



Applicant: **Brink, Zanné**  
Organisation: **Endangered Wildlife Trust**  
Funding Sought: **£597,848.00**

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# IWTR11S2\1044

## **Building Resilience through Succulent Safe Spaces in South Africa's Karoo**

Our project aims to secure “Safe Spaces” in South Africa’s West Coast and Anysberg regions, protecting heavily trafficked succulent species and fostering community-led conservation initiatives. By implementing and expanding on a successful pilot model, this project will secure 40,000 hectares of habitat, create a robust surveillance network, and empower local landowners and anti-poaching partners through targeted capacity-building programs. We will also promote awareness through education, mobilise community reporting systems, and enhance criminal justice processes using restorative justice approaches.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Tim  
**Surname** Jackson  
**Organisation** Endangered Wildlife Trust  
**Website (Work)** www.ewt.org  
**Tel (Mobile)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mrs  
**Name** Zanné  
**Surname** Brink  
**Organisation** Endangered Wildlife Trust  
**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

# IWTR11S2\1044

Building Resilience through Succulent Safe Spaces in South Africa's Karoo

## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Tim  
**Surname** Jackson  
**Organisation** Endangered Wildlife Trust  
**Website (Work)** www.ewt.org  
**Tel (Mobile)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mrs  
**Name** Zanné  
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**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Title, Themes and Summary

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Please confirm which fund you are applying to:

- Main

### Q3. Title:

Building Resilience through Succulent Safe Spaces in South Africa's Karoo

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

- EWT Succulent\_cover letter\_FINAL
- 31/03/2025
- 16:39:41
- pdf 200.74 KB

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

IWTR11S1\1180

### 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.**

Budget alignment with UK financial years

Noting that projects are expected to start from September and that the UK financial year ends in March we have aligned our budget with this timeframe. Thus, the first "year" of funding will run for seven months (September – March), to coincide with the end of the UK financial year. The second and third years of funding follow the UK financial year, and the fourth "year" of funding extends for five months only (April – August). Thus, the project will take place over a 36-month period spanning four UK financial years. We do realise that the reductions to UK Official Development Assistance (ODA, also known as overseas aid) spending from 0.5% to 0.3% of Gross

National Income (GNI) could impact the potential starting date and we will be willing to adjust our financial timeframe.

Additional UMIC requirements (3.4)

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world (63.0) when measured by the commonly used Gini index (1). Nationally, the bottom 40% of the population holds only 7% of income (compared to 16% for other emerging markets). Therefore, South Africa's UMIC designation misrepresents the low-income levels experienced amongst poorer communities in South Africa, including in our project Safe Spaces, where 13.2- million people live in extreme poverty (using a poverty threshold at [REDACTED] dollars daily).

With respect to areas of high importance for biodiversity, the Succulent Karoo is a globally recognised biodiversity hotspot, the world's only arid hotspot, and home to the richest succulent flora on Earth, spanning southwestern South Africa and southern Namibia. The alarming increase in succulent poaching in this unique area globally is already leading to extinctions with at least two species of endemic succulents now regarded as extinct in the wild — *Lithops herrei* and *Cyanella marlothii* — due mostly to poaching. Therefore, the project will contribute to a global public good, by strengthening the protection and knowledge base related to the conservation of unique biodiversity globally,

#### Matched funding from the US State Department

In early 2025, a freeze on US foreign assistance under the new administration led to the indefinite suspension of funding from the US Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). This has resulted in the immediate halt of two key EWT projects, including the [REDACTED] grant for "From the Skies to the Courtroom: An Integrated Approach to Countering Wildlife Crimes in South Africa." The funding freeze has created critical shortfalls in operational capacity, making alternative support essential to sustain our law enforcement and legal deterrent work. Match funding from INL was expected to cover the development of the succulent impact statement for prosecutors to use during the sentencing and/or conviction phase of succulent cases. This match funding from INL has unfortunately been pulled. Fortunately, we have been able to rework our budget, and this is now included under our IWTCF funding request, as we see this as an important aspect to execute.

#### Specific information regarding poverty reduction required

While the project does not promise to deliver direct material benefits (such as employment or income), it delivers significant indirect benefits to poor, vulnerable, and marginalised communities in South Africa's West Coast and Anysberg regions. By improving landscape-level security, enhancing enforcement, improving justice processes (specifically aiming to reduce reoffending) and reducing poaching-related risks, the project supports safer and more stable environments for communities affected by biodiversity crime. Through inclusive awareness-raising, training, and participatory feasibility assessments for viable alternative livelihoods that align with community needs, the project ensures these groups are meaningfully engaged in conservation and justice processes. This lays the groundwork for longer-term social, environmental, and economic benefits in historically under-resourced rural areas and addresses rural safety within isolated communities.

#### Strengthening the logframe

Since Stage 1, we have improved the logframe to reflect a clearer and more measurable structure. Outputs and indicators have been rewritten for greater clarity and alignment with the project's intended outcomes, while vague phrasing has been replaced with sharper, time-bound statements. Means of verification now detail concrete tools such as GIS mapping, signed operational plans, and field data reporting, strengthening project accountability. Disaggregation by gender, youth, region, and IPLC status has been incorporated to support stronger GESI monitoring. Key partners — including the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), the South African Police Service Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit (SAPS STESU), CapeNature, TRAFFIC, and the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO)

— are now clearly referenced in outputs and activities to demonstrate collaborative delivery. Output 5, aiming to test restorative justice in the project area, has also been reframed to show a structured and evidence-based contribution to deterrence and legal system improvement.

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

Please tick all that apply.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement

## 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

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

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### Conservation Action 2

Education & awareness (incl. training)

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### Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

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### Threats 1

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

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### Threats 2

Human intrusions & disturbance (recreation, war)

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### Threats 3

Energy production & mining (incl. renewables)

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## 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.

The Succulent Karoo is highly vulnerable to climate change, with projections indicating increased aridity, rising temperatures, and prolonged droughts (2). These changes threaten the biome's unique, slow-growing flora, many of which have narrow climatic tolerances and low dispersal abilities.

The additional anthropogenic threat of illegal poaching further reduces population viability, exacerbating species' vulnerability to climate change. Many of the targeted succulent species exhibit slow growth and low reproductive rates and occur over extremely limited ranges, making them particularly susceptible to local extirpation under increasing environmental stress.

Our project will enhance climate adaptation by securing Safe Spaces (40,000 hectares of critical habitat), reducing poaching pressure, and supporting in-situ species persistence and ecosystem services. Our project will also explore alternative livelihood opportunities for communities. By identifying climate-resilient economic options, we will work towards reducing dependence on unsustainable resource use and support community resilience in the Succulent Karoo.

## Q8. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Conophytum subterraneum	Conophytum spp.
Other IWT-threatened plant species as confirmed through the evidence-based project	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

## 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.

Our project aims to secure “Safe Spaces” in South Africa’s West Coast and Anysberg regions, protecting heavily trafficked succulent species and fostering community-led conservation initiatives. By implementing and expanding on a successful pilot model, this project will secure 40,000 hectares of habitat, create a robust surveillance network, and empower local landowners and anti-poaching partners through targeted capacity- building programs. We will also promote awareness through education, mobilise community reporting systems, and enhance criminal justice processes using restorative justice approaches.

## Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

### Q10. Country(ies)

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

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

Do you require more fields?

No

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.

Although South Africa is a UMIC, this project targets remote, under-resourced areas where poaching pressures are high, law enforcement capacity is limited, and communities face significant socio-economic marginalisation. The project will deliver indirect benefits to vulnerable groups through education, awareness, and inclusive consultation on alternative livelihoods. ODA funding is critical to fill enforcement, surveillance, and judicial gaps (through restorative justice) not covered by domestic resources and to address the international drivers of trade threatening globally significant, range-restricted succulent species. The project also contributes to the global public good, by strengthening systems that protect areas of global biodiversity conservation importance.

### Q11. Project dates

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

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## Q12. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total funding
Amount:	£108,621.00	£289,932.00	£155,224.00	£44,071.00	No Response	597,848.00

## 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?

We are currently in the final stages of negotiating co-funding from the WWF Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust (LHSKT) to secure high-priority succulent biodiversity under biodiversity stewardship. If successful, this will enable salary contributions for key staff working toward shared goals of long-term succulent conservation, valued at [REDACTED]. Given our advanced stage of negotiations with the LHSKT, we are relatively confident of receiving this funding. However, if we do not secure this match, this will not prevent us from delivering the project, we will just lose the benefits of scaling.

## Q15. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

Yes

Please provide details. If you have received, applied for or plan to apply with similar projects, explain how your activities are distinct and complementary. Note that you cannot apply to OCEAN or any of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) with the same project.

Yes. We received previous funding from the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund (reference IWTEV011) for an Evidence project, to test proof of concept for our Succulent Safe Space model and to determine the drivers for wild succulent plant harvesting. Based on the success of that project, and lessons learned, we are applying for a Main Project grant to implement the work to scale with committed partners and stakeholders.

## Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

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### 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.**

South Africa's Succulent Karoo is experiencing a biodiversity crisis, driven by a surge in illegal harvesting (poaching) of endemic succulent plants since 2020 (3). This global biodiversity hotspot harbours a unique diversity of succulents, many found nowhere else. However, increasing poaching, fuelled by international market demand, now threatens their survival. The crisis is severe, with 97% of the Conophytum genus threatened and 45% classified as Critically Endangered (4, 5).

Succulent poaching is systematic and targeted, especially in remote areas with weak enforcement. Our IWTCF- funded Evidence Project (IWTEV011) identified two priority hotspots and highlighted critical drivers of poaching, including vast, under-monitored landscapes (6), multiple access routes, and low enforcement capacity. The ease of harvesting, combined with high market value and low prosecution risk, intensifies the threat.

While organised crime syndicates drive much of the trade, poverty and unemployment fuel local involvement. With few economic alternatives, some individuals engage in poaching for short-term income (7). Survey respondents in our Evidence Project indicated that 81% believe poachers reoffend, suggesting that existing deterrents and formal justice processes are failing. Many participants also cited the fear of retaliation, lack of protection, and distrust in law enforcement as key reasons for not reporting poaching incidents (9,10,11).

The South African National Biodiversity Institute's (SANBI) National Response Strategy (4) calls for enhanced enforcement, stronger prosecutions, and more robust deterrents. Our project addresses this by closing enforcement gaps, strengthening collaboration between SAPS STESU, CapeNature, DAERL, and landowners, and improving prosecution outcomes. Surveillance systems, communication infrastructure, and shared protocols will support more efficient law enforcement.

Two targeted interventions will also strengthen legal deterrents. First, we will develop a species-specific impact statement for succulent poaching, to be used during prosecution and sentencing. This aligns with international best practice, providing courts with ecological, social, and economic information to inform the seriousness of wildlife crimes (details of the species, interactions between humans and wildlife; and wider social harm caused by those involved in or profiting from the wildlife offence).

Second, we will introduce restorative justice (RJ) processes as an alternative or complementary path to traditional prosecutions. According to the UN, RJ is a "flexible, participatory and problem-solving response to criminal behaviour" that can improve justice outcomes for victims and communities. This is especially relevant in our context, where community harm and socio-economic drivers of crime intersect. The project will collaborate with NICRO and community representatives to implement RJ processes for suitable cases. These forums offer space for community dialogue, victim participation, and offender accountability, contributing to reduced recidivism (8) and promoting community healing.

By tackling the legal and enforcement dimensions of IWT and supporting more effective justice processes, our project will create a high-risk environment for poachers, reducing succulent trafficking while reinforcing South Africa's commitment to biodiversity protection. With strong partnerships, this initiative provides a scalable

strategy to reduce succulent trafficking and safeguard the Succulent Karoo's irreplaceable flora.

## **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?**

A lack of real-time intelligence-sharing and monitoring capacity continues to hamper effective enforcement in the Succulent Karoo. Currently, there is no integrated communication system for succulent-related crime, leaving landowners and enforcement authorities unable to track and report incidents efficiently. By equipping landowners and enforcement partners with radios, repeaters, and LPR systems, our project addresses this critical surveillance gap—improving detection, reporting, and response to poaching activity. The project also strengthens legal deterrents by supporting appropriate justice outcomes. The development of impact statements for succulent-related crimes will provide prosecutors with expert-led evidence to convey the seriousness of these offences, reinforcing rule-of-law and promoting successful prosecution.

Our collaboration with TRAFFIC ensures that data collected through this project feeds directly into their IWTR11S1\1137 initiative. Should TRAFFIC secure an “Extra” project, we intend to align with their awareness- raising activities and integrate restorative justice approaches where appropriate. Our methodology also intends to build on insights from TRAFFIC’s GEF6 project on alternative livelihoods.

Finally, through established partnerships with CapeNature, the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Land Reform and Rural Development (DAERL), Sanbona Wildlife Reserve, and others, our activities align with existing efforts, ensuring that interventions across the landscape are well coordinated and mutually reinforcing.

## Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

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### 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.**

Our project contributes to Objectives 3 and 5 of South Africa’s National Response Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to Address the Illegal Trade in South African Succulent Flora. Objective 3 calls for building enforcement capacity, which we address through the development of site-specific operational plans, surveillance infrastructure, and training for landowners, farm watch groups and anti-poaching units (Outputs 1–3). Objective 5 focuses on reducing pressure on wild succulent populations by engaging communities and exploring livelihood diversification, supported through awareness-raising and a feasibility study for alternative livelihoods (Output 4).

In relation to the NBSAP, our project contributes specifically to:

- 3.1: By using science-based tools and real-time intelligence to guide enforcement and species protection efforts.
- 4.1 and 4.2: By empowering landowners and communities through training, education, and stewardship.
- 6.1 and 6.3: Through the mapping and monitoring of Safe Spaces and improved data on species and ecosystems.

Output 5 supports inclusive justice aligned with the Restorative Justice National Policy Framework (2011) by piloting restorative justice in the Succulent Karoo context. The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) also has internal guidelines for diversion and community-based resolutions, aligned with restorative justice.

Following the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade 2014 Declaration, the long-term goal of this project is to contribute to Action D, XVII: Recognise the negative impact of illegal wildlife trade on sustainable livelihoods and economic development; and XX: Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife.

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.

