
DIR30CC\1336

Building capacity to tackle the illegal primate trade in DRC

The dramatic decline of DRC's biodiversity, including its great ape populations, stems in large part from the systematic inability of the responsible government agencies to effectively tackle the destructive illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

PASA will support the DRC government's effort to counter this threat, raising the capacity and capability of multiple, regional agencies and local environmental organizations through structured training, network building and the development of tailored organisational systems and protocols that ensure a coherent, efficient response to the IWT.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Kelly
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GMS ORGANISATION


Type	Organisation
Name	Pan African Sanctuary Alliance
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]


Section 2 - Title & Summary


Q3. Title:


Building capacity to tackle the illegal primate trade in DRC

Please attach a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [PASA Cover Letter](#)

 23/10/2023

 20:00:32

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Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

No

Q5. Summary of project

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

The dramatic decline of DRC's biodiversity, including its great ape populations, stems in large part from the systematic inability of the responsible government agencies to effectively tackle the destructive illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

PASA will support the DRC government's effort to counter this threat, raising the capacity and capability of multiple, regional agencies and local environmental organizations through structured training, network building and the development of tailored organisational systems and protocols that ensure a coherent, efficient response to the IWT.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Congo (DRC)	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 1 years, 8 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2026	2 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
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Amount:	£100,493.00	£90,988.00	£
			191,481.00

Q9. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

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

Q10. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A

Section 4 - Project need

Q12. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the **capability and capacity** need your project is trying to address with reference to **biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction challenges and opportunities**.

For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country? Please **cite the evidence** you are using to support your assessment of the need.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues to experience rapidly declining populations of chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas(1-3). Despite being fully protected by DRC and international law, systematic weak enforcement of biodiversity and conservation laws is pushing wild apes toward extinction across DRC(4). DRC has been identified as one of the top two source countries for great apes in the international IWT, with organized poaching of protected wildlife posing a huge threat to the survival of these apes(5,6). So far in 2023, at least 35 chimpanzees and bonobos have been confiscated from the wildlife trade in DRC, with more expected. These rescued infants, usually destined for overseas buyers, represent a fraction of the apes killed in the wild(6,7). The removal of these umbrella species and "gardeners of the forest" can have serious implications for ecosystems and climate change(8) and networks trading in apes are also involved in the trade of other endangered species, including birds and reptiles(5). Zoonotic disease transmission from the IWT is a serious risk to public health in vulnerable communities – an important dimension of poverty(9).

Several government agencies hold responsibility for conserving biodiversity, but these agencies are undertrained and under-resourced. Staff in many key areas have not received training in CITES or DRC national wildlife laws and have a low capacity to recognize and confiscate protected species(5,6,10). Crucially, there is no coherent system for recording wildlife crimes – made more difficult by a lack of stable electricity and internet. After a redrawing of DRC's provinces in 2015, agencies in some new provinces (e.g. Bas-Uele) lack the basic knowledge and skills to form a coherent force to protect DRC's biodiversity.

Not only is law enforcement lacking, but so are other areas of government capacity. Prosecutions for wildlife crime remain extremely low due to the lack of awareness of judiciary stakeholders about the importance and seriousness of nature crime. The government has also recently gone through significant changes in the

management of wildlife, removing the CITES authorities from ICCN to directly under the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development(11,12). The new CITES team urgently needs to build capacity and capability to fulfill its international obligations and responsibly manage and conserve DRC's wildlife.

Another barrier is the "silo" structure of the agencies involved – with little coordination with and understanding of other agencies roles in tackling the IWT, protocols surrounding confiscation, arrests and prosecutions can be unclear.

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MoE) is now keen to increase the capacity and capability of the DRC to protect its biodiversity and is partnering with PASA on this urgently needed project to strengthen the capacity of government agencies, as well as in-country civil society organisations that collaborate with the government to halt biodiversity loss.

The project partners will implement structured training to personnel in target areas and will work with agencies to develop simple, effective record keeping systems, will improve inter-agency collaboration, and will build networks and foster greater collaboration between government agencies and with civil society organisations.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q13. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q13a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q13b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your capability and capacity project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

(Max 300 words)

This project will help the DRC to meet its objectives under the following agreements:

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): By increasing DRC's capacity to halt biodiversity loss, this project addresses the objectives of the CBD.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): This project aims to reduce the hunting and trafficking of the CITES Appendix 1 and 2 listed African great apes, and other primates through strengthened enforcement of wildlife laws.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): According to CMS, parties should strive to strictly protect chimpanzees and gorillas, listed in Appendix I and II, which this project does through building the capacity and capabilities of the DRC government to reduce the trade in these animals.

Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs): This project supports the following SDGs: 1 and 3 through reducing future threats to public health, 5 and 10 through reducing future unequal impacts of climate change

and biodiversity loss on women and girls, 12, 13 and 15 through reducing biodiversity loss by tackling the illegal, unsustainable wildlife trade, and 16 through building capacity for the DRC government to effectively enforce its national laws.

By raising the capability and capacity of the DRC to conserve wildlife, this project helps DRC to meet its commitment to points 14, 19 and 20 of the London Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference (2018) Declaration.

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

Q14. Methodology

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

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar 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 these will take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- what practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities.

Approach:

PASA is partnering with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MoE) and our in-country member organisations to implement structured training of multiple agency personnel with wildlife crime responsibilities, to develop a stable system for wildlife crime record keeping, to increase inter-agency collaboration and cooperation, and build networks and cooperation between government agencies and local civil society organisations.

Outcomes & capacities built:

- At least 75 officers from multiple agencies responsible for wildlife crime in three provinces have increased knowledge and skills allowing them to enforce DRC's wildlife laws.
- The newly formed CITES Management Team in Kinshasa can fulfil its international obligations and responsibly manage and conserve DRC's wildlife.
- Government agencies in three provinces begin using standardised record keeping systems for wildlife crime.
- Government agencies in three provinces have increased inter-agency cooperation and collaboration, overcoming barrier of "silo" structure within government.
- Four local civil society conservation organisations have increased network building and cooperation with government agencies to halt biodiversity loss.

Main activities include:

- Structured training for 50 officials in three border provinces, with focus on DRC's biodiversity loss, DRC's international commitments in biodiversity and conservation such as CBD, CITES and DRC's national laws that prohibit the hunting and trading of protected species, including apes, identification of protected species and roles and responsibilities of each agency. Each training will be accompanied with a practical half-day session at a check point to embed new capabilities.
- 25 government officials trained in "train the trainer" approach and given resources to train at least one other colleague at their agency.
- Distribution of pocket identification and legal guides to help frontline officials to identify protected species and apply the relevant laws to ensure their protection.
- Evidence is collected at trainings of barriers to record keeping and inter-agency collaboration. Record keeping

system and simple tool to facilitate inter-agency collaboration at point of seizure are developed and rolled out to three provinces.

- Provision of three trainings to the newly appointed CITES Management Authority.
- Collaboration with the ICCN to develop a standardised protocol for seizures in the DRC.

Participants will be selected from the provinces of Bas- Uélé (bordering Central African Republic and near South Sudan), North Kivu and South Kivu (bordering Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) where legal enforcement against the ape trade is low^{5,10,13} and improved capacity is urgently needed. Two, 2-day workshops will be held in Buta (Bas- Uélé) and Goma (with participants from North and South Kivu). Officials will be selected from the following agencies and agents will be trained together to facilitate cooperation and understand of the roles of other agencies:

- Department of Customs (DGDA)
- Congolese Control Office (OCC)
- Immigration Department
- Animal and Fisheries/Agriculture Quarantine Service
- Border police
- Department of Intelligence
- The airways authority Airport controlling Office
- The management of river and maritime routes
- Agents of Justice (Magistrates and lawyers)

Management and roles:

PASA has significant experience of overseeing these structured trainings to government agencies in West Africa, as part of our US State Department funded program, Action for Chimpanzees. The Project Lead has previously conducted training for the DRC government and attended the CITES master course in Spain. We have therefore been able to structure the current project trainings to maximise impact based on valuable lessons learned and evidence gathered in each project.

Project partners J.A.C.K and LPRC will help identify regional government participants and offer guidance on training content, as well as participating in the workshops. Two other local conservation organizations that PASA has previously worked with, Action for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (APPACOL) and Alerte Congolaise pour l'Environnement et les Droits de l'Homme (ACEDH) will also participate in the training and offer specialist training in some sessions. By including these organisations in the workshops, we can increase knowledge sharing and greatly strengthen their relationships with government agencies to facilitate further cooperation and collaboration.

PASA will lead the implementation, with guidance and regular evaluation from the steering committee and in collaboration with multiple agencies under the governance of the MoE. Training will be delivered by experts in DRC wildlife law and CITES, including the Project Lead and expert speakers from the participating local organisations.

To ensure that evidence and lessons learned from the project are widely available and accessible, we will publish project reports via PASA's website and social media and share evidence through PASA's extensive network of 23 members in 13 countries, through reports and presentations.

