

Applicant: [REDACTED]
Organisation: **Wildlife Crime Prevention**
Funding Sought: **£472,615.00**

IWTR11S2\1017

Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

This project will develop a ground-breaking Wildlife Crime Recidivism Risk Framework and weaken Zambia's position as a significant illegal wildlife trafficking hub along pan-African trade routes by addressing poverty and lack of economic opportunity as drivers of poaching, wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime recidivism in rural Zambia. A pioneering wildlife offender reintegration programme aims to create sustainable income streams and thereby reduce poverty-induced wildlife crime recidivism to safeguard globally valuable wildlife populations while building climate change resilience.

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Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Themes and Summary


Please confirm which fund you are applying to:


Main


Q3. Title:


Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [WCP_IWTCF_Coverletter Stage 2](#)

 31/03/2025

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 pdf 188.86 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEXR11S1\1001

IWTR11S1\1011

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

Thank you for your review of our Stage 1 funding application and for your constructive feedback. We have carefully considered each point raised and have incorporated the necessary revisions into our application.

To address the request for clarification regarding the current size of the incarcerated population for wildlife crime in Zambia and the average sentence time, we have included this information in the updated application. Similarly, we have expanded on the vocational training component by specifying the types of training, the service providers involved, and the length of both the training covered by the programme. Additional data and anecdotes regarding the pilot phase, including its successes and lessons learned, have also been incorporated to provide a clearer picture of its impact to date.

We have secured some additional matched salary funding since the Stage 1 application. However, please note

that this is a standalone project within WCP's work, which is currently unfunded. Therefore, IWTCF would currently be the sole funding partner for WCP's operational side of this project. In addition, please note that while the Zambia Correctional Service (ZCS) covers its own staff salaries as a government entity, the specific salary levels were not disclosed to us. In addition, the training conducted during incarceration is part of the ZCS-managed and financed training programme. However, these costs were not shared with us and are difficult to estimate without having access to their operating budget and offender baseline questionnaires, which will determine training requests. As a result, it was not feasible to incorporate these budget items into the matched funding budget. As we aim to expand the reach of this programme further, additional funding will be considered.

Our wildlife offender baseline survey highlighted a broad range of factors influencing recidivism risk, with poverty and lack of opportunity emerging as the most significant. While no single intervention can entirely break the cycle of reoffending, and many contributing factors lie beyond the project's control, this initiative is strategically designed to address the primary driver - poverty - as identified in the survey. Moreover, the project incorporates regular evaluations and iterative feedback loops to refine the Recidivism Risk Framework, ensuring a deeper understanding of the complex interplay of additional risk factors specific to wildlife crime to inform future interventions.

The term "subsistence wildlife offenders" referred to individuals who engage in wildlife crimes primarily for survival due to economic hardship rather than as part of organized criminal activity. However, to avoid any confusion, the term has been removed from the Stage 2 application.

As correctly noted, the proposed work is not species-specific but rather targets the underlying drivers of IWT as a whole. However, we recognize the importance of highlighting species of concern. The most heavily trafficked species in Zambia with international significance are listed in the application, and additional details have been incorporated to further strengthen this aspect of the proposal. However, due to the extensive range of species hunted for bushmeat (represented by hippopotamus in the relevant section) and the constraints of the word limit, the proposal remains primarily focused on addressing poverty and the lack of economic opportunity as the key drivers of IWT.

In response to the request for clarification on who will be leading the technical aspects of the project and the sources of expertise for the learning approach, we have provided specific details on the technical leads and collaborating institutions within the revised application.

The logframe has been strengthened following IWTCF guidance. The proposed targets have been adjusted to better reflect the availability of suitable candidates based on the outlined criteria and timelines. The original target of 300 beneficiaries by Year 3 had included indirect beneficiaries, which were estimated based on a household size of five. This has been revised to 60 programme participants (20 per year), excluding indirect beneficiaries.

With regard to the indicator on 'reduction of risk levels,' we acknowledge that baseline recidivism is not necessarily a guarantee of future recidivism, which the recidivism risk framework aims to take into account. Therefore, the most measurable factor may be the reduction of risk factors, which will influence each offender's risk level according to the framework's classification structure, which will be developed as part of this project. We anticipate the intervention to achieve a minimum reduction of one risk level upon the establishment of the offenders' new livelihood option. The programme is designed to systematically assess whether this reduced risk level is sustained over time or further improved.

The definition of 'effectiveness,' as outlined in indicators 1.5 and 3.2, has been reworded for clarity. Additionally, the indicator related to the effectiveness of family visits (indicator 2.4) was removed from the application. Finally, the post-release monitoring timeframe has been adjusted from three years to two years, considering that Year 1 of the project will be dedicated to training the first cohort and framework development.

We appreciate your feedback and have revised our application accordingly. We look forward to your continued support and remain available for further clarifications.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q6. 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

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 2

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

Conservation Action 3

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Threats 1

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

Threats 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threats 3

Other threats

Q7. Contribution towards Climate Change Adaption or Mitigation

The IWT Challenge Fund is partly funded through [International Climate Finance \(ICF\)](#). This requires the fund to evidence how it is contributing towards climate change adaption and mitigation.

Please describe how your project may contribute to climate change adaption or mitigation. You should refer to the 'Illegal Wildlife Trade and Climate Change' document, attached to your feedback letter, for further information on some of the ways in which IWT interventions intersect with climate change.

Climate change depletes natural resources and disrupts agricultural systems, resulting in economic instability and increased poverty, driving illegal wildlife trade (IWT) as an alternative income source, especially in rural areas. Furthermore, climate-induced habitat loss and water scarcity often force wildlife into human-dominated areas in search of resources, increasing opportunities for wildlife crime. Disease outbreaks linked to climate change (e.g. Cholera during flooding) can drive traditional medical demand for wildlife products, while declining livestock and fish stocks increase reliance on illegal bushmeat for protein. In addition, weakened governance in climate-affected regions reduces the capacity for wildlife law enforcement, further exacerbating these

challenges.

Strengthening sustainable livelihoods for marginalized communities is therefore essential to combat the drivers of wildlife crime and fostering resilience against the socioeconomic pressures of climate change. Furthermore, combatting IWT helps preserve ecosystem function, mitigating climate change impacts and preventing the feedback loop where ecosystem decline accelerates global warming.

Q8. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

African lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>	Leopard, <i>Panthera pardus</i>
African elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Temminck's ground pangolin, <i>Smutsia temminckii</i>

Do you require more fields?

Yes

White-bellied tree pangolin, <i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	Black rhino, <i>Diceros bicornis</i>
White rhino, <i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Hippopotamus, <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>

Q9. 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.

This project will develop a ground-breaking Wildlife Crime Recidivism Risk Framework and weaken Zambia's position as a significant illegal wildlife trafficking hub along pan-African trade routes by addressing poverty and lack of economic opportunity as drivers of poaching, wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime recidivism in rural Zambia. A pioneering wildlife offender reintegration programme aims to create sustainable income streams and thereby reduce poverty-induced wildlife crime recidivism to safeguard globally valuable wildlife populations while building climate change resilience.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q10. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Zambia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Table 4 in the Round 11 Guidance for Applicants), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 3.4.

n/a

Q11. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 September 2025	31 August 2028	3 years

Q12. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total funding
Amount:	£102,937.00	£143,530.00	£152,475.00	£73,673.00	0	472,615.00

Q13. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

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

Q14. 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?

n/a

Q15. 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

Q16. 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.