This project scales up our Evidence Project (IWTEV011), which established a robust foundation for implementation. This project identified key challenges to tackling illegal succulent poaching in the Succulent Karoo, including limited surveillance capacity, unclear landowner roles in enforcement, gaps in legal understanding, and poor community awareness of biodiversity crime impacts. Challenges and opportunities identified, together with SANBI's National Response Strategy, shape project outputs.

Under Output 1, we will establish and operationalise two Safe Spaces in priority hotspots identified during the Evidence Project: West Coast and Anysberg regions. We selected these areas based on known poaching hotspots, partner and landowner willingness to participate. We will engage at least 25 landowners (private farms and private nature reserves, conservancies (Knersvlakte Conservancy) and state reserves – Anysberg and Strandfontein). We will obtain formal confirmation of their participation through signed MoUs.

Working with CapeNature, DAERL, and SAPS STESU, we will develop operational plans outlining surveillance layouts, roles and responsibilities, and communication protocols (and thereby respond to a key gap identified in our Evidence Project). The Safe Spaces will cover 40,000 hectares, which we will formally map and monitor.

Output 2 will address enforcement and surveillance gaps, based on the risk assessment and SWOT analysis conducted by BLK Pro (12) through our Evidence Project. We will install five License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras at identified patrol blind spots and access points, which feed into the National Vehicle Intelligence Cloud (NAVIC), accessible only by SAPS. We will also supply > 50 handheld and mobile radios and three radio repeaters, distributed through structured community forums (e.g. rural safety sectors), raising communication coverage to a minimum of 60% of each Safe Space. Field intelligence will be shared in real-time with the South African Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC - the DFFE's central intelligence database) and SAPS STESU. Partners including TRAFFIC and SANBI will also be updated through Multi-Institutional Task Team meetings. Biannual feedback forums will be held with community forums, farm watch sectors, private reserves (Sanbona), nature reserves (Anysberg) law enforcement (CapeNature and SAPS STESU,) and community members in both Safe Spaces to improve information flow and build trust (flagged as a weakness in our Evidence Project). We will provide transport to ensure community members can attend these forums.

Under Output 3, we will enhance capacity among landowners, anti-poaching units, and farm watches to respond appropriately to succulent-related biodiversity crimes. Following a gap analysis, we will develop two targeted training modules covering biodiversity legislation, landowner rights, and correct procedures when responding to crimes (responding to a specific concern in our Evidence Project). We will develop a succulent species-specific

impact statement in collaboration with experts and distribute this to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to strengthen sentencing and case handling.

Output 4 addresses community-level inclusion and awareness. We will produce biodiversity awareness materials for community forums and schools, available in relevant languages. Ten schools will receive biannual environmental education sessions. Regional workshops will further increase awareness and understanding of reporting mechanisms. In line with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), 2024 guidance, we will assess the feasibility of three alternative livelihoods, informed by TRAFFIC's GEF6 alternative livelihood project outputs taking place in the Karoo and adapted to our Safe Spaces context (13). Our process will not assume simple substitution of income sources but will focus on understanding what opportunities are both desirable and viable for diverse community members. We will pay specific attention to marginalised voices to ensure the findings reflect a range of lived experiences by aiming for at least 50% participation by women and/or youth – groups underrepresented during our Evidence Project. Also under this output, we will develop an impact statement, an invaluable tool for the prosecution of succulent-related crimes.

Output 5 introduces a restorative justice (RJ) approach to biodiversity crime. This responds to stakeholder feedback that punitive measures often fail to prevent reoffending, especially where underlying socio-economic drivers are not addressed. In partnership with NICRO, we will identify RJ opportunities in the Safe Spaces. Subsequently, we will produce six educational RJ materials tailored to offenders, victims, and community members and host twelve awareness sessions to build local understanding. NICRO social workers and EWT staff will be trained as facilitators by the Restorative Justice Centre to lead RJ processes, with up to twelve cases facilitated using restorative justice processes during the project. These will serve as alternatives to prosecution, aiming to reintegrate offenders through meaningful restitution, improve community cohesion, and strengthen long-term deterrence. A steering committee, made up of key role players, will oversee our project.

## **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?**

This project builds on lessons learned from our Evidence Project, which identified enforcement, prosecution, landowner engagement, and community awareness as major barriers to addressing succulent poaching. By embedding capacity-building within enforcement, legal, and community structures, our project aims to create a long-term, scalable solution that persists beyond the project's lifespan.

At the institutional level, we strengthen SAPS STESU and CapeNature enforcement efforts by installing radio networks, repeaters, and LPR cameras. These tools will enhance real-time surveillance and improve response to poaching incidents and improve community involvement. We also support criminal justice processes by producing a species-specific impact statement and piloting restorative justice (RJ) approaches to biodiversity crime.

At the individual level, capacity-building will focus on landowners, farm watch groups, and anti-poaching units (Sanbona Wildlife Reserve and Namaqua Private Anti-poaching Unit). Biodiversity crime training modules will provide a clear legal understanding of enforcement roles, landowner rights, and crime scene handling, in line with national legislation to reduce procedural errors that undermine prosecution.

For communities, we will enhance environmental education and biodiversity crime awareness and encourage community-led action. Recognising poaching is often driven by economic hardship, a feasibility study will assess three alternative livelihood opportunities in Safe Spaces, building on findings identified by a GEF6-funded TRAFFIC project soon concluding. While not directly implementing livelihoods, the project will share findings with donors to promote sustainable alternatives, reducing reliance on illegal harvesting.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) considerations are embedded across all capacity-building initiatives, with emphasis on equitable access to conservation education, decision-making, and alternative economic opportunities (particularly for women and youth). Training materials will be developed and delivered in local languages, making them accessible to local communities.

Post-project, strengthened enforcement networks, trained personnel, and established surveillance systems will continue operating beyond direct funding, contributing to South Africa's conservation goals and anti-poaching strategies.

## **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 West Coast region and the Anysberg area of South Africa face significant socio-economic challenges, with high poverty and unemployment impacting rural communities. These areas depend heavily on natural resource-based opportunities, yet economic inequalities persist, particularly for women, youth, and marginalised groups with limited access to skills training and employment opportunities (14,15), now further exacerbated by climate change. Our project design recognises these dynamics and seeks to promote more equitable outcomes through targeted inclusion efforts.

Our project takes a practical, structured approach to improving inclusion and reducing inequality. However, we are aware that unintended negative impacts are possible within projects. All people-level indicators will be disaggregated by gender, age (with youth defined as 18–35), region, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) status where relevant. This allows us to monitor participation trends and adjust implementation to avoid unintended exclusion.

We will make all awareness and training materials available in local languages (Afrikaans and isiXhosa). We will use visual aids and accessible language to accommodate varying literacy levels and build feedback loops into engagement sessions to ensure materials are understood and useful. To reduce barriers to participation, we will implement gender-sensitive scheduling and provide travel stipends. However, meetings will take place at accessible community venues. To further promote youth inclusion and ensure consistent local engagement, our awareness-raising activities will include the appointment of a local environmental awareness Champion in each Safe Space. These youth-focused stipends will create leadership opportunities for young people passionate about conservation while helping to anchor environmental messaging within local networks.

We are also cognisant of the fact that a large portion of the project's assets support surveillance systems, which could skew the distribution of tangible benefits. However, by distributing this equipment through structured community forums (Rural Safety Clusters, and farm watch networks), and using strategic placement criteria agreed in operational plans, we aim to ensure community-wide benefit from improved poaching deterrence in the area.