Q15. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and/or organisations) to directly benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants?

How will you ensure that the selection process is unbiased, fair and transparent? How have you incorporated GESI considerations in identifying participants?

PASA will work together with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MoE) and the project steering committee (which includes our wildlife centre partners) to identify participants for the training. Participants will be selected through a transparent process with consideration of how each participant will use their improved skills to raise the capacity of the agency and increase collaboration with the other agencies.

Participants will have an active, leadership role in each agency and the ability to influence protocols and procedures at each agency, ensuring that they can facilitate the changes necessary to improve functionality. Provinces have been selected based on evidence gathered by PASA and our in-country partners that signal their importance in the illegal trade of primates and other wildlife (and are all border provinces with noted international trafficking routes(5,10)). Participating agencies have been selected based upon their roles in tackling the IWT in the target regions and will include both law enforcement agencies and judiciary to ensure that there is not only an increase in confiscations and arrests, but a corresponding increase in suitable prosecutions for wildlife trafficking crimes.

It is likely that there will be a gender bias towards men in at least some of the agencies, with gender roles still deeply entrenched in DRC and women afforded less opportunities for education and subsequent government employment. However, we will incorporate GESI considerations by actively aiming to have as close to a 50/50 gender ratio as possible in the officials that attend the training in order to provide further opportunities to the women in these agencies.

Q16. Gender equality and social inclusion

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

All report indicators will be disaggregated by gender, where possible, including the numbers of officials receiving training and those who have heightened capacity and capability at least 6 months following training.

It is important to note that gender equality in DRC is one of the lowest in the world, with gender roles still deeply entrenched in DRC and women afforded less opportunities for education and subsequent government employment(14,15). It is therefore likely that there will be a gender bias towards men in at least some of the agencies (as has been seen in recent trainings(16)). However, we will address this gender inequality by actively aiming to have as close to a 50/50 gender ratio as possible in the officials that attend the training in order to provide further opportunities to the women in these agencies.

Given that there is evidence that women are more vulnerable to consequences of vanishing biodiversity, such as loss of natural resources and climate change(17), the outcomes of this project at protecting DRC's biodiversity may have more positive effects for women.

Project partner LPRC is heavily involved in initiatives to support female victims of sexual violence in South Kivu(18) and their expected strengthened relationships with government agencies is likely to have positive outcomes for their work in this area.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project – including capability and capacity building benefits) and b) the potential changes in the long-term (after the project has ended).

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.

Our theory of change follows that by providing technical knowledge, facilitating the creation of effective processes and systems, and strengthening collaboration and cooperation between government agencies and with civil society, the DRC government will have a heightened capacity to protect DRC's biodiversity.

By increasing the capacity of the DRC government to increase the cost and decrease the benefits of wildlife trafficking and by increasing the capability of civil society organizations to work alongside the government in this regard, we will lay the foundational steps toward a reduction in threats to biodiversity. The reduction of pressure on biodiversity, and reduced threats to public health, will take time to come to fruition, although the more effective functioning of the agencies will be seen in the short-term.

Short term change expected:

- From structured training and train-the-trainer, at least 75 officials will have a heightened capacity to fight the IWT, including being better versed in international conservation measures and DRC national wildlife laws, being better able to identify protected species, and being better able to arrest traffickers and build and execute successful prosecution cases.
- Government agencies responsible for tackling the IWT will have improved networks with other relevant agencies and increased collaboration and cooperation, resulting in a more effective response to wildlife crime.
- A record keeping tool is created that allows for accurate records of wildlife crime detected at check points and is implemented in at least three locations in coordination with the relevant agencies.
- Protocols are established to ensure that the relevant agencies are alerted in all cases of wildlife crime and that agencies work efficiently together in each case.
- It becomes more difficult for criminal networks to traffic protected primates and other species through check points in Bas-Uélé, North Kivu and South Kivu.

Longer term change expected:

- DRC agencies will have an increased ability to reduce the international IWT of DRC's protected primates and many other endangered species.
- Endangered populations of apes and other species experience less hunting pressure due to a decrease in the profitability of the IWT in DRC.
- While it is impossible to accurately pinpoint a number, it is expected that thousands of households will benefit from both the reduction of natural resources loss in the DRC and the reduction of zoonotic disease threats that will accompany a strengthened government response to the IWT.

The lack of a current database detailing levels of confiscations and arrests at check points make it impossible to accurately track changes in these levels. The creation of such a database as an output of this project will provide extensive benefits to the monitoring of these levels and the success of future capacity building.