Interception of crimes along the global wildlife crime continuum predominantly targets demand reduction in end-consumer markets, dismantling trade networks and strengthening law enforcement in source countries. While these efforts are essential in the global fight against IWT, the underlying socio-economic factors that drive rural communities to engage in poaching are frequently neglected, yet forming the basis for IWT products entering the local and international illicit trade.

With 60% of the population living below the poverty line(1), Zambia ranks among the countries with the highest poverty rates globally, and the pronounced urban-rural disparity in the distribution of wealth exacerbates the situation(2). Concurrently, Zambia encompasses vast savannas, wetlands, and forests supporting diverse biodiversity. With 30% of Zambia's land area designated for nature conservation, protected areas are predominantly bordered by rural communities, resulting in a scenario where highly impoverished communities reside in close proximity to globally significant wildlife populations, including key species targeted by IWT such as elephants, rhinos, lions, leopards, pangolins, endemic birds and a diverse complement of species hunted for bushmeat. With limited skill development opportunities, rural communities have few livelihood alternatives beyond subsistence agriculture, which is increasingly underperforming due to the rising frequency of climate change-induced extreme weather events. Therefore, poaching often emerges as one of few viable, albeit illegal, income sources from the local or broader sale of illegal bushmeat and/or the illicit trade in high-value wildlife products such as ivory, rhino horn, big cat body parts, live birds or pangolins.

Zambia is at the centre of several IWT networks(3), serving as both source and transit point for trafficked products. WCP's nine-year ongoing partnership with several Zambian Government institutions(4) has resulted in significantly weakened/dismantled regional syndicates and identification of trafficking routes. While trafficking of ivory has declined in recent years, rhino poaching is currently increasing with hotspots emerging in South Africa and one current high-profile case in Zambia. In addition, three large seizures of trafficked live birds including raptors, Saddle-billed storks and threatened Shoebills, were made in Zambia since January 2025. Bushmeat poaching remains high(5,6) and presents the biggest threat to wildlife populations in southern Africa, including Zambia(5), while evidence suggests that belief-based use of wildlife body parts has a significant impact on wildlife populations(7,8,9,10).

Since 2016, WCP has fostered strong relationships with multiple government departments, leading to significant improvements in wildlife law enforcement, showcased by a marked increase in conviction rates (2017: 63%, 2024: 87%) and improved sentencing in wildlife cases(11). However, wildlife offenders are considered highly susceptible to recidivism due to a lack of alternative livelihood opportunity in marginalized and economically disadvantaged rural communities(12), perpetuating a recurring cycle of poverty-poaching-arrest-release-reoffending. While societal offender reintegration is gaining increasing attention in Zambia, the vocational training provided in Zambian correctional facilities is frequently misaligned with the realities of wildlife offenders' rural lives(12,13). In addition, stigma, the lack of seed capital and insufficient financial literacy often impede business establishment or long-term economic stability, which is assumed to increase the risk of reoffending for livelihood creation.

Q17. 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?

Structured risk assessment frameworks exist in criminal justice areas (e.g. drugs, terrorism), informing rehabilitation and de-radicalization. However, no such framework considers the specific challenges wildlife offenders face when reintegrating into rural African communities, limiting tailored guidance to reduce reoffending.

In Zambia, situational need and opportunity are driving factors for wildlife crime(12). While Zambia's Correctional Service Act emphasizes rehabilitation, its 87 correctional facilities are nearly three times over capacity (total inmates: 26,150)(13). Wildlife offenders form about 7% of inmates (WCP data), serving an average sentence of 24

months. Vocational training possibilities vary, are often limited to a few trades, and rarely consider inmates' backgrounds. A lack of infrastructure and equipment further mitigates practical experience, and many facilities lack counselling(13). Family visits, essential for successful reintegration, are generally permitted but rare due to financial constraints, which prevent travel to distant correctional facilities.

This project seeks to fill this gap and break the poverty-driven cycle of wildlife crime recidivism through a tailored rehabilitation programme while developing a wildlife crime-specific recidivism risk framework to guide interventions. By reducing individual recidivism risks, the initiative aims to enhance rehabilitation success and alleviate overcrowding in correctional facilities, fostering long-term systemic change.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q18. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

This project aligns with several national and international objectives related to wildlife conservation, poverty reduction, and criminal justice reform. At the national level, it contributes to all strategic development areas of Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan (2022-2026), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2025; targets 2, 6, 12), and Vision 2030 (goals 1, 2, 5, 6), which focus on economic and human development, poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and governance.

Internationally, the project addresses the root causes of poaching by providing alternative livelihoods and improving socio-economic conditions for rural communities (SDG 1,15). The project supports CITES and the Lusaka Agreement by reducing the drivers of IWT. It aligns with the London Conference on IWT (2014), the Kasane Statement (2015) and the Hanoi Statement (2016) by reducing the supply of IWT products and promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic development (Actions A, D). Additionally, the project supports Agenda 2063 (goals 1, 2, 4, 7, 17, 18) through improved and resilient livelihoods and economies, disregarding gender or age. It contributes to CBD Article 8 by promoting in-situ conservation and aligns with UNDP's Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development Programs by offering sustainable livelihoods.

Finally, the project strengthens wildlife crime prevention strategies in Southern Africa such as the SADC LEAP Strategy (Objectives 1, 4) by reducing wildlife crime and providing a risk assessment framework, reinforcing Zambia's role in regional and international wildlife crime prevention efforts.

Please note Q19 is for Extra applicants only, the next question for those applying to the Main scheme will be Q20. Methodology.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q20. 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 the **main activities** will be and where will these take place.
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- Please explain how you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

Wildlife Crime Recidivism Risk Framework

Imprisonment is often assumed to have limited effect on recidivism rates(14,15), challenging its effectiveness to reduce wildlife crime. In general, individual criminal activity risk factors are classified as static (unchanging, e.g., criminal history) and dynamic (changing, e.g., age, peer behaviour, and criminal thinking)(16,17). Additional factors include employment, housing, family, and societal stigma(16,17,18,19,20,21). Key factors though are age (negatively correlated with crime), criminal history (indicating capability) and criminal thinking (indicating motivation)(17,22). These interplay with environmental factors, as crime pattern theory suggests that certain locations act as crime generators or attractors, providing opportunities for individuals with existing risk factors(23).

An estimated 50% of Zambian wildlife offenders were previously involved in wildlife crime, indicating a high recidivism risk(12). Limited knowledge of how Zambian context and culture impact recidivism factors obscure the applicability of factors generally linked with increased recidivism risk to wildlife offenders. Furthermore, with a large informal economy, the link between employment and reduced reoffending is unclear, as is association with criminal peers, social stigma, and levels of certainty around the future. Hence, while some general recidivism factors may apply to wildlife crime, not all factors may be relevant.

No internationally recognized standards to determine risk factors for reoffending exist although several have been proposed(16,17,18,19,20,21,22,24). WCP, in collaboration with a wildlife criminologist and grounded in current knowledge, will develop a GESI-sensitive Wildlife Crime Recidivism Risk Framework to classify inmates into recidivism risk levels according to risk assumptions informed by literature(24) and results of WCP's wildlife offender survey(4). Profiles will be established during incarceration and monitored post-release. We will assess the impact of personalized inmate interventions over time using a Risk-Needs-Responsivity model(19,25,26), and thereby continuously evaluate the relevance of assumed recidivism risk factors in a feedback loop to further refine the framework for wildlife-specific recidivism monitoring.