The design of the alternative livelihood feasibility study is also GESI-responsive. It will not prescribe solutions but instead explore viable options with community input, ensuring that historically underrepresented groups (women and youth) are central to identifying what is desirable, realistic, and sustainable (13). This aligns with STAP (2024) guidance on alternative livelihoods, which emphasises community acceptance, market viability, and the risks of over-simplified solutions. By incorporating these perspectives from the outset, we aim to foster shared ownership and identify opportunities that can be pursued beyond the life of the project.

The restorative justice component also embeds GESI principles. By engaging offenders, victims, and community leaders – including women and elders – the process promotes inclusive dialogue and avoids purely punitive approaches that risk deepening poverty or social exclusion. This inclusive justice model acknowledges the socio-

economic circumstances that contribute to biodiversity crime, offering reintegration pathways that benefit individuals and communities alike.

By taking an evidence-based and locally grounded approach to GESI, we believe our project is “GESI empowering” under the IWTCF’s definition as we seek to improve the accessibility of benefits and decision-making.

## **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.**

During the project lifespan, establishing Safe Spaces covering 40,000 hectares in South Africa’s West Coast and Klein Karoo regions will directly reduce illegal succulent poaching, safeguarding endangered plants such as *Conophytum* species. Improved monitoring systems, community-based surveillance, and strengthened collaboration with TRAFFIC, SAPS STESU, CapeNature, and DAERL will significantly enhance detection, deterrence, and enforcement capacity, reducing poaching pressures immediately.

In terms of poverty reduction, the project’s targeted awareness initiatives will directly benefit at least 5,000 individuals (some 1,250 households: approximately 750 in Anysberg and 500 on the West Coast, assuming an average of four persons per household). We have explicitly designed our engagement to be inclusive, ensuring equitable participation with at least 50% involvement from women and youth, historically underrepresented in conservation decision-making. This will increase their capacity and confidence in biodiversity crime reporting, fostering greater conservation ownership and potentially reducing incentives for poaching.

Additionally, training at least 30 land custodians and anti-poaching unit members—key local actors in enforcing conservation measures—will immediately enhance local enforcement capabilities. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities empower these stakeholders to protect resources effectively, reducing the likelihood of procedural errors that currently undermine prosecutions.

Our restorative justice (RJ) component will engage up to 12 offenders, providing pathways for meaningful restitution, improved community relations, and lowered recidivism. RJ directly addresses poverty by recognising and addressing underlying socio-economic factors driving succulent crime, rather than exacerbating economic vulnerability through punitive measures alone. Engaging offenders constructively benefits entire communities by fostering accountability and long-term shifts in behaviour.

Post-project, established Safe Spaces and strengthened stakeholder networks will ensure continued protection of threatened succulents and contribute to lasting IWT reductions. The feasibility assessments conducted on three potential alternative livelihood opportunities, informed by local community input, will lay a solid foundation for future interventions aimed at enhancing socio-economic stability and reducing poverty-driven poaching pressures. These assessments will directly benefit approximately 500 households by identifying viable alternative income opportunities. Findings will be shared with stakeholders and funding bodies to catalyse future implementation.

Moreover, the restorative justice processes established during the project will remain accessible post-project, reinforcing a supportive, community-centric justice approach. With trained local facilitators from NICRO and the EWT, communities are expected to continue to benefit from lower reoffending rates and improved community

cohesion, enhancing socio-economic resilience.

The project's scalability rests in the adaptability of the multidisciplinary Safe Space model, providing a replicable framework for other high-risk biodiversity regions. By clearly defining local engagement processes, surveillance methods, legal capacities, and restorative justice approaches, the project offers a practical template that can be tailored to other areas facing similar biodiversity crime and socio-economic challenges. This ensures the project's impact extends beyond immediate beneficiaries, facilitating broader regional and potentially international application in combatting biodiversity crime and supporting poverty alleviation efforts aligned with IWT Challenge Fund objectives.

## **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.**

If we establish community-supported Safe Spaces covering 40,000 hectares with clear operational agreements, then we create zones where local stakeholders actively participate in conservation.

If stakeholders actively participate in conservation, then enhanced monitoring and real-time reporting systems can be effectively implemented, leading to rapid and targeted anti-poaching responses.

If landowners and local enforcement groups receive targeted legal and biodiversity crime training, then we ensure correct crime-scene handling and improve prosecution outcomes. If community members are actively involved in monitoring and reporting, then they will feel empowered, and we can further strengthen their role through targeted conservation education.

If youth and women receive conservation education and participate as champions, then we foster reduced tolerance for illegal poaching within communities.

If strong community awareness is achieved, then we can assess the feasibility of sustainable livelihood alternatives, reducing long-term reliance on poaching.

If we integrate restorative justice practices, then harm from succulent-related crimes can be addressed while at the same time, support to offenders to not re-offend can be provided, reducing recidivism.

When all outputs are achieved, we will have a cohesive Safe Space model that integrates a multidisciplinary approach to reduce succulent poaching, while prioritising communities and biodiversity.

## **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?**

This project is designed to ensure that key interventions remain effective beyond the funding period. Surveillance systems, including radio networks, and LPR systems, will continue supporting law enforcement, while trained landowners and enforcement partners will sustain on-the-ground data notifications and monitoring efforts. Biodiversity crime training modules will equip landowners, farm watch groups, and prosecutors with lasting knowledge, strengthening legal deterrents well into the future. Bi-annual meetings between SAPS STESU and stakeholders are expected to build relationships, further streamlining communication going forward.

Our restorative justice approach is expected to provide a long-term mechanism for rehabilitation and

community-led justice, reducing reoffending and ensuring that biodiversity crime is addressed beyond punitive measures.

At the community level, awareness initiatives and participatory workshops will be embedded within local structures to maintain engagement. Findings from the alternative livelihood feasibility study will be shared with relevant stakeholders to inform future fundraising and investment.

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

- [Supporting documents\\_Refs\\_Annexures](#)
- 31/03/2025
- 17:38:32
- pdf 697.14 KB

## Section 7 - Risk Management

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### 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
<b>Fiduciary</b> Monies are not used for intended purposes.	High	Rare	Moderate	The EWT has various measures in place to ensure good governance, including accounting, fraud, bribery, and corruption policies. All funds received are uniquely donor- coded and all expenses can be tracked. In addition, we use multiple levels of approval for expenditure.	Minimal
<b>Safeguarding (SEAH)</b> Inappropriate, or inadequate safeguarding policies lead to sexual exploitation abuse and harassment, staff safety and welfare issues, or unintended harm.	High	Unlikely	Moderate	The EWT has rigorous policies and procedures by which all staff are contractually expected to oblige. The EWT deals with any transgressions according to our policies and in line with national legislation.	Low

**Safeguarding (HSS)**

Unintended socio-economic consequences of (1) enforcement – increased law enforcement efforts could criminalise economically vulnerable individuals; (2) alternative livelihood feasibility – lack of opportunities and funding

High

Unlikely

Moderate

(1) A restorative justice approach will be implemented to offer rehabilitation pathways, such as community service (replanting initiatives), awareness, and restorative programmes reducing reoffending while addressing socio-economic drivers of poaching. (2) ensure high collaboration and dissemination study to partners, donors, and the Task Team to create pathways for future funding.