The overarching impact of this project will be the heightened ability of DRC's government to better reduce threats to the country's wildlife. As part of PASA's multifaceted approach to protecting primates in DRC, this will reduce pressure on wild populations of endangered apes and other commonly trafficked species, protecting DRC's invaluable biodiversity.

Q18. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

How will the project reach a point where the benefits of strengthened capability and capacity can be sustained post-funding?

How will the capability and capacity be retained and remain available to deliver benefits in-country after the project? Is there potential for the new capability and capacity to renew itself or deliver additional capability and capacity, for example by building future environmental leaders beyond the project?

PASA will work with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MoE) to ensure that the increases in capability and capacity in agencies are managed in such a way that benefits can be sustained in the long-term. This will be done by selecting participants who show dedication and commitment to their career and environmental protection and have active leadership positions in the relevant agencies.

Importantly, sustainability will be achieved by activities that will continue to provide benefits and continued capacity building in the long term. The creation of a record keeping tool will allow for much greater monitoring





and evaluation of the success of agencies in combatting the IWT and will provide important data on transit routes with higher levels of wildlife trafficking.

Importantly, PASA and our members have a long-term presence in DRC. Our members have been working in primate conservation in DRC for around 20 years each, and therefore PASA has a sustained commitment to working with the government to ensure the capacity building achieved in this project is not only sustained, but also scaled to other provinces.

By strengthening relationships between four local conservation organisations and multiple agencies involved in biodiversity conservation, this project will ensure a sustained impact through collaboration between civil society and government in the fight to protect DRC's biodiversity.

Given the size of the DRC, its unique biodiversity and vast borders, and its role as a source country for the IWT, this project is well suited for scaling throughout the country. While the current project can only feasibly work with three provinces, there is high potential for scaling to other important areas, which will be facilitated by the close collaboration of PASA and our partners with the government on this initial project.

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

 [References](#)
 23/10/2023
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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q19. Risk Management

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial) Misappropriation of funds by individuals within lead or partner organisations.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	PASA has a record of excellent management of funds including large government grants and a long history of distributing money successfully to in-country partners in Africa. We have 20+ years of experience working with our partner wildlife centres and have strong internal processes in place.	Minor

Safeguarding	Although our Safeguarding policy makes it unlikely that any staff or project affiliates would cause harm, there is a low risk that intentional or intentional harm may be caused to participants by project staff.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	PASA staff and all partners will be versed in PASA's safeguarding policy and asked to sign it at the beginning of the project. PASA's safeguarding policy will ensure that swift action can be taken if there is any inappropriate conduct by project staff.	Moderate
Delivery Chain	It is possible that delivery chain issues will affect the project at some point, disrupting the implementation of the training workshops.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	PASA has been holding trainings, meetings, and conference in Africa for several years. Thus, we are confident in organising logistics and navigating difficulties. Our Project Lead and partners in DRC will be able to deal quickly with any on-the-ground issues.	Minor
Risk 4	There is a small risk that threats of violence, or actual violence, may be aimed at project staff by stakeholders in the IWT	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	PASA and our partners are experienced in liaising with law enforcement to tackle the IWT and our Project Lead has significant experience dealing with the IWT in DRC. Our safeguarding policy will ensure staff are cognizant of possible threats and follow all protocols to ensure their safety.	Minor
Risk 5	Due to the location of trainings in Eastern DRC, it is possible civil unrest may disrupt project delivery.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	If we are unable to conduct training in certain locations due to civil unrest, we will be able to shift the location of the training to reduce risk to participants and staff.	Moderate
Risk 6	Corruption in government agencies may lead to the training not reaching full impact	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development has shown a commitment to reducing corruption in its reporting agencies and PASA will work with the MoE and local partners to identify individuals for training who have shown commitment to their career and are less likely to be influenced by corruption.	Moderate

Q20. 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.


Data on trafficking threats, networks and prosecutions may be sensitive during ongoing investigations by the DRC authorities and these will need to be considered before publishing.


Section 8 - Workplan


Q21. Workplan

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

 [PASA workplan](#)

 23/10/2023

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. 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.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive, and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the improved 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).

A steering committee of project partners will guide the project's monitoring and evaluation process. The Steering Committee will stay in regular electronic contact, meet monthly to discuss progress and challenges, and will have a quarterly internal evaluation based on monthly reports by the Project Lead and M&E Project Officer. The committee will make plans to adapt the project's course and delivery when needed and appropriate. This committee will include the Project Lead, Technical Director, and representatives from all project partners.

