

HORN OF AFRICA WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

(HAWEN)

Wildlife Crime Prevention Call for Proposals

The **HAWEN**, through its partner organizations the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoAREC&N), Addis Ababa University, IFAW, SORALO, and the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), issues this Call for Proposals for **Wildlife Crime Prevention** projects by governmental institutions and other organisations actively involved in preventing and combatting Wildlife Crime (WLC) in the Horn of Africa (HoA).

Application criteria

- **Proposals involving cross-border cooperation** between governmental institutions actively involved in preventing and combatting WLC in the HoA (such as Wildlife Authorities, Police, Justice, Customs and forensics) are encouraged.
- Proposals with **NGOs/CSOs** as active partners will be preferred.
- Proposals from communities, civil society organizations and knowledge institutes, acting individually or in consortium, and preferably involving cooperation with government structures, can also be submitted.
- Proposals should contribute to **preventing and combatting WLC in the HoA**. Target activities include law enforcement operations, training & capacity building, information/intelligence exchange, support to community engagement to prevent and combat poaching, disrupting trafficking networks, or other actions against illegal trafficking of endangered wild animal species and their body parts.
- **Deadline for proposals is 31st March 2017 12.00 GMT**
- ALL proposals **MUST** use the HAWEN format to be considered for funding
- Maximum grant award is Euro 10.000
- Maximum period of implementation is **6 months**
 - *Starting date 1st of April 2017*
 - *End date 31st of November 2017*
- Proposals must comply with administrative and general criteria
- Geographic coverage for the 15th March 2017 deadline proposals: For purposes of this Call for Proposals, the Horn of Africa region is defined as the geographical area of the IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia including Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda), but proposals may include cross-border activities involving countries adjoining this region (e.g. DRC, Tanzania).
 - **Horn of Africa and adjoining countries**

- **Focus on Transboundary Interventions**

- Proposals must be written in English

WILDLIFE CRIME PREVENTION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

In partnership, IUCN NL, HoA-REC&N, IFAW, SORALO and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs aim to prevent and combat wildlife crime in the Horn of Africa.

The Horn of Africa is emerging as a major region of Wildlife Crime worldwide, both as a source and a transit route for illicit wildlife products, including ivory, rhino horn, skins of wild animals, and also live animals. Over the last years, volumes and related value have increased, and major trade routes are to the Far East and the Arabian Peninsula. However, efforts to address Wildlife Crime in the Horn of Africa are still lagging behind in comparison with other regions.

Through an integrated approach the Horn of Africa Wildlife Crime Prevention program seeks to intervene at different levels and stages in the Wildlife Crime chain in the Horn of Africa, from the poaching that threatens local communities to the exporting harbors and the criminal networks that organize and finance the trade. An integral part of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Crime Prevention Program is strengthening the capacity of customs, police officers, investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary with the aim to bring wildlife poachers and traffickers to justice. This way the complete enforcement chain is addressed to prevent wildlife criminals from escaping conviction. On the ground prevention of poaching is linked to the direct involvement of communities, landscape development, prevention of conflict between wildlife and people and facilitation of alternative sustainable value chains.

Introduction

Action to combat wildlife crime needs to take place at local, national and regional levels throughout the HoA, to prevent the so-called ‘waterbed effect’, i.e. shifting the problem from an area with adequate enforcement/compliance to areas with weaker enforcement. Collaboration at all levels can increase effectiveness of wildlife enforcement in the region, and also increase the social and political pressure on governments and communities to take action against wildlife crime.

The development by the IGAD member countries of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), which began in 2012, with an agreed mandate to strengthen and coordinate wildlife enforcement in the region, provides a framework within which this important work can take place. The HAWEN has a strong network of partner organizations that support its development and implementation, and will use it as a focal point for coordinating their own activities in the region.

This call for proposals seeks to foster “on the ground” trans-boundary cooperation to prevent and combat Wildlife Crime in the Horn of Africa.

This objective refers to stimulating regional collaboration between HAWEN countries, at the level of (a) wildlife authorities or (b) communities, in both cases preferably with consortia of supporting civil society organisations or knowledge institutes that can also help broaden interest among the general public to protect ecosystems, habitats and species and to stop wildlife crime.

(a) Examples of government-level projects that help prevent and combat wildlife crime are:

- Law enforcement cooperation/joint operations (patrolling between cross-border national parks)
- Capacity building and training between countries and relevant institutions
- Public outreach and education, preferably as joint efforts of civil society, knowledge institutes and government bodies
- Cooperation with other WENs, International Organizations and networks of endogenous civil society organizations and knowledge institutes that work on better environmental governance and sustainable development in the HoA region.

(b) Examples of community-level projects that help prevent and combat wildlife crime are:

- Cross-border community cooperation.
- Strengthening involvement and empowerment of cross-border communities to work with wildlife authorities to prevent and combat wildlife crime;
- Exchange of experience and cooperation with community based wildlife related initiatives elsewhere in the HoA or in other regions of Africa

How to apply?

If your project meets the criteria for this HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention Call for Proposals, please fill in the enclosed proposal form and return by e-mail to mosese@hoarec.org with a digital copy to info@hoarec.org.

The proposal will be reviewed by the IUCN NL Wildlife Crime Prevention Program staff and regional advisors. An advisory committee in the