Low

**Delivery Chain**

Failure to create consensus on way forward with stakeholders, including a lack of willingness among landowners, farmworkers, and farmworker families to participate.

High

Unlikely

High

Interest in participating in the Safe Space model was expressed in the Evidence Project, thus early engagement and formal MOUs with landowners will ensure alignment on responsibilities. The installation of surveillance equipment will serve as an incentive, providing landowners with added security benefits.

Low

**Risk 5**

GPS locations of species or farm names can end up in the wrong hands, exacerbating poaching

High

Rare

High

All information/data gathered will remain with our organisation and only the project team will have access. We will store the data on our own, password-protected, secure servers and databases. Project records would be flagged as sensitive and not shared with third parties. In mapping, exact locations would not be shown.

Minimal

<b>Risk 6</b>	Safeguarding measures are not in place to ensure that landowners/custodians are not placed in harm's way when approaching possible poachers on their land and enforcing anti-poaching laws	High	Rare	High	Biodiversity crime training needs will be developed to train landowners/custodians appropriately when approaching possible poachers through our workshopping process. Fortunately, poachers here appear to be unarmed, which will reduce risk. We will also establish appropriate policies and procedures for the implementation of the Main Project	Minimal
<b>Risk 7</b>	Project start date may be delayed, and budget reduced due to reductions to UK Official Development Assistance spend, a process that may impact the IWTC Fund.	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Our timetable is conservative and does not fully coincide with UK fiscal years, allowing for some flexibility around timing. The scope of work could also be tailored to meet available funding.	Low

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

*No Response*

## 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.

Publishing precise succulent locations and surveillance details could inadvertently facilitate poaching. Additionally, the restorative justice component involves sensitive personal information; identities of offenders, victims, and community participants must remain confidential to protect privacy, maintain community trust, and avoid unintended negative consequences. All information related to prosecutions or restorative justice outcomes will therefore be treated confidentially, unless explicitly consented to by participants. Finally, given the organised criminal networks involved, there are security considerations for field staff, partners, and landowners, necessitating cautious sharing of operational plans and identifying information.

### Q28. Workplan

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

- [bcf-EWT-workplan-template-2024-25-final](#) □
- 31/03/2025
- 17:49:36
- pdf 197.41 KB

## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

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### 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).**

The project's monitoring and evaluation approach will include systematic disaggregation of people-level data by gender, region, age group (with youth defined as 18–35), and IPLC status where appropriate. This enables the team to assess participation, benefits, and access to capacity-building across different social groups. Disaggregated data will inform adaptive management, identify gaps in inclusion, and ensure GESI principles are applied throughout implementation. Data will be captured through attendance registers, survey tools, and workshop assessments, and used to assess who benefits from project activities, where, and how. Where indicators are not relevant to people (e.g., technology deployment or infrastructure), disaggregation will be largely applied in terms of region. This method will ensure that the project remains accountable to equity objectives and the needs of vulnerable or historically excluded groups.

The EWT has robust M&E systems in place to track the progress of the project and ensure that we meet the project targets. The EWT has adopted the Conservation Standards, an adaptive management cycle of best practices and principles to assist us in ensuring that we are systematic about designing, implementing, monitoring, and adapting our conservation projects<sup>20</sup>. The adoption of the Conservation Standards ensures that all our projects are designed through a cyclic process of assessment, planning, implementing, analysing, and adapting, and finally, a share-out of knowledge. The process allows us to revisit the project throughout its implementation and ensure we are on track to meeting our defined targets. If, however, there are challenges encountered which hinder our progress, the process also allows us to adapt the project to better consider and address these challenges.

Monitoring will occur at the level of activities, outputs, and impacts. Our staff use the associated software, Miradi Share, to save and share project plans and report on progress and indicators. This allows for adaptation and improvement of project designs to ensure that our conservation goals and objectives are achieved. Through the Conservation Measures Partnership, a joint venture of conservation organisations and collaborators (including the EWT since 2021), we are also using the Conservation Standards and Miradi to share knowledge and lessons learnt globally across the conservation sector.

The EWT also has a full-time Strategic Planning Manager to oversee our M&E processes and guide the M&E aspects of the project in collaboration with project staff. The project lead will be responsible for M&E from the onset and will be responsible for establishing and using feedback mechanisms that support adaptive management throughout the implementation of the project and according to our proposed indicators. The project lead will also be responsible for organising and holding monthly team meetings during which all team members will provide feedback on progress against the logframe table. This will allow for early detection of

challenges and addressing them timeously. We also communicate regularly with partners and IWTCF on project progress and any necessary amendments needed to the project approach.

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

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### 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.

- [bcf-st2-and-single-stage-logical-framework-temp\\_late-FINAL](#)
- 31/03/2025
- 17:52:32
- pdf 162.93 KB

#### Impact:

Reduction in illegal succulent poaching across South Africa's West Coast and Anysberg regions through the implementation of resilient Safe Spaces, ensuring long-term survival of threatened succulent species.

#### Outcome:

Implementation of the Safe Spaces model – through improvements in monitoring, capacity building, awareness raising, and justice processes – reduces succulent plant poaching.

#### Project Outputs

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##### Output 1:

Two succulent Safe Spaces for succulent conservation established and operational.

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##### Output 2:

Enhanced monitoring and surveillance systems within Safe Spaces to support anti-poaching efforts and optimise intelligence-sharing.

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##### Output 3:

Enhanced capacity among key stakeholders (land custodians, anti-poaching partner units, and prosecutors) to effectively address and manage succulent poaching incidents within Safe Spaces.

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##### Output 4:

Community engagement and knowledge-building initiatives on succulent conservation and anti-poaching foster harm-reduction and community-led action in Safe Spaces

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## Output 5:

Restorative justice approach implemented within Safe Spaces to reduce recidivism and strengthen legal frameworks.

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### 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.**

- 1.1 Identify and engage with at least 25 landowners in one-on-one sessions, to secure commitment for Safe Spaces in the West Coast and Anysberg regions.
- 1.2 Develop an operational plan for each Safe Space with partners, identifying security, equipment, and training needs with clear timeframes for implementation.
- 1.3 Develop report detailing location maps indicating surveillance equipment placement, active stakeholders and their operational areas, and the geographic extent of each Safe Space.
  
- 2.1 Submit real-time poaching data to SAPS STESU and quarterly intelligence summaries to EEFC. Collaboration maintained with the Multi-Institutional Task Team, aligning with national/ international Strategy.
- 2.2. Establish feedback mechanisms through bi-annual feedback sessions between law enforcement and local communities on biodiversity crime trends and enforcement actions.
- 2.3. Enhance real-time communication systems (radios and repeaters) for community members, expanding surveillance and communication coverage in Safe Spaces.
- 2.4. Install camera surveillance LPR systems (with license plate recognition) at strategic points to maximise Safe Space surveillance coverage and link data feeds to NAVIC.
- 2.5 Conduct a baseline assessment of current patrol routes and implement an adaptive management approach, updating patrols based on emerging poaching trends.
  