Project staff will engage in ongoing M&E to ensure that the project is progressing and on schedule to meet its stated indicators, to track positive and negative impact, and to make necessary adaptations whenever needed. The M&E Project Officer will be managed by the Project Lead and will have bi-weekly calls with the Project Lead to provide updates on the latest progress and challenges.

Regular evaluations by the M&E Project Officer, Project Lead and Technical Director through surveys and meetings with participating officials (with data collected by the M&E Project Officer and the Project Lead) will

indicate areas for refinement in activities (training, record keeping system development, policy and protocol development and network building) and allow us to continually adjust the project to ensure maximum effectiveness.

Total project budget for M&E (£): (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Total project budget for M&E (%): (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	25

Section 10 - Indicators of Success

Q23. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how you will show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome Government agencies in three provinces of DRC have an improved capability and capacity to reduce the illegal trafficking of protected species through increased knowledge, resources, and collaboration.	0.1 By March 2026, the number of successful prosecutions for wildlife crimes increases in target provinces (baseline established at start of project).	0.1 Court records in three provinces.
	0.2 By March 2026, accurate records of wildlife crime are being kept at more checkpoints in three provinces (baseline established at start of project).	0.2 Project reports; feedback from agencies. 0.3 Training course attendance certificates and post course surveys; Surveys conducted with agencies in three provinces;
	0.3 DI-A03 Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project. (# orgs benefitting from DI-A01, A04 & A05)	Project reports, records of numbers of distributed guides and recipients.

<p>Output 1 Government agencies responsible for wildlife crime and biodiversity conservation in three provinces are trained in CITES, national wildlife laws, and identifying protected species.</p>	<p>1.1 By March 2026, 50 personnel from at least six government agencies demonstrate improved knowledge of national and international IWT laws after attending specialized training (immediately and 6 months following training). (DIA01: – disaggregated by gender, stakeholder group; DI-A04 - disaggregated by gender, stakeholder group DIA07 – disaggregated by govt org type).</p> <p>1.2 By March 2026, 25 trainers train 25 further agency officials in CITES, national wildlife laws, and identifying protected species. (DIA05 – disaggregated by govt org type, training type, gender)</p> <p>1.3 By October 2025, Pocket guides on identifying protected species and related laws are distributed to at least 75 government agency personnel. (DI-CO1 – disaggregated by knowledge area and product type).</p> <p>1.4 By July 2025, the CITES Management Authority in Kinshasa has increased knowledge of CITES regulations and procedures (immediately and 6 months following training).</p>	<p>1.1 Training course attendance certificates and post course surveys</p> <p>1.2 Surveys conducted with agencies in three provinces; Project reports detailing name and agencies of trainees.</p> <p>1.3 Project reports, records of #s of distributed guides and recipients.</p> <p>1.4 Training course attendance certificates and post course surveys</p>
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<p>Output 2 A standardised system is in place to allow for accurate government records of wildlife crime in three provinces.</p>	<p>2.1 By July 2025, evidence is collected from government agents in three provinces to understand limitations and barriers to accurate record keeping at check points.</p> <p>2.2 By March 2026, a refined data collection system is rolled out at at check points in three provinces.</p>	<p>2.1 Project reports; feedback from agents.</p> <p>2.2 Record keeping system detailed in project reports; feedback from agencies.</p>
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Output 3	Inter-agency protocols are developed and a system for effective communication surrounding wildlife crime incidents is in place in three provinces.	<p>3.1 By March 2026, a draft confiscation protocol is developed with ICCN.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2026, a communication system is developed to allow for easier collaboration on seizures, arrests and case building in wildlife crime and in use by agencies in three provinces.</p> <p>3.3 By March 2026, civil society conservation organisations report cooperation and/collaboration with government agencies on increased number of cases and/or projects (baseline established at start of project)</p>	<p>3.1 Written copy of draft protocol</p> <p>3.2 Project reports</p> <p>3.3 Surveys of four local civil society conservation organisations.</p>
Output 4	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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 With the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, identify agencies and participants for training from three provinces.
- 1.2 Conduct specialised training for 50 personnel from government agencies responsible for IWT in three provinces, including law enforcement, transport officials, and judiciary.
- 1.3 Train 25 personnel in “train the trainer” method and conduct monitoring to ensure at least one colleague is trained by each trainer.
- 1.4 Distribute 75 protected species and related law guides in French to attendees.
- 1.5 Conduct training for CITES management authority in Kinshasa.

- 2.1 At training sessions, collect data with officials detailing barriers to record keeping of IWT issues at checkpoints.
- 2.2 Trial record keeping system in one province and evaluate success.
- 2.3 Make necessary refinements and roll out record keeping system to checkpoints in three provinces.