Reintegration Programme

This project builds on a 2024 Wildlife Offender Reintegration Programme trial, expanding support to 60 wildlife crime offenders in Zambian correctional facilities. In partnership with ZCS, the trial provided vocational training, start-up funding, and equipment to aid post-release livelihood creation. Initial feedback was highly positive (see supplementary material) and post-release progress continues to be being monitored. Lessons learned emphasize the importance of understanding each offender's post-release situation to tailor skills training effectively. Additionally, opportunity seems to play a key role in IWT involvement. Post-release, ex-convicts often struggle to find formal employment. Therefore, opportunity can create post-release poverty and need, even for previously employed offenders, and therefore contribute to poverty-driven recidivism risk.

For the implementation of this programme, Programme Officers will select incarcerated wildlife offenders considering the type of offence (up to mid-level traders), sentence received (minimum six months) and establish risk profiles utilizing the developed recidivism risk framework. Considering each offender's specific preferences and needs, the programme will provide tailored interventions including vocational skills, finance management training and counselling to reduce recidivism risk. Conservation education and wildlife law awareness are

delivered to inmates by Department of National Parks and Wildlife and WCP officers.

The ZCS provides various skill trainings for inmates (e.g. gardening, bricklaying, climate-smart agriculture, carpentry, poultry, tailoring), which vary in length starting at 6 months, however trainings offered also vary between correctional facilities. For inmates seeking a different trade post-release or those untrained in their correctional facilities, additional skills training by Zambia's Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority is considered in accredited trades schools across the country (e.g. office management, food production, IT, fashion/design, engineering/construction, housekeeping). Depending on the trade, trade school courses vary between 6-12 months and offenders receive a completion certificate or diploma. In addition, all offenders will receive finance management training to ensure sustainable business management.

Social stigma and uncertainty about their family situation often deter offenders from returning home post-release, while long distances to home villages limit family visits during incarceration. To address this, the programme facilitates pre-release family visits to rebuild connections and provide reassurance. Trial participants expressed that these visits gave them much needed security and confidence, encouraging their return home.

On release, inmates will be provided with a care package including a cell phone to facilitate communication with ZCS extension officers. ZCS and WCP officers coordinate follow-up communication and visits to track the participants' reintegration into their communities, assess family support, the applicability of their initial livelihood plans, and provide necessary support. In addition, regular follow-up visits will be used to monitor the impact vocational training provided on recidivism risk levels.

Q21. 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?

WCP strengthens the ZCS' capacity at a national level through a MoU titled "Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Inmates of Wildlife Crime" to jointly enhance rehabilitation efforts with a specialized approach tailored to wildlife offenders. Informed by a comprehensive baseline survey, the initiative ensures an evidence-based, targeted reintegration strategy tailored to the unique challenges faced by wildlife offenders, currently insufficiently provided for. It will prioritize gender-responsive skill development, ensuring the equitable inclusion of women and youths for a more sustainable reintegration process compared to current realities in Zambian correctional facilities(11).

This project will directly benefit 60 wildlife offenders by ensuring tailored skills training, family reconnection, and starter support for sustainable legal post-release livelihood creation, further benefiting their families indirectly (additional 240+ people). It fosters rural enterprise development, strengthening local economies, reducing reliance on illegal activity, and thereby promoting resilience for the broader community.

WCP prioritizes strengthening Zambian government agencies by equipping them with capacity and resources rather than assuming their roles. This approach has motivated agencies (including ZCS) to allocate resources toward proven initiatives. This project aims to demonstrate that specialized training for wildlife offenders reduces recidivism risk and develop a wildlife offender-specific recidivism risk framework to be used by ZCS to assess and mitigate wildlife crime risks effectively.

This work aligns with WCP's broader efforts to position wildlife crime as a recognized transnational organized crime, highlighting its convergence with crimes holding more significance internationally such as human trafficking, drug trafficking etc. As the only conservation NGO with a seat on Zambia's Interagency Coordination Framework - Wildlife Subcommittee, WCP is uniquely positioned to shape national policy. By integrating best practices into national frameworks and fostering collaboration, WCP seeks to establish a sustainable model for wildlife crime prevention, where reduced recidivism risk supports biodiversity conservation and economic stability.

Q22. Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

The Zambia Prison Audit 2023 identified several inequalities between demographic offender groups(13), with adult male offenders prioritized over women for vocational training and skill development opportunities while incarcerated. To promote gender equality and social inclusion, the limited number of female and juvenile wildlife offenders will receive priority consideration for the reintegration programme, and the 6-month minimum sentence requirement might be waived for female participants to actively address current discrimination and inequality.

In the 2023 wildlife offender survey(12), which informed the development of this project, 23 of 302 respondents were female (7.6%), which is disproportionately higher than both the 2.7% female inmates in Zambian correctional facilities(27) and 3.8% female wildlife offenders (WCP database). While male respondents were selected across a range of wildlife offences, all female offenders who consented were interviewed to improve the knowledge base on the female-specific situation to be considered for project development.

Research on female offenders is limited, however risk factors appear comparable with the difference of post-release employment reducing recidivism(28, 29) significantly more compared to male offenders. While Zambian rural society seems to be broadly accepting of wildlife crime, female offenders appear to face increased societal stigma compared to men(12), which might have implications for pre- and post-release needs to reduce recidivism risk for female offenders (see also attached success stories for an example).

The feasibility of training programmes within correctional facilities, often biased towards trades traditionally considered by men, will be thoroughly assessed to maximize accessibility and effectiveness for female participants. Priority will be given to female offenders for trade school training opportunities, further maximizing their access to appropriate skill development. Additionally, counseling services for female participants will be emphasized, recognizing the heightened stigma they might face compared to their male counterparts, as well as potential societal challenges due to skill development and empowerment.

Especially in the context of rural Zambian communities, where most wildlife offenders originate, the incarceration of male offenders - often the primary breadwinners - may have wider societal impacts. It leaves their partners struggling to support their families due to scarce economic opportunities. Women become more vulnerable to poverty, exploitation, societal stigma and experience an increased risk of gender-based violence, while educational opportunities for children are often disrupted. As a result, many women become dependent on other family members or the community(28,30) and often enter new relationships due to need, and a lack of communication with their original partner. Facilitating family visits to prisoners therefore not only helps the inmate to understand the community situation upon release but also strengthens and maintains family bonds during incarceration, not just benefitting offenders but also considering their spouses.

Key WCP management staff on this project are 80% female and 60% Zambian, reflecting WCP's values of promoting women in conservation and building local capacity in Zambian conservation management. WCP employs a Zambian female gender specialist, who was consulted in the development of this project and will provide further guidance as and when needed.

Q23. 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.

This programme presents a pivotal opportunity for transformative reform within African justice systems, where wildlife offences often fail to receive appropriate legal and policy attention, despite the extensive cross-sectoral, regional, and global impact of IWT. By identifying wildlife crime-specific recidivism factors, the initiative will enhance the understanding of the complex motivations behind wildlife crime in the short-term, many of which stem from systemic socio-economic vulnerabilities in marginalized rural communities. Ultimately, and through WCP's seat on Zambia's Interagency Coordination Framework - Wildlife Subcommittee as well as multiple MoUs with government agencies, these insights aim to guide national policy adaptations and judicial practices that disrupt IWT.

IWT remains a critical challenge, driving significant population declines in numerous species, including elephants, rhinos, pangolins, and big cats among others. Targeted efforts to rehabilitate wildlife crime offenders and provide sustainable livelihood alternatives will directly support conservation efforts by addressing one of the fundamental drivers of poaching - economic desperation in rural communities and its exacerbation through imprisonment. Increasing community resilience limits recruitment opportunities for organized crime groups, which strengthens the protection of these iconic and ecologically important species. This approach will not only disrupt IWT in Zambia as an international hub but also foster a broader shift toward sustainable conservation and community resilience, setting a precedent for future interventions in the region.