- 3.1 Conduct a gap analysis to evaluate biodiversity crime training available and training needs for landowners, farm watch, and anti-poaching units, determining PSIRA-accreditation status where necessary.
- 3.2 Develop training modules for 3.1. stakeholders on legal enforcement, landowner rights, and intervention procedures to effectively support compliance authorities and avoid procedural errors.
- 3.3 Deliver training workshops to at least 30 land custodians, and private enforcement partners in the Safe Space areas (Anysberg and West Coast).
- 3.4 Identify succulent experts and collate information received from them into a draft impact statement to support sentencing decisions for succulent poaching cases in court.
  
- 4.1 Develop and distribute knowledge-building material on succulent conservation and the ecological importance of Succulent Karoo habitats for communities and youth in each Safe Space.
- 4.2 Facilitate two annual community workshops per region, using pre/post surveys to build local understanding of biodiversity crime reporting and conservation value.
- 4.3 Implement bi-annual conservation awareness campaigns in ten priority schools to raise awareness of succulent poaching impacts using developed Environmental Education (EE) material for youth.
- 4.4 Identify and assess the economic viability of at least three alternative livelihood opportunities for communities within Safe Spaces, with a strong gender dimension considered.
- 4.5 Disseminate study findings to EWT partners and stakeholders, including local NGOs / NPOs, to explore funding opportunities for livelihood implementation.
  
- 5.1. Research potential project partners and initiatives that could complement a restorative justice approach in

the project area. Write up the research findings in a scoping report.

5.2 Update awareness-raising resources to the Succulent Karoo context and translate them into two additional languages commonly spoken in the project area. Thereafter, print awareness-raising resources.

5.3 Host up to 12 dedicated awareness-raising sessions for (1) prosecutors and law enforcement, (2) communities and (3) victims of biodiversity-related crimes.

5.4 Train facilitators to lead restorative justice processes for biodiversity-related crimes occurring in the project area.

5.5 Trained facilitators lead up to 12 restorative justice processes relating to biodiversity-related crimes over a 12-month period (from Month 13 to 24 of the project).

## Q30b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
<b>e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training</b>	<b>e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3</b>	<b>e.g. 60</b>	<b>e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men</b>
IWTCF-D13: Number of new or improved site management plans available and endorsed	Output indicator 1.2 / Output 1	2	South Africa; Anysberg Safe Space: 1; West Coast Safe Space: 1; Endorsed by agencies: SAPS STESU; CapeNature
IWTCF-B13: Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	Output indicator 2.1 / Output 2	36	4 intelligence summaries per year x 3 years; disaggregated by species and location (Anysberg/West Coast)
IWTCF-D17: No of people with increased participation in local communities or local management orgs	Output indicator 2.2 / Output 2	120	South Africa; Region: 60 in Anysberg (30 women, 30 men; Youth: 20) and 60 in West Coast (30 women, 30 men; Youth: 20); IPLC status (100 IPLC, 20 other); stakeholder (SAPS STESU; community members).
IWTCF-B17: Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	Output indicator 2.4 / Output 2	1	South Africa; National Vehicle Intelligence Cloud (NAVIC), operational in both project areas for SAPS authorised personnel to access.

IWTCF-D16: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output indicator 3.2 / Output 3	6	South Africa; 2 Best practice guides; English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa
IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output indicator 3.3 / Output 3	30	South Africa; Region: West Coast (15), Anysberg (15); Gender: 24 men, 6 women (reflecting realistic gender proportions in anti-poaching roles, aiming to actively include women where feasible); Age: Adults (27), Youth (3), reflecting typical demographics in landowner and anti-poaching groups but ensuring some youth representation; IPLC status: Local community members (20), Non-local participants/stakeholders (10).
IWTCF-D12: Number of new or improved approaches and tools developed for addressing IWT	Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	1	Succulent-specific impact statement for judicial use: 1
IWTCF-C01: Number of unique IWT behaviour change material messages distributed	Output indicator 4.1 / Output 4	12	South Africa; English, Afrikaans, isiXhosa; Digital and print; 1000 copies
IWTCF-C04: Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging	Output indicator 4.3 / Output 4	5,000	South Africa; 3,500 learners reached through awareness-raising and educational materials, (1,500 on the West Coast, and 2,000 in Anysberg; 100% IPLC; 60% youth; 50% girls)
IWTCF-C03: No of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message(s)	Output indicator 4.5 / Output 4	14	South Africa, UK, Germany; 10 local organisations; 1 national organisation; 3 international donors

IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output indicator 5.3 / Output 5	10	South Africa; 4 prosecutors, 4 law enforcement, landowners, 2 community leadership; gender; age; region; IPLC status.
IWTCF-B11: Number of wildlife crime cases handed to a relevant agency	Output indicator 5.5 / Output 5	12	Not disaggregated due to sensitivity; RJ participants may include male and female offenders and community representatives.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

## 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-EWT-Stg 2-budget-over-100k-250724-locked](#)
- 31/03/2025
- 20:27:43
- xlsx 98.7 KB

### 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.

The EWT has been working in the Succulent Karoo for decades and has forged invaluable partnerships in the region. This proposed project builds directly on our Evidence Project, where extensive stakeholder collaboration allowed us to identify critical gaps in Anysberg and the West Coast. Findings and recommendations from SANBI's National Response Strategy have informed our approach, particularly around enhancing enforcement responses and community education.

We also align closely with TRAFFIC's current projects (e.g., IWTR11S1\1137), sharing intelligence with DFFE's national data centre to support national and international enforcement initiatives. Additionally, we plan to integrate insights from TRAFFIC's GEF6-funded alternative livelihood study into our feasibility assessments, avoiding duplication and maximising complementarity in addressing community-level socio-economic drivers of

poaching.

Output 5 expands upon a restorative justice pilot we implemented in Mpumalanga, South Africa, under WWF South Africa's USAID-funded Khetha Programme (recently terminated due to changes in US government funding priorities). Through this pilot, we established a four-phase restorative justice model, successfully tested in three wildlife-crime cases. We will adapt and apply this model within the Succulent Karoo context, building local judicial and community capacity to address biodiversity crimes in the region, enhancing accountability, reducing recidivism, and providing pathways to rehabilitation and community reintegration.

**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.**

Yes. Our project complements and builds on several current and anticipated initiatives. TRAFFIC's IWTR11S1\1137 project, focused on intelligence-sharing to disrupt plant trafficking networks, will benefit from direct data inputs from our monitoring efforts (Output 2). Our field intelligence will feed into the South African EEFC and help inform national and international enforcement action.

TRAFFIC's GEF6-funded alternative livelihoods project (concluding in 2025) is another critical alignment. Their findings will guide our feasibility assessment under Output 4. While their project takes a broader regional lens, ours focuses specifically on viability within Safe Spaces and integration with enforcement strategies.

We also work alongside provincial authorities (CapeNature and DAERL) and protected area management authorities (e.g. Sanbona Wildlife Reserve, Anysberg Nature Reserve), aligning with ongoing stewardship, enforcement and community engagement efforts. Through the SANBI-led Multi-Institutional Task Team and inter-agency forums, we ensure that activities are coordinated, complementary, and adapted based on lessons learned from these efforts. This collaborative foundation strengthens our potential for long-term impact and avoids duplication.

