submitted to peer reviewed journals by Y3Q4. [IWTCF-D11]</p>	<p>Data source: Journals</p> <p>Data collection method: Journal publications, email correspondence with journal editors, platform submissions.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country Annual downloads, publication typology.</p>	<p>Data obtained through the project is sufficient to develop a peer reviewed publication.</p> <p>Approval is obtained from organizations and agencies to publish.</p>
	<p>4.4 Three other publications produced by Y3Q4. [IWTCFD13]</p>	<p>Data source: Media releases, articles, letters to the editor.</p> <p>Data collection method: Mainstream media and online media monitoring.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Country; Annual downloads, publication typology.</p>	<p>Approval is obtained from organizations and agencies to publish.</p>
	<p>4.5 Three sets of training materials on applying the problem-oriented approach to transboundary wildlife trafficking produced by Y3Q4. [IWTCF- A16]</p>	<p>Data source: Training materials</p> <p>Data collection method: Project reporting related to training materials.</p>	<p>Best practice and learning can be documented and converted into training materials.</p>

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		Disaggregation: Country, Typology of materials produced.	
Activities			
<p>Output 1: Multi-stakeholder problem-solving teams established to address transboundary wildlife trafficking along the trade route.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Provide problem-solving training for 48 people in government agencies and non-governmental organisations working on this problem (including Human Rights, Social Safeguards, Gender, and Intersectionality training). 1.2 Establish four problem-solving teams with stakeholders relevant to the Endau Rompin, Kenyir & Tekai landscapes, the Malaysian maritime area, and labour migration from Quang Binh. 1.3 Hold regular meetings for the problem-solving teams. 			
<p>Output 2: Gather information related to groups from Vietnam in wildlife trafficking from Malaysia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Conduct social surveys with Vietnamese communities and organizations in Malaysia around the Endau Rompin, Kenyir & Tekai landscapes, and also Quang Binh, Vietnam. 2.2. Conduct online, open-source monitoring of Vietnamese language groups where wildlife products are discussed. 2.3. Produce 36 [REDACTED] reports and analytical products related to the involvement of Vietnamese in poaching Malaysia’s wildlife for sharing with stakeholders. 			
<p>Output 3: Targeted preventative responses are implemented at key points along the trade route aimed at critical people, households and locations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Implement a campaign with Vietnamese communities in target area, promoting the risks of poaching in Malaysia, and reducing the social acceptance of illegal wildlife trade. 3.2. Enhance capacity of local CSOs and non-profit organizations working on labour migration in Quang Binh, Vietnam to communicate to Vietnamese workers the risks of IWT in Malaysia, and alternative options. 			
<p>Output 4: Guidance, best practice, and lessons learned from the project are available and disseminated for scaling and application to other challenges.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Produce a peer reviewed article and best-practice guides in multiple languages to share results and key lessons learned. 4.2. Disseminate best-practice, lessons-learned and findings through stakeholder workshops, media and peer reviewed articles. 			