- 3.1 In series of meetings with ICCN, draft a confiscation protocol for the seizure of trafficked IWT products.
- 3.2 With feedback from trainee participants, develop communication system allowing quick communication between relevant agencies in event of trafficking incident, and trial in once province.
- 3.3 Make necessary refinements and roll communication system to checkpoints in three provinces.

Important Assumptions:





Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

PASA and MoE can identify sufficient appropriate participants for the training.
Management of participating agencies are cooperative.
No political obstacles.
Suitable consultants can be found to conduct the training.
A low-tech, effective record collection system can be developed to meet needs of agents.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. 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.

 [PASA Project Budget](#)
 23/10/2023
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Q25. 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.

Q25a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative formed by PASA, the MoE, and our other in-country partners in response to the overwhelming needed of greater government capacity to tackle the primate IWT. To our knowledge, there are no other organisations working with the government to provide capacity building focused on halting the trade in apes and other primates in the DRC. This gives PASA a unique area of focus, although our capacity building will also extend to other protected species. While several organizations have focused on ivory (TRAFFIC) or site-specific protection (AWF), our focus on primates will avoid duplication and address an urgent crisis in DRC.

While previous organizations have provided various trainings over the years, these have tended to be centralized, whereas our experience is that regional trainings are more effective to combat the IWT. Africa Wildlife Foundation work in the border area between DRC and Central African Republic and have conducted training in wildlife trafficking with officers from ports and airports in Kinshasa. Avoiding duplication, we will train multiple government agencies in other provinces that we have identified as important areas for the IWT while also training the CITES Management Authority in Kinshasa.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q26. 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?

From our management of a similar project in West Africa, we have learned several lessons that allow us to ensure high impact and cost effectiveness for this project.

For example, we have learned that regional trainings are more impactful and cost-effective than bringing select individuals to a central location. Similarly, by bringing together personnel from across agencies with wildlife crime responsibilities, such as law enforcement and judiciary, we can encourage collaboration and cooperation across agencies and remove the barrier of siloed knowledge and processes.

We are also highly cognizant of the value of partnering with several local conservation organisations in the trainings, to not only advance knowledge sharing, but to provide networking opportunities and build collaboration between government agencies and local civil society organisations. By building capacity in both the government and civil society, we are supporting the development of local conservation leaders and reducing the need for external support.

By using these trainings to also collect data and experience on barriers to effective record keeping and inter-agency collaboration, we are ensuring the most effective use of our resources.

Q27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin 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.

N/A

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. Safeguarding

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

Please upload the following required policies:

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

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

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

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

All activities will adhere to strong safeguarding policies, and PASA's relationship with our partners gives confidence that these will be enforced. The codes of conduct and policies, including processes to report safeguarding issues, will be reviewed with the project partners, staff and consultants/contractors at the outset of the project. PASA will make clear that adherence to all policies is essential. All staff/consultants working on the project will be asked to sign the policies to acknowledge that they have been read and that consequences of breaches of policy are understood.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q29. 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.

No Response

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q30. 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.


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Kizito Kakule Musubao	Project Leader	50	Checked
Iris Ho	Technical Director	20	Checked
TBD	Monitoring & Evaluation Project Officer	20	Checked
Kelly O'Meara	PASA Executive Director	10	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Itsaso Velez del Burgo Guinea	Steering committee member & local partner director	10	Checked
Franck Chantereau	Steering committee member & local partner director	10	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

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

 [Compiled CVs](#)

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 pdf 734.89 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q31. Project Partners

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

Lead Partner name: Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)

Website address: www.pasa.org

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

The Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) is an association of 23 wildlife centre working to secure a future for Africa's primates. To the project, PASA brings two decades of experience in working with our partners to deliver successful projects across Africa. We are currently working with local partners in three West African countries to provide training in the IWT to judiciary and law enforcement agencies, demonstrating proven experience in this area.

PASA will be the leader and administrator of the grant, responsible for all implementation and the management of this project, and all aspects of reporting to Defra. PASA will work with the in-country partners to ensure the timely running of the project and frequent evaluation of the project through ongoing monitoring. The Project Leader has decades of experience working with the DRC government on conservation projects and has an extensive network in government agencies and local conservation organisations.

Through multiple high-value grants (listed in the application), PASA has shown our ability to work with governments and on the ground partners in Africa and to deliver successful results for biodiversity conservation.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ ██████████

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

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

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Democratic Republic of Congo)

Website address:

<https://medd.gouv.cd/contact/>

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

The partnership of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MoE) brings immense value to the project because they are the primary government agency responsible for managing and conserving DRC's biodiversity and its international commitments in these areas.