### 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.**

The budget will be spent entirely in South Africa (locally). Moreover, the budget will be directed specifically to supporting people living around the project's Safe Spaces, in an area ravaged by the illegal trade in succulent plants. Funds will benefit a rapidly escalating illegal wildlife trade issue in the country, and South Africa's law enforcement and judiciary will benefit from this intervention, including through strengthened law enforcement, reduced corruption, and fair access to justice processes. Further, the funds directed to improved Safe Space security (e.g. radios, LPR cameras) will benefit those receiving this equipment, but more importantly, everyone living in the Safe Zones, through improved security. Not only that but by improving the application of the law, the impact of social injustices typically associated with wildlife crimes (e.g. lack of livelihood opportunities, unequal distribution of benefits, loss of resources, violence and intimidation) will diminish. By developing livelihood

options through this project, we will leave a legacy of well-thought-out activities designed to uplift the people in the area, with an emphasis on IPLCs, youth and women.

### **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?**

This project represents good value for money as it is built directly on lessons from our IWTCF-funded Evidence Project. It targets high-risk poaching areas where we already have partnerships, baseline data, and tested approaches, allowing us to move quickly and reduce start-up costs. Project design has been informed by what we know works, focusing on gaps where intervention is likely to have the most impact for the least cost.

Our approach makes use of existing structures where possible – including patrol networks, provincial conservation authorities, and multi-institutional task teams – to avoid duplication and reduce spending on parallel systems. Surveillance infrastructure is carefully costed, and capital items are strategically placed to support long-term deterrence in under-resourced areas.

By focusing effort where poaching pressure is highest, we maximise the effectiveness of every pound spent. Our emphasis on training, awareness, and information-sharing means much of the investment will build capacity that continues after the project ends.

We have also ensured the project reaches beyond formal conservation actors. Community workshops, school awareness programmes, and a feasibility assessment for alternative livelihoods ensure the work is inclusive and supports broader socio-economic goals. We have set a target of at least 50% participation by women and youth in key engagement activities and embedded safeguarding, transparency, and inclusion throughout.

For the scale and scope of investment, this is a practical, focused project that delivers strong conservation, enforcement, and social impact outcomes – with long-term benefits beyond its funding period.

### **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.**

The project includes the purchase of radios, repeaters, and License Plate Recognition (LPR) camera systems to address enforcement and communication gaps identified in our IWTCF-funded Evidence Project. While a significant portion of this equipment will support landowner networks, it will be distributed through structured community forums to ensure transparency and reduce bias. This approach recognises landowners as key custodians of Safe Spaces, where improved communication is essential for rapid response to poaching.

At the project's end, all equipment will remain in use beyond its lifespan and will be transferred to participating community forums, anti-poaching units, and law enforcement partners in line with agreed operational plans and MoUs developed during implementation. These assets are critical to building long-term enforcement capacity in under-resourced areas.

Capital costs, at 9% of the total budget, are under 10% and are key expenditures to achieving lasting project impact in these two high-risk succulent poaching regions.

## **Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics**

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### Q37. Ethics

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

EWT's policies dictate that this project must be cleared by the EWT Ethics Committee (EWTEC) – a formal, independent ethics committee. The EWTEC provides guidelines on essential information and requirements pertaining to ethical aspects of projects. The functions of the EWTEC are to:

- 1) Establish and enforce institutional codes of best practices to conduct research involving human, non-medical participants and also for the use and care of animals for conservation purposes;
- 2) Ensure that the researcher is adequately qualified to perform any experiments;
- 3) Ensure that the methods and aims of the research and/or conservation intervention meet current scientific, moral, ethical, legal, and institutional requirements. Projects are only approved once consensus is achieved amongst all independent committee members. The decisions of the EWTEC represent an independent adjudication of the ethical merits of this project.

By following these practices, the EWT ensures that the project:

Obtains prior informed consent for any research that is conducted (this is a foundational principle)

Meets all legal and ethical obligations,

Follows access and benefit-sharing best practices,

Includes strong leadership with key stakeholders and local communities,

Recognises the value and importance of traditional knowledge,

Respects the rights, privacy, and safety of people.

## Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

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### 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.

- British High Commission project meeting evidence
- 31/03/2025
- 18:55:45
- pdf 978.22 KB

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### 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?
Zanné Brink	Project Leader	40	Checked
Ashleigh Dore	Restorative Justice Lead	40	Checked
New role (TBD)	Field Officer	100	Checked
New role (TBD)	Justice Officer	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Esther Matthew	Senior Field Officer	35	Checked
Insauf de Vries	Field Coordinator and administration	30	Checked
Lourens Leeuwner	Senior Project oversight	5	Checked
Kishaylin Chetty	Senior Project oversight	5	Checked
Masabata Ngcobo	EWT Safeguarding focal point	3	Checked
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.

- EWT\_combined\_CVs
- 31/03/2025
- 19:10:23
- pdf 1.47 MB

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:	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Website address:	www.ewt.org

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

The EWT is a South African non-governmental, non-profit, citizen organization dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in Africa to the benefit of all people. The EWT strategy includes to reduce the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products through various initiatives including capacity building among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, cooperation and strategy development with other conservation NGOs, commenting on proposed legislation, and support for various trade-related conservation initiatives. The Drylands Conservation Programme has been conducting field conservation projects in the Karoo for over 20 years. Our programmes are very well-positioned to engage with this project.

The EWT will be the project lead and will undertake activities to strengthen capacity on the ground and develop the Safe Spaces project. The EWT has worked extensively with communities, landowners/custodians, and agricultural and nature conservation authorities in the Karoo. We will also be responsible for project oversight, governance, monitoring, and evaluation.

International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	South African Police Service Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit (STESU)
Website address:	<a href="https://www.saps.gov.za/newsroom/selnewsdetails.php?nid=33667">https://www.saps.gov.za/newsroom/selnewsdetails.php?nid=33667</a> (no direct website for STESU, but one for SAPS)

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

The SAPS Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit (STESU) is the primary law enforcement authority responsible for investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes, including succulent poaching. As the specialist unit within SAPS, STESU has the legal mandate to open dockets, conduct investigations, and initiate arrests related to biodiversity crime.

STESU will be integral in feedback sessions with local communities and will be primarily responsible for investigations.

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

During implementation, STESU will:

- Receive and act on real-time intelligence reports from Safe Spaces, improving response times and enforcement outcomes.
- Work with landowners, CapeNature to coordinate law enforcement interventions.
- Participate in prosecutor training and impact statement development, ensuring that cases are effectively prosecuted with stronger sentencing outcomes.
- Contribute to community awareness sessions, improving public understanding of wildlife crime legislation and reporting mechanisms.

**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?

No

**If no, please provide details**

Despite positive feedback and engagement with projects, it is notoriously difficult to get written letters of support from SAPS. In a successful application (IWT134), we also failed to receive written support from SAPS, which is not engaged in that project. SAPS STESU verbally agreed to collaborate on this project's activities.

**2. Partner Name:** National Institute for Crime Prevention and Reintegration of Offender (NICRO)

**Website address:** <https://nicro.org.za/index.php/en/>

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

NICRO has been working to reduce crime and violence for over 100 years. Through the work with persons in conflict with the law, 98% of tracked NICRO clients have not been arrested since completing the NICRO service. Since 2023, NICRO has been the implementation partner of the EWT to apply restorative justice approaches to wildlife crimes. As an implementation partner, the NICRO team of trained social workers supports each phase of the restorative process. Under the preparation, NICRO will undertake offender assessments, including home and community visits, as well as engage with victims identified in the preparation phase. The Meeting phase will be facilitated by restorative justice facilitators from NICRO and EWT staff on this project. The facilitators will also be responsible for drafting the agreement and monitoring compliance therewith. To support compliance monitoring NICRO client management system will be used. NICRO has a range of programmes developed and accredited with the South Africa Department of Social Development that would be available to offenders through this project (aiming to address reoffending). Our budget is structured to reimburse them as a contractor and will make up six per cent of the total budget.