This programme addresses multiple, interconnected dimensions of poverty, including economic, social, and environmental poverty - key drivers of IWT. It combats economic poverty by equipping former offenders with sustainable income opportunities, reducing their reliance on illicit activities. Social poverty is mitigated through skills training and reintegration support, enabling individuals to rebuild their livelihoods and regain social acceptance. Additionally, the programme tackles environmental poverty by alleviating pressure on wildlife populations and ecosystems, ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources for future generations. By integrating these poverty alleviation strategies, the initiative fosters long-term resilience, stability and alternative livelihoods, ultimately contributing to a more just and sustainable response to wildlife crime.

During its lifetime, the project will directly benefit 60 wildlife offenders (20 per annum) and their families, with a priority focus on the limited number of female wildlife crime offenders. This will reduce the impacts of illegal activities for a total of 300 people (average household size: 5). If successful, WCP aims to continue the programme long-term, ideally with ZCS taking full ownership and WCP in a supporting advisory role. Over time, this could lead to a significant scaling of the initiative, potentially doubling the number of participating offenders nationwide, resulting in 200 direct and indirect beneficiaries per year.

The scalability of the programme is virtually unlimited. WCP's former regional arm Alinea (set up as its own entity in 2025 to further spread WCP's and other successful approaches) embodies the organization's strong culture of scaling up successful interventions elsewhere in Africa. The proposed initiative could serve as a model for similar programmes across the continent, offering a tested and practical framework for reducing wildlife crime in Africa while supporting community development.

Q24. 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 programme logic follows a structured approach, linking three Outputs to the Outcome of reduced wildlife crime recidivism through a structured approach to wildlife offender reintegration, ultimately contributing to the Impact of protecting Africa's wildlife populations by reducing wildlife recidivism and weakening Zambia's position

as a key IWT hub.

Output 1: Alternative livelihood opportunity – Identifying offenders’ livelihood options ensures tailored and relevant support. Vocational training, conservation education and financial literacy equip offenders with sustainable alternatives. Starter support and post-release monitoring reinforce long-term economic stability, reducing wildlife crime recidivism risks.

Output 2: Social Reintegration – Strengthening family and community ties enhances post-release support networks. Mental health assessments and counseling address social barriers to reintegration, further lowering recidivism risks.

Output 3: Evidence-Based Systemic Change – Developing a wildlife crime-specific Recidivism Risk Framework enables targeted interventions. Continuous monitoring and iterative improvements enhance its effectiveness. Publishing and promoting the framework ensures long-term adoption in justice systems in Zambia and beyond.

By identifying and addressing recidivism risk factors, the project reduces poverty-driven reoffending. This contributes to sustained wildlife protection, poverty alleviation, and provides guidance to regional policy improvements, ensuring lasting impact beyond the project’s duration.

Q25. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q25a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained 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?

Long-term impact is ensured by equipping offenders with lifelong vocational skills, providing sustainable, legal livelihoods post-release, and the opportunity to mentor others through a ZCS communication platform. The wildlife crime-specific Recidivism Risk Framework offers a structured tool for assessing and reducing recidivism. The framework remains freely accessible as a valuable resource, enabling its adoption and the strengthening of justice system responses to wildlife crime elsewhere.


Following national success, WCP created a regional programme to build capacity in neighbouring countries. In 2025, this programme was set up as WCP’s sister entity Alinea and provides the perfect platform to further roll out successful interventions regionally.

ZCS has demonstrated strong commitment and is well-positioned to integrate this approach into standard practice. WCP’s collaboration with the Forestry Department and Financial Intelligence Centre to combat timber-related crimes leverages asset forfeiture as a strategic mechanism not only to weaken trafficking networks but to enhance government revenue.


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

 [WCP IWTCTF 2025 Success stories and reference](#)



 31/03/2025

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 pdf 92.47 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q26. Risk Management

Please outline the **7 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, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Mismanagement of funding, including inefficiencies, misallocation, lack of transparency and/or fraud may jeopardize the project's success by limiting essential resources, delaying implementation, and undermining stakeholder trust, ultimately reducing its effectiveness and long-term sustainability.</p>	Major	Rare	Possible	Financial mismanagement is mitigated through WCP's finance manual provisions, ensuring a 4-eye-principal, grant-specific funding separation, monthly internal checks, annual external audits etc. WCP has forex bank accounts to minimize exchange rate losses. Direct payments to trade schools and direct procurement of care and starter package items enhance transparency and control.	Rare
<p>Safeguarding (SEAH)</p> <p>Female offenders face systemic disadvantages in skill development due to the prevalence of physically challenging trades training in many facilities and comparatively shorter sentences. Furthermore, their enhanced skills, gained through training and empowerment, could heighten societal stigma and mistrust post-release, as they challenge entrenched gender norms, potentially deepening reintegration barriers.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Possible	The minimum sentence requirement may be waived for female offenders, encouraging skill development pre- or post-release. They will be offered counselling for emotional support and family dynamics. ZCS extension officers conduct community sensitization to improve acceptance, while reinforcing rights fosters confidence in reporting incidents and seeking police assistance when needed.	Rare

Safeguarding (HSS)	WCP staff misconduct and violation of human rights when working with offenders, who are vulnerable especially post-release.	Severe	Rare	Possible	WCP's Safeguarding, PSEAH, Gender, and Anti-Discrimination Policy, and Code of Conduct ensure protection for all, especially vulnerable groups, enforcing zero tolerance for abuse, exploitation, harassment and discrimination while promoting safety, equality, and inclusivity. ZCS officials conduct communications and are present at all in-person meetings with offenders.	Rare
Delivery Chain	Improved livelihood opportunity for programme participants might promote imprisonment and therefore poaching.	Severe	Rare	Possible	To ensure deterrence without incentivizing imprisonment, a minimum sentence of at least six months will be required for programme participation. During incarceration, conservation education and wildlife law awareness will be provided. Additionally, promoting tourism and wildlife-related jobs post-release will help establish a clear link between conservation and sustainable livelihoods.	Rare
Risk 5	Political change in Zambia might impact collaborations of government agencies with NGOs and therefore jeopardize the implementation of this project, which is a collaboration between Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP) and Zambian Correctional Service (ZCS).	Major	Rare	Rare	As a non-political organization, WCP ensures transparency by working under government MoUs. Since Zambia's peaceful 2021 elections, WCP is strengthening partnerships with government agencies, leveraging stability to minimize disruptions and enhance collaboration. This project was developed and is implemented jointly with ZCS to respond to national needs and ensure continuity.	Rare

Risk 6

Offenders may struggle to secure employment/income upon release if the training received during incarceration is not aligned with the demands of their local job market. Additionally, employer reluctance to hire former offenders may further limit their opportunities, hindering successful reintegration, and increasing the risk of unemployment and recidivism.

Major

Possible

Likely

The programme will conduct vetting of requested training through ZCS officials and family discussions during visits to ensure relevance and aligning skills training with market demands in the home village to enhance effectiveness. Offenders have access to counselling and ZCS extension officers conduct community sensitization to improve acceptance of ex-offenders.

Rare

Risk 7

Potential security risk to WCP staff when engaging with individuals with criminal backgrounds.

Moderate

Possible


Possible


WCP's risk management framework ensures security through annual evaluations. The Security Management System manual and procedures ensure proactive risk mitigation, including emergency response plans. Vehicles are tracked, staff report to the security officer during travel. ZCS officials conduct communications and are present at all in-person meetings with offenders.


Rare

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

 [Risk Framework IWTCF WCP 2025](#)

 31/03/2025

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Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q27. 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.

Unique case codes ensure anonymity of all ex-offenders' personal and prosecutorial data, in compliance with data protection laws and comprehensive safeguarding. Interactions with ex-offenders will be conducted through the mandated government authority, ZCS, further safeguarding WCP personnel.


WCP strengthens national government agencies through technical assistance via formal MoUs. WCP ensures that all government agencies receive appropriate recognition for their achievements at all times.


Publications require ZCS approval and must acknowledge government partners. To further prevent inadvertent disclosure of sensitive information, WCP requests the opportunity to review media materials pre-publication. WCP's Communications Department will ensure alignment with data protection standards.


Q28. Workplan

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

 [Workplan WCP IWTCF 2025](#)

 30/03/2025

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 docx 35.4 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q29. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

M&E Oversight and Management

The M&E of this project will be managed by WCP's Director of Development and Sustainability, who leads the WCP Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Department. This ensures that M&E activities are fully integrated into the project lifecycle, ensuring compliance with funder requirements and fostering continuous learning for programme improvement. The Director will oversee all M&E activities, ensuring alignment with the project's logical framework and the broader objectives of the IWT Challenge Fund.

A Recidivism Risk Framework will be developed and implemented to assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. This framework will serve as a key tool for measuring participants' risk of reoffending, tracking changes over time, and evaluating the impact of skill-building interventions on reducing recidivism.

Implementation of the Recidivism Risk Framework and Surveys

A core component of the M&E strategy is the systematic assessment of offender recidivism risk. This will be conducted through a structured survey process:

- Baseline Assessment: Each participant will complete an initial recidivism risk assessment, establishing a benchmark for tracking progress.
- Ongoing Monitoring: Risk levels will be reassessed periodically throughout the programme, providing real-time insights into the effectiveness of training interventions and allowing for adaptive management.
- Endline Evaluation: A final assessment will compare baseline data with post-intervention outcomes to evaluate the effectiveness of the risk framework and livelihood interventions.

Surveys will be developed in collaboration with the project criminologist to ensure methodological rigor and actionable insights. Legal Assistants and Project Assistants will receive training to administer the surveys, ensuring data consistency and reliability.

General M&E

Beyond the Recidivism Risk Framework, the project will implement a comprehensive M&E plan aligned with logical framework indicators, including:

- Quarterly Review Meetings: Led by the Director of Development and Sustainability, with the Programme Manager and Coordinator, these reviews will track key indicators and identify areas for improvement.
- Data Collection and Analysis: Field teams will systematically collect qualitative and quantitative data to assess project outcomes, including participant feedback, post-training employment rates, and broader socio-economic impact indicators.
- Adaptive Management: Insights gained will inform programme adjustments to enhance effectiveness and responsiveness to emerging challenges.

Final Evaluation and Dissemination

At the project's conclusion, an external consultant will be engaged to conduct an independent final evaluation to:

- Provide an objective assessment of project effectiveness.
- Identify best practices and lessons learned to shape future interventions.
- Support the publication and dissemination of the Recidivism Risk Framework to key stakeholders, including the Zambia Correctional Service (ZCS) and other partners across Africa.
- Inform the scaling of the model within broader conservation and rehabilitation initiatives under the IWT Challenge Fund.

By integrating a robust M&E framework, this project will generate meaningful, data-driven insights into rehabilitation, livelihood support, and recidivism reduction, reinforcing efforts to combat IWT and promote sustainable reintegration pathways for ex-offenders.

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



Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q30a. 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 WCP IWTCF 2025](#)

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pdf 97.41 KB

Impact:

Reducing wildlife crime recidivism protects Africa's wildlife populations and weakens Zambia's role as a key hub in illegal trade networks.

Outcome:

A structured approach to wildlife offender reintegration will reduce wildlife crime recidivism

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Alternative livelihood opportunity provided to wildlife offenders

Output 2:

Wildlife offenders reintegrated into their families/communities

Output 3:

Measurable recidivism risk profiles in the context of African wildlife offenders as a tool to evaluate likelihood of reoffending in wildlife crime

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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.

Activities under Output 1:

- 1.1 Establish and maintain effective communication channels between Legal Officers, ZCS Extension Officers and correctional facility management (e.g. programme planning, information flow on early releases etc.)
- 1.2 Review WCP's case monitoring and ZCS' prison databases to identify possible programme participants and engage the respective facilities through the ZCS head office.
- 1.3 During the initial interview with offenders, who agreed to take part in the programme, discuss alternative livelihood possibilities in their home villages.
- 1.4 Conduct feasibility vetting of discussed livelihood option through ZCS and during family visits.
- 1.5 Motivate vocational training for offenders through ZCS where possible.
- 1.6 Deliver conservation education to all offenders.
- 1.7 Equip offenders with tailored release care packages and establish reliable communication lines to maintain contact.
- 1.8 Facilitate post-release financial management training for all offenders.
- 1.9 Facilitate complementary post-release training at trade schools where needed and possible.
- 1.10 Equip offenders with business starter packages if needed.
- 1.11 Conduct post-release interviews monthly (first 6 months) and quarterly (up to two years post-release) to monitor progress in livelihood creation.

Activities under Output 2:

- 2.1 During the initial interview, establish whether the inmate has had family/community contact through phone calls or visits.
- 2.2 Establish contact to each offender's preferred family visitor and facilitate pre-release visits with the consent of both parties.

2.3 Assess each offender’s mental state, and relationship between the offender and his/her family during post-release visits/communication.

2.4 As and when needed, facilitate counselling to offenders in custody (through ZCS) and/or family counselling post-release (through ZCS or social workers).

Activities under Output 3:

3.1 Develop a wildlife crime-specific Recidivism Risk Profile Framework based on current knowledge and experience.

3.2 Design pre- and post-release questionnaires with ZCS as a tool to monitor recidivism risk profiles.

3.3 Facilitate training for the Programme Assistants and Legal Officers and test the tool.

3.4 Conduct initial interviews with identified offenders (see Act 1.2) and establish recidivism risk level following the developed framework

3.5 Conduct post-release interviews monthly (first 6 months) and quarterly (up to two years post-release) to determine impact of interventions on recidivism risk level following the developed framework.

3.6 Review recidivism risk profile framework in feedback loop to improve its applicability through lessons learned.

3.7 Publish the framework and promote its wider uptake by ZCS and in the southern African region.

Q30b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-A01a: Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected	Outcome indicator 0.1	60	Zambia, 55 men, 5 women, non-IPLC
IWTCF-D01: No of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Output indicator 1.1 / Output 1	60	Zambia, 55 men, 5 women, non-IPLC, livelihoods
IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output indicator 1.5 / Output 1	50	Zambia, 45 men, 5 women, non-IPLC
IWTCF-B16: No of policies & frameworks developed or formally contributed and being implemented	Output indicator 3.1 / Output 3	1	Zambia; 1 new framework; offender rehabilitation


IWTCF-A04: No. of people reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project	Output indicator 3.3 / Output 3	50	Zambia, 45 men, 5 women, non-IPLC
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q31. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [BCF IWTCF Budget over 100k WCP 2025](#)

 31/03/2025

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Q32. 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.

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

Yes

Please give details.

WCP collaborates closely with the Zambian wildlife law enforcement and Judiciary to enhance law enforcement and judicial capacity, improve court procedures, and strengthen the application of natural resource legislation. This collaboration is enhanced through MoUs with key government institutions, including the National Prosecution Authority, Drug Enforcement Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, Financial Intelligence Centre, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and Department of Forestry.

WCP's communications department successfully implements behaviour change campaigns of varying scale to reduce in-country demand by raising public awareness. Furthermore, it works with traditional healers and

leaders to challenge traditional systems to develop alternatives to the use of wildlife products in traditional ceremonies and healing.

Recognizing the need for a holistic approach, WCP established its MoU with ZCS in March 2023 to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of wildlife crime offenders. WCP believes this holistic approach is key in combatting IWT as it avoids the downward spiral of offenders becoming increasingly vulnerable through imprisonment, which is believed to increase their recidivism risk significantly, while supporting law enforcement and demand reduction to deprive IWT networks of fertile grounds in African communities.

Q32b. 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.

Please note that this question seems to be a repeated from above, therefore the reply is the same:

Several organizations in Zambia run reintegration programmes, but few specifically address wildlife crime offenders, distinguishing this project in scope and approach:

Prisoners' Future Foundation (PFF) (Kabwe, est. 2009) focuses on general inmate welfare, including health, nutrition, and rehabilitation, but does not specialize in wildlife crime.

CELIM, in partnership with PFF, provides professional training and education for prisoner reintegration without a wildlife crime focus.

Prisoner Reintegration Empowerment Organization (PREO) supports ex-prisoners through the Ex-Prisoner Registration Centre, offering general post-release assistance to reduce recidivism.

Workaid supplies tools for vocational training in Zambian prisons to help inmates secure employment, but without targeting wildlife crime offenders.

Ubumbi Prisons Initiative focuses on vulnerable prisoners, including mothers, pregnant inmates, and seriously ill individuals, offering education and reintegration support.

Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) transitions former poachers into farmers to mitigate human-wildlife conflict but is limited to the South Luangwa area and lacks a nationwide legal and policy approach.

This proposed project is national in scope, tackling wildlife crime-specific recidivism through targeted vocational training, rehabilitation, and policy development, ensuring broader and more sustainable impact.

Q33. 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.

WCP is a legally registered Zambian NGO and all funding will be spent within Zambia. This includes the engagement of a British wildlife crime specialist with prior experience on this project, who is based, employed, and remunerated in Zambia.

All WCP employment contracts adhere to Zambian labor law, guaranteeing full compliance with national regulations. Consequently, all salaries are paid within Zambia, and statutory contributions are duly remitted to the Zambian government.

Procurement for this project is exclusively conducted within Zambia, prioritizing locally available goods and services. For equipment in start-up packages, every effort will be made to source readily available products, ensuring long-term accessibility and continuity beyond the project's duration.

Q34. 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). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

The WCP project offers exceptional value for money by maximizing impact through cost-effective strategies, aligning with the Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Equity (4Es) framework outlined in Section 3.14 of the IWT Challenge Fund guidance.

Economy: The project keeps costs low by working within existing government structures, leveraging existing prison databases, facilities, and personnel. All procurement is conducted locally, reducing costs while ensuring sustainability.

Efficiency: The project avoids duplication by complementing rather than replicating existing reintegration efforts. By using a data-driven Recidivism Risk Profile Framework, resources are allocated precisely, providing tailored interventions. The focus on vocational training and legal livelihoods ensures long-term self-sufficiency, reducing reliance on repeated funding cycles.

Effectiveness: Reducing recidivism directly weakens wildlife crime networks by limiting syndicates' ability to recruit repeat offenders. The project builds government capacity to continue these efforts post-funding, embedding systemic change through policy integration and the formal adoption of the risk framework.

Equity: The project prioritizes marginalized communities and female offenders, tackling poverty and lack of alternatives as the root causes of wildlife crime. By ensuring equal access to rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities, it provides offenders with genuine pathways out of crime, benefiting both local economies and conservation efforts.

By combining low-cost implementation, strategic efficiency, long-term impact, and inclusive benefits, the WCP project delivers the best possible conservation and justice outcomes per pound spent.

Q35. 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 costs of this project are below 10% of the total budget. The project budget includes one 4x4 vehicle to facilitate project management and ex-offender post-release visits in rural areas, often without any tar road access. This vehicle would stay with WCP for project expansion into additional areas.

The budget further includes five tablets and phones for the Project Assistants, which will also stay with WCP for

further project expansion, if still viable following the implementation of this project.

ZCS is in need of three motorbikes to enable post-release offender visits. These motorbikes will stay with ZCS following this project to enable transport for continued project implementation.

Further capital items may include equipment (e.g. water pumps) for business startup packages for offenders, which will remain with the offender at project end to ensure continuous business functionality.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q36. 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 operation.

For further information please see the Round 11 Guidance for Applicants.

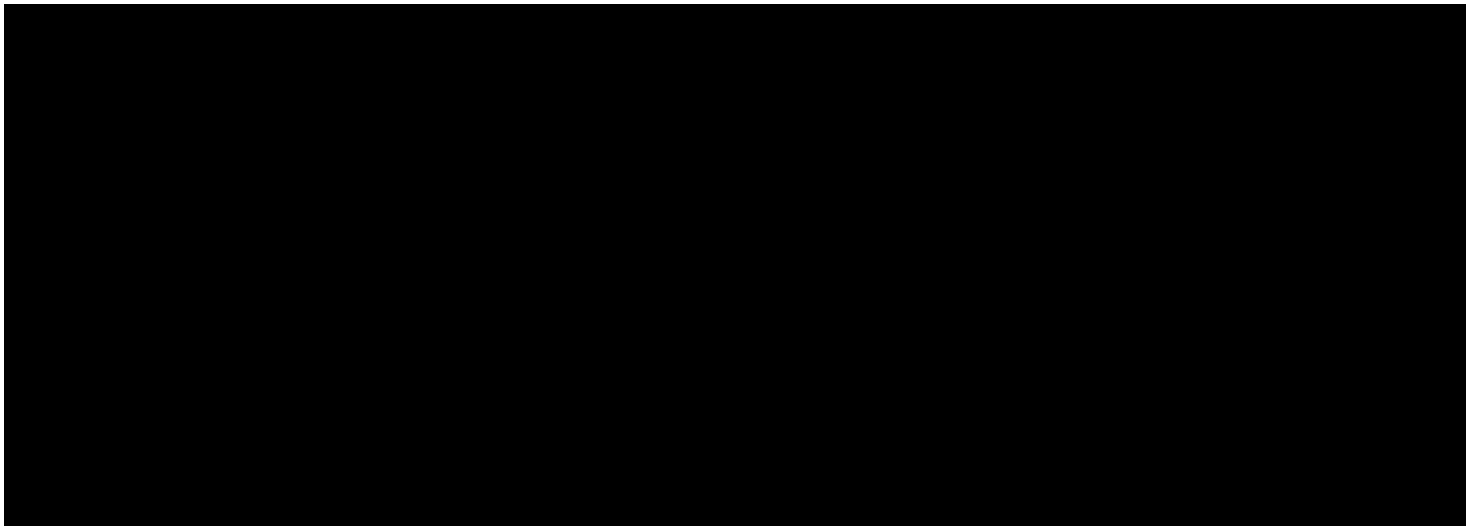
Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding and/or Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)**
Policy: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance to inaction statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. Policy should include a commitment to either Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), IASC minimum operating standards for PSEA MOS-PSEA or CAPSEAH minimum standards.
- **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, up to and including compliance with dismissal.

In addition, please share the following optional policy:

- **Health, Safety and/or Security policy of Security Plan:** that outlines a plan on how to mitigate and respond to potential health, safety and security threats.

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.



[REDACTED]

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q38 and in your budget.

Q37. Ethics

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

Adhering to the highest standards of ethical practice is fundamental to the success and integrity of this project. As a legally registered Zambian grassroots organization, WCP operates in full compliance with national laws, guided by a team of nine Zambian lawyers who ensure that all project activities align with Zambia's legal frameworks.

This initiative prioritizes local communities as key partners in combating IWT, fostering resilience through economic empowerment and service provision. By equipping at-risk individuals with viable, lawful livelihoods, the project not only mitigates their vulnerability to wildlife crime but also generates broader socio-economic benefits for entire communities.

In collaboration with the ZCS, the project strengthens existing national structures rather than creating parallel systems. By enhancing the capacity of ZCS while respecting its mandate, WCP increases the likelihood of long-term project sustainability and government ownership beyond the project's lifespan. Transparent decision-making and open communication are central to this process, fostering trust, accountability, and continuous improvement.

Furthermore, the project upholds Prior Informed Consent principles to safeguard the rights, privacy, and safety of all individuals affected, particularly in data collection processes such as questionnaire surveys. This ensures ethical engagement and meaningful participation throughout the initiative.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q38. 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.

 [FCDO email correspondence](#)

 28/03/2025

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q39. 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?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

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



Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q40. 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.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project.

Lead partner name: Wildlife Crime Prevention

Website address: www.wildlifecrimeprevention.com

WCP has spent nearly a decade working on the ground in Zambia, to develop a deep understanding of the challenges that underpin IWT, which include poverty, limited economic opportunities and the cycle of recidivism among offenders. Our long-standing relationships with government entities, particularly the ZCS, have positioned us to address the root causes of wildlife crime and support the reintegration of offenders into society.

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Overall management, oversight and donor liaison for this project will be conducted by WCP's Chief Operating Officer and Director of Development and Sustainability, who will also oversee the project M&E. To ensure financial accountability and transparency, the project will further be supported by the Chief Financial Officer, who will manage project expenditure and financial reporting requirements.

The offender rehabilitation programme will be managed by WCP's Wildlife Criminal Justice Department. This team is highly experienced in the work proposed for this project and was engaged during proposal development.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Zambia Correctional Service

Website address: www.mohais.gov.zm

The Zambia Correctional Service (ZCS) is mandated with the administration of all prisons and correctional facilities nationwide. Its mission is "To provide humane custody and high-quality correctional services to enhance public safety and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country."


What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

As a key partner in the rehabilitation programme, ZCS plays a crucial role in its management and successful implementation alongside WCP. ZCS will facilitate secure access to inmates and assign offender managers and extension officers to work with WCP staff during the initial assessment of each inmate and understanding their risk factors through interviews. They will deliver trades training to offenders during incarceration where possible, and oversee post-release monitoring through its network of extension officers, jointly with WCP personnel. ZCS will coordinate all communication between offenders, family members and WCP, ensuring compliance with security protocols and supporting their reintegration into society. They will provide counselling if needed and will ensure that the project aligns with the facility regulations, human rights laws, security protocols and rehabilitation policies.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

This project is governed by a MoU between WCP and ZCS titled "Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Inmates of Wildlife Crime" to jointly enhance rehabilitation efforts with a specialized approach tailored to wildlife offenders. The collaboration began with a comprehensive survey of 302 wildlife offenders across 32 correctional facilities, examining the drivers of wildlife crime, post-release reintegration plans, recidivism rates, and the deterrent effect of incarceration. ZCS was engaged in the development of the pre- and post-release questionnaires to determine the risk factors of each inmate. The findings of this study informed the joint development of an offender reintegration programme trial, and provided insights on the project's practical implementation, risk mitigation and monitoring. This proposed project builds on key successes and lessons learned to enhance long-term impact.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

2. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

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 WCP ZCS 2025](#)

 31/03/2025

 10:15:07

 pdf 1.19 MB

Section 16 - Lead Org Capability and Capacity

Q41. Lead Organisation 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)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 2016

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? WCP secures funding from a diverse range of sources, including international donors, government agencies, private sector contributions, and philanthropic foundations. This diversified approach helps mitigate financial risk, ensuring long-term stability and resilience. By spreading funding across multiple stakeholders, WCP reduces dependency on any single source, allowing it to adapt to changing financial landscapes while maintaining critical conservation efforts. This strategic funding model strengthens partnerships, enhances programme sustainability, and ensures continued impact in combating wildlife crime and promoting conservation-driven development.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims Seven strategic aims:
Dismantling criminal networks
Combatting transnational environmental crime
Reducing demand for illegal wildlife products
Ensuring strong prosecutions and sentencing
Creating lasting legislative impact
Implementing smarter, data-driven conservation strategies
Protecting our mission and people

Activities Seven strategic activities:
Strengthen the capacity of government institutions
Foster regional and international collaboration
Promote community awareness and behaviour change
Enhance the application of the criminal justice system
Raise political awareness and informing policy
Integrate research and technology
Ensure a secure and sustainable operational environment

Achievements
-Supported >9,900 arrests; 870 pangolins, 17.6t ivory, and 77t illegal bushmeat seized
-11 regional syndicate members arrested in 2024 alone.
-Significantly increased wildlife crime conviction rates, with appropriate sentencing.
-Behaviour change campaigns influenced consumer behaviour and policy discussions.
-Data-driven enforcement using predictive analytics, crime mapping, and geospatial intelligence.

Provide details of three contracts/projects held by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); Support to WCP's Regional Collaboration Programme - Alinea
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED] ([REDACTED])
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	As grant lead, WCP manages funding flows, oversees compliance, and ensures effective service delivery to partners. It delivers technical support, coordinates capacity building, and implements counter-IWT activities in Zambia. WCP also provides governance oversight, monitors partner performance, and supports systems strengthening to enhance partner impact and operational resilience.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project aims to counter IWT by supporting regional coordination, capacity building, and cross-border collaboration across Southern Africa. The project works to strengthen grassroots organisations, develop knowledge-sharing platforms, and support government-NGO engagement. Key objectives include implementing counter-IWT operations, enhancing financial and governance systems, and promoting gender equity and human rights within conservation. Outcomes include more resilient local partners, improved law enforcement responses, and greater regional cooperation. The project reduces vulnerabilities exploited by wildlife crime networks, securing trade routes, protecting biodiversity, and promoting stability for communities affected by IWT-linked threats and corruption.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	[REDACTED]
Contract/Project 2 Title	US Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; Regional Collaboration to Enhance Wildlife Conservation and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED] ([REDACTED])
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	5 years
Role of organisation in project	As grant lead, WCP manages funding flows, oversees compliance, and ensures effective service delivery to partners. It delivers technical support, coordinates capacity building, and implements counter-IWT activities in Zambia. WCP also provides governance oversight, monitors partner performance, and supports systems strengthening to enhance partner impact and operational resilience.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved collaboration with partners in Zambia, Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Congo -Counter Poaching & Disrupt Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trade -Support Effective Wildlife and Environmental Crime Prosecution <p>Objective 1: Increase law enforcement capacity to detect, interdict, seize, and transfer illegal wildlife products.</p> <p>Objective 2: Improve national and regional wildlife law enforcement capacity and capabilities to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crime cases to result in appropriate sentencing outcomes.</p> <p>Objective 4: Strengthen anti-corruption efforts within relevant agencies to enhance government response, improve government accountability, and strengthen transparency as it relates to wildlife crime.</p>
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Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	[REDACTED]
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Contract/Project 3 Title	GIZ; Partnership against wildlife crime in Africa and Asia
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Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
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Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years 3 months
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Role of organisation in project	As grant lead, WCP coordinates capacity building and implements activities in Zambia.
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Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>Aim: to reduce wildlife trafficking originating from and across the wider Eastern Regions of Zambia (mainly Malawi, Mozambique)</p> <p>Relevant objectives/outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Build investigative and enforcement capacity of Investigation Units -Detect and disrupt cross-border wildlife crime through joint operations and information sharing, as well as improved foreign evidence sharing -Improve national and regional capabilities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crime cases and related offences and encourage appropriate sentencing outcomes -Improve capacity to strengthen DNPW organisational resilience to corruption and other priority risks in key sites and units
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Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	[REDACTED]
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Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Project Title: Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reducing wildlife crime recidivism protects Africa’s wildlife populations and weakens Zambia’s role as a key hub in illegal trade networks.			
Outcome: A structured approach to wildlife offender reintegration will reduce wildlife crime recidivism	<p>0.1 (Standard Indicator IWTCF-A01a): Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 60 by Y3; disaggregated by country, gender, IPLC status</i></p> <p>0.2 Level of change to programme participants’ recidivism risk levels through programme activities <i>Baseline: To be established during initial interviews</i> <i>Target: Reduction of recidivism risk by a minimum of one level in the developed recidivism risk framework from individual baselines by 6 months post-release; Stable recidivism risk levels from individual 6-month post-release levels by Y1; disaggregated by offence, gender & age, time after release</i></p>	<p>0.1 (IWTCF-A01a): Programme reports; Post release interviews</p> <p>0.2 Biannual recidivism risk profile evaluation reports</p>	<p>Zambian Correctional Service continue to be interested in the current collaboration with WCP;</p> <p>Programme participants will continue engagement with WCP/ZCS post-release</p>
Outputs: 1. Alternative livelihood opportunity provided to wildlife offenders	1.1 (Standard Indicator IWTCF-D01): Number of people from eligible countries who have	1.1 (IWTCF-D01): Programme reports; Training reports	20 suitable wildlife offenders can be identified annually;

Project Title: Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

	<p>received structured and relevant training <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 60 offenders (20 pa), disaggregated by country, gender, IPLC status, type</i></p> <p>1.2 #Offenders provided with release care package <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 60 offenders (20 pa), disaggregated by gender & age</i></p> <p>1.3 #Offenders completed financial management training <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 60 offenders (20 pa), disaggregated by gender & age</i></p> <p>1.4 #Offenders provided with business start-up support <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 60 offenders (20 pa), disaggregated by gender & age</i></p> <p>1.5 (Standard Indicator IWTCF-D02): Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 50 by Y3; disaggregated by country, gender, IPLC status</i></p>	<p>1.2 Programme reports</p> <p>1.3 Programme reports; Training reports</p> <p>1.4 Programme reports</p> <p>1.5 (IWTCF- D02): Programme reports; Follow up survey reports</p>	<p>Offenders are interested in vocational trainings offered;</p> <p>Offenders are interested in post release training;</p> <p>ZCS and/or trade schools are able to offer vocational trainings;</p> <p>Economic situation in Zambia allows for new start up business successes</p>
<p>2. Wildlife offenders reintegrated into their families/communities</p>	<p>2.1 #Offenders receiving family visits while in custody</p>	<p>2.1 Family visit reports; prison records (if accessible)</p>	<p>Community Acceptance: The offenders' families and communities are willing to accept</p>

Project Title: Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

	<p><i>Baseline: TBD during initial interviews</i> <i>Target: 90% of participants, disaggregated by offence, gender & age</i></p> <p>2.2 #Offenders returning to their families/communities post-release <i>Baseline: To be established during initial interviews</i> <i>Target: 90% of participants per year, disaggregated by offence, gender & age</i></p> <p>2.3 #Offenders remaining with their families/communities min 1 year post release <i>Baseline: To be established during initial interviews</i> <i>Target: 80% of participants, disaggregated by offence, gender & age</i></p>	<p>2.2 Offender release reports</p> <p>2.3 Biannual follow up survey reports</p>	<p>and support their returning relatives/community members</p> <p>Contact to offenders can be maintained post release</p>
<p>3. Measurable recidivism risk profiles in the context of African wildlife offenders as a tool to evaluate likelihood of reoffending in wildlife crime</p>	<p>3.1 (Standard Indicator IWTCF-B16): Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities <i>Baseline: no wildlife crime-specific framework exists</i> <i>Target: 1 new framework developed by Y1; disaggregated by country, policy change, Area of policy</i></p>	<p>3.1 (IWTCF- B16): Recidivism risk profile framework document; Consultant report</p>	<p>Offender information provided is accurate and true</p>

Project Title: Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

	<p>3.2 Accuracy of framework to measure the extent to which interventions influence the likelihood of reoffending <i>Baseline: no wildlife crime-specific framework exists</i> <i>Target: Annual framework adaptation to incorporate project outcomes</i></p> <p>3.3 (Standard Indicator IWTCF-A04): Number of people reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities <i>Baseline: zero</i> <i>Target: 50 by Y3; disaggregated by country, gender, IPLC status</i></p>	<p>3.2 Adapted framework documents</p> <p>3.3 (IWTCF-A04): Biannual follow up survey reports</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p><u>Activities under Output 1:</u></p> <p>1.1 Establish and maintain effective communication channels between Legal Officers, ZCS Extension Officers and correctional facility management (e.g. programme planning, information flow on early releases etc.)</p> <p>1.2 Review WCP’s case monitoring and ZCS’ prison databases to identify possible programme participants and engage the respective facilities through the ZCS head office.</p> <p>1.3 During the initial interview with offenders, who agreed to take part in the programme, discuss alternative livelihood possibilities in their home villages.</p> <p>1.4 Conduct feasibility vetting of discussed livelihood option through ZCS and during family visits.</p> <p>1.5 Motivate vocational training for offenders through ZCS where possible.</p> <p>1.6 Deliver conservation education to all offenders.</p> <p>1.7 Equip offenders with tailored release care packages and establish reliable communication lines to maintain contact.</p> <p>1.8 Facilitate post-release financial management training for all offenders.</p> <p>1.9 Facilitate complementary post-release training at trade schools where needed and possible.</p> <p>1.10 Equip offenders with business starter packages if needed.</p>			

Project Title: Breaking free: Ending the Poverty-driven Cycle of Wildlife Crime Recidivism

1.11 Conduct post-release interviews monthly (first 6 months) and quarterly (up to two years post-release) to monitor progress in livelihood creation.

Activities under Output 2:

- 2.1 During the initial interview, establish whether the inmate has had family/community contact through phone calls or visits.
- 2.2 Establish contact to each offender's preferred family visitor and facilitate pre-release visits with the consent of both parties.
- 2.3 Assess each offender's mental state, and relationship between the offender and his/her family during post-release visits/communication.
- 2.4 As and when needed, facilitate counselling to offenders in custody (through ZCS) and/or family counselling post-release (through ZCS or social workers).

Activities under Output 3:

- 3.1 Develop a wildlife crime-specific Recidivism Risk Profile Framework based on current knowledge and experience.
- 3.2 Design pre- and post-release questionnaires with ZCS as a tool to monitor recidivism risk profiles.
- 3.3 Facilitate training for the Programme Assistants and Legal Officers and test the tool.
- 3.4 Conduct initial interviews with identified offenders (see Act 1.2) and establish recidivism risk level following the developed framework
- 3.5 Conduct post-release interviews monthly (first 6 months) and quarterly (up to two years post-release) to determine impact of interventions on recidivism risk level following the developed framework.
- 3.6 Review recidivism risk profile framework in feedback loop to improve its applicability through lessons learned.
- 3.7 Publish the framework and promote its wider uptake by ZCS and in the southern African region.