As partner, the MoE will help steer the project, liaise with other government agencies, identify training needs, gaps, review materials, and facilitate inter-governmental agency participation and consult with PASA on the creation of the record keeping system, the system to improve inter-agency collaboration on wildlife crime, and the draft confiscation protocols.

The partnership of the MoE demonstrates the government's commitment to increasing the capacity and capability of its agencies to fulfil their mandate of conserving DRC's biodiversity.

International/In-country Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name:	Lwiro Primate Rehabilitation Centre (Centre de Rehabilitation des Primates de Lwiro)
Website address:	https://www.lwiroprimates.org/about

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

PASA member Lwiro Primate Rehabilitation Centre (LPRC) is based in eastern DRC and is the largest chimpanzee rescue centre in DRC housing 112 chimpanzees and 109 monkeys of 16 different species, all of them victims of the illegal pet trade and/or poaching. LPRC brings extensive experience of the chimpanzee and other primate IWT in DRC, as well as experience of working to reduce poverty in local communities, most recently through a women's health centre in South Kivu.

As an in-country partner based in South Kivu, LPRC will use their existing network to identify suitable participants for the training, contribute their extensive knowledge of the primate IWT in DRC to provide guidance on training content and solutions to increase collaboration between government and civil society organisations. LPRC will have a place on the steering committee, providing important local context and guidance and helping to evaluate the progress and direction of the project throughout its course. This management role in the project and the opportunity to strengthen ties between the centre and government agencies and other NGOs will increase the capacity and capability of LPRC to lead impactful future conservation projects in the DRC.

International/In-country Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

3. Partner Name:	Jeunes Animaux Confiques au Katanga (J.A.C.K.)
Website address:	http://www.jacksanctuary.org/

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	(Max 200 words)) J.A.C.K. is a PASA member wildlife rescue centre that has worked in DRC for 15 years to tackle the IWT in chimpanzee and other primates. J.A.C.K. has been extremely successful at working with partners in the government to tackle the chimpanzee trade in southern DRC and has recently begun to rescue and rehabilitate monkeys, are witnessing the scale of the trade in monkeys in DRC. As an in-country partner, J.A.C.K. will bring to the project valuable specialist knowledge of the IWT in DRC, gained from over 15 years tackling the primate trade in DRC. They also bring valuable government connections and a wide network within DRC of stakeholders working to stop this trade. The Founder and Director of J.A.C.K. will attend the training workshops, to contribute their vast experience and provide guidance on training content. J.A.C.K. will have a place on the steering committee, helping to evaluate the progress and direction of the project throughout its course. This management role in the project and the opportunity to strengthen ties between the centre and government agencies and other NGOs will increase the capacity and capability of J.A.C.K. to lead impactful future conservation projects in the DRC.
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International/In-country Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

4. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

No Response

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

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


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


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


No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [Partner letters combined](#)

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 pdf 1.77 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q32. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

No

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

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 2000

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? PASA is currently funded through a combination of private donations (individuals, trusts and foundations), as well as through some government funding for specific projects (e.g. our Action for Chimpanzees project). PASA has two full-time staff members working in development and fundraises through a combination of emails, special campaigns and grant applications.

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

Aims PASA's aim is to work with our members to secure a future for Africa's primates through conserving habitat, fighting the illegal wildlife trade and working with communities across Africa to offer develop tailored solutions that protect Africa's biodiversity for generations to come.

Activities PASA and its 23 members use a holistic approach to habitat and species protection across Africa. Our activities include developing alternative livelihood schemes, educating and engaging youth in conservation, working with governments to further protections for habitat and primates and to tackle the illegal primate trade.

Achievements

- Worked with wildlife centres and governments to launch the Action for Chimpanzees program in West Africa to combat wildlife trafficking.
- Coordinated international rescues of primates from the illegal wildlife trade for two decades.
- Supported and led conservation programs in partnership with our members across Africa

Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects held by the Lead Partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

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

Contract/Project 1 Title	Combatting the wildlife trade in West Africa.
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	\$ [REDACTED] USD
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	PASA is the lead on this U.S. State Department funded project and responsible for all financial and project oversight, managing subgrantees and contractors, administration and reporting.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

This project aims to protect the decreasing populations of critically endangered western chimpanzees by working with governments to disrupt chimpanzee/wildlife trafficking in four West African countries. A range of complementary and innovative activities include law enforcement and judiciary training, mechanisms to increase cross-border and inter-agency cooperation in tackling trafficking, using an emerging technology to detect poaching and trafficking hotspots using the DNA of confiscated chimps, improving regional anti-poaching efforts, and developing a detailed database of chimpanzee trafficking in West Africa. This will build the capacity of governments to effectively tackle chimpanzee trafficking and protect this rapidly declining species.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)

Bala Amarasekaran, Founder, Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary
[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title

Building PASA's Capacity to Implement Social and Behaviour Change Communication.

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

\$ [REDACTED] USD

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)

2 years

Role of organisation in project

PASA is the lead on this project, responsible for all financial and programmatic oversight and for all project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and all risk management.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

This project built capacity in 17 African conservation organisations to implement Social and Behaviour Change Communication in order to prevent the extinction of great apes in Africa. PASA worked with consultant Impact by Design to identify a solution to a human-wildlife conflict in Guinea, and conducted an international workshop for 17 PASA members to learn about SBCC and how it can be applied to primate conservation issues across Africa.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)

Lauren Watkins, [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title

International Action for Chimpanzees Conference: Defending West Africa's Chimpanzees from the Illegal Wildlife Trade

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

[REDACTED] USD

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)

1 year

Role of organisation in project	PASA was the lead in organizing the inaugural Action for Chimpanzees conference, bringing together governments and conservation organizations from five African countries.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	In January 2020, 64 stakeholders gathered in Conakry for the first Action for Chimpanzees conference, convened by PASA. Attendees included representatives for five West African countries and multiple conservation organizations. The objectives were to develop a common understanding of the problems facing western chimpanzees and to agree on how to address gaps in knowledge and management and work collaboratively to reduce chimpanzee trafficking. Participants learned about successful strategies for fighting trafficking, developed a steering committee to ensure governments and NGOs continue to drive regional and international solutions and all attendees signed the Conakry Resolution on Combatting Illegal Trade in Chimpanzees.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Dr. MTeresa Abello, Barcelona Zoo, [REDACTED]

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence as indicated in the Finance Guidance)?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q30. Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)

I apply for a grant of





£191,482.00

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, theory of change, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.




Checked

Name	Kelly O'Meara
Position in the organisation	Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Kelly O'Meara Signature  23/10/2023  18:49:37  jpg 9.38 KB
Date	23 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance)

 Explanation of delayed 2022 audited accounts  23/10/2023  18:46:07  pdf 130.57 KB	 2020 PASA 990  23/10/2023  18:40:43  pdf 2.38 MB
 2021 pan african sanctuary alliance form 990 tax return-signed-certificate  23/10/2023  18:40:40  pdf 390.4 KB	 PASA 2022 Financial statements  23/10/2023  18:40:40  pdf 261.18 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF

 Combined policies  23/10/2023  18:50:26  pdf 469.15 KB
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Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked

The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF. 	Checked
• my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance, or provided an explanation if not 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 27). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 29, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 30, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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

Project Title: Building capacity to tackle the illegal primate trade in DRC.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Government agencies responsible for wildlife crime in three provinces are trained in CITES, national wildlife laws, identifying protected species, and correct confiscation protocols.									
1.1	With MoE, identify training needs and agencies and officials to participate in training.	6								
1.2	Conduct specialised training for 50 personnel from government agencies from three provinces.	9								
1.3	Train 25 personnel in “train the trainer’ method and provide monitoring to ensure at least one colleague is trained by each trainer.	15								
1.4	Distribute 50 protected species and related law guides in French to attendees	9								
1.5	Conduct training for CITES management authority in Kinshasa.	5								
Output 2	A data collection system is in place allow for accurate government records of wildlife trafficking in three provinces.									
2.1	Collect data with officials detailing barriers to record keeping of IWT issues at check points.	9								
2.2	Trial record keeping system in one province and evaluate success.	3								
2.3	Make necessary refinements and roll out record keeping system to checkpoints in three provinces.	6								

Project Title: Building capacity to tackle the illegal primate trade in DRC.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3	Inter-agency protocols are developed and a system for effective communication surrounding wildlife crime incidents is in place in three provinces.									
3.1	In series of meetings with ICCN, MoE and other agencies to draft a confiscation protocol for the seizure of trafficked live apes and other animals	12								
3.2	Develop communication system allowing quick communication between relevant agencies in event of trafficking incident, and trial in one province.	6								
3.3	Make necessary refinements and roll out communication system to checkpoints in three provinces.	6								
	Reports submitted to DEFRA									
	Final evaluation and final report submitted to DEFRA									