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

The EWT has been working closely with NICRO since 2019. This project is developed based on a pilot project we have implemented with NICRO in Mpumalanga. NICRO will benefit through this project due to dedicated environmental restorative justice training, a novel and developing field of restorative justice. Once trained, the facilitator will then facilitate restorative justice processes for succulent-related crimes in the project area. The restorative justice process itself is well established with NICRO through the pilot project and comprises four phases: a preparation phase, a facilitated meeting, an agreement detailing the harm and the agreed penalties drafted and extensive post-agreement monitoring and evaluation of adherence to the provisions of the agreement.

**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

**3. Partner Name:**

TRAFFIC Southern Africa

**Website address:**

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

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

TRAFFIC's experience in cybercrime investigations and online trade monitoring will help the project understand how succulent poaching links to broader IWT networks. Their involvement ensures that field data from Safe Spaces contributes to national and international enforcement efforts, including TRAFFIC's IWTR11S1\1137 initiative.

Additionally, TRAFFIC's previous work on alternative livelihoods (e.g., through the GEF6 project) will support the feasibility study assessing sustainable economic alternatives. Their expertise in demand reduction and legal frameworks strengthens efforts to enhance prosecution and legal deterrents for succulent poaching.

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

In addition to their involvement in our Evidence Project, we have met with TRAFFIC to discuss collaboration as we enter Stage 2 of the Main Project application process. We identified overlap in our approaches and discussed how we can collaborate to complement each other's project outputs since they are applying for the Extra round with IWTCF.

During implementation, TRAFFIC will:

- Receive and analyse field data from Safe Spaces, ensuring real-time insights contribute to enforcement responses.
- Support intelligence-sharing between law enforcement agencies, linking succulent poaching to broader IWT networks.
- Assist in the development of legal impact statements, strengthening prosecution efforts.
- Provide technical input into the alternative livelihood feasibility study, ensuring alignment with broader demand-reduction strategies.

We will continue engagement throughout the project period ensuring alignment and reducing duplication.

**International/ In-country Partner**

In-country

**Allocated budget (proportion or value):**



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

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

**4. Partner Name:**

CapeNature

**Website address:**

<https://www.capenature.co.za/>

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

CapeNature is the Management Authority for nature conservation in the Western Cape, playing a critical role in biodiversity crime prevention, enforcement, and habitat protection. Their expertise in protected area management, ecological research, and law enforcement coordination strengthens the Safe Spaces model by ensuring effective monitoring and response.

Their access to specialist conservation intelligence, surveillance tools, and regional enforcement networks will enhance poaching detection and rapid response efforts and improve cross-agency collaboration. CapeNature will also support capacity- building initiatives, training development, and integration, where possible, of Safe Spaces into provincial conservation strategies. Their involvement ensures that intelligence from Safe Spaces contributes to long-term conservation policy and enforcement improvements.

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

CapeNature contributed enforcement expertise during the IWTCF-funded Evidence Project, helping identify gaps in surveillance, enforcement coordination, and landowner engagement. Their insights shaped the need for improved intelligence- sharing and enforcement capacity-building in Safe Spaces.

During implementation, CapeNature will assist in law enforcement coordination, monitoring, and surveillance efforts, ensuring that reporting mechanisms are effectively linked to SAPS STESU and SANBI. They will also provide technical input into training modules and enforcement strategies, helping strengthen compliance efforts. Their policy and knowledge-sharing role will ensure that project findings contribute to broader conservation efforts in the Western Cape.

**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?

No

**If no, please provide details**

Given the short turnaround for Stage 2, we were unable to secure the letter of support in time due to lags in communication. We are speaking to CapeNature later this week and send the letter of support as soon as possible.

**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

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

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

We have several letters of support from landowners who have expressed interest in participating in the Main Safe Spaces project, after successful engagement in the Evidence-based project. We have attached them for your consideration.

We also received a letter from the South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Environment (DFFE), which is enclosed.

CapeNature is a trusted partner of the EWT and also participated in the Evidence-based project for the Safe Spaces project and we are confident that we will receive a letter of support from them. I have enclosed an email exchange between our Project Lead and CapeNature showing engagement and a meeting set to discuss the alignment of our work and possible synergies. We will also continue to engage SAPS STESU to get confirmation of support.

Our application was co-developed with inputs from organisations including TRAFFIC, NICRO, and DFFE, and we are expecting input from CapeNature later this week.

**Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.**

- EWT\_letters\_of\_support
- 31/03/2025
- 20:20:50
- pdf 3.88 MB

## Section 16 - Lead Org Capability and Capacity

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### 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)?**

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT039	Adam Pires	A novel system to detect illegal wildlife in shipping containers

IWT070	Ashleigh Dore	Saving lions by reducing trafficking in their parts
IWTEV011	Zanné Brink	Creating Safe Spaces for Threatened Karoo Succulents
IWT134	Jenny Botha	Reducing medicinal plant illegal harvesting through cultivation and good governance
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

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

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

### Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

Endangered Wildlife Trust

**I apply for a grant of**

£597,848.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in the application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

<b>Name</b>	Kishaylin Chetty
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Sustainability
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Kishaylin Chetty signature</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 31/03/2025 <input type="checkbox"/> 20:10:45 <input type="checkbox"/> pdf 104 KB

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**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Annual Financial Statement 2024</u> <input type="checkbox"/><br>31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:00:40<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 3.83 MB | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Annual Financial Statement 2023</u> <input type="checkbox"/><br>31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:00:36<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 1.43 MB |
| <hr/>   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Annual Financial Statement 2022</u> <input type="checkbox"/><br>31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:00:34<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 1.22 MB |   |

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>OHS policy signed by CEO</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:04:25<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 1.35 MB  | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Whistleblower Policy</u> <input type="checkbox"/><br>31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:04:19<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 148.47 KB   |
| <hr/>   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Safeguarding Policy</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:04:19<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 175.52 KB | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>EWT Code of Conduct policy</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 31/03/2025<br><input type="checkbox"/> 20:04:19<br><input type="checkbox"/> pdf 129.76 KB |

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**Section 18 - Submission Checklist**
**Checklist for submission**

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", "Theory of Change Guidance" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates for the project.</u>	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>a cover letter from the Lead Organisation</u></li> </ul>	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>my risk register, including delivery chain risk map, as an Excel file using the template provided (Extra only).</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>my 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance (Extra only)</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>a copy of the Lead Organisation’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 35).</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 38, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 39, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.</b></li> </ul>	Checked
<p><b>I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b></p>	Checked
<p><b>My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.</b></p>	Checked
<p><b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b></p>	Checked
<p><b>I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b></p>	Checked
<p><b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.</b></p>	Checked

**We would like to keep in touch!**

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

Checked

**Data protection and use of personal data**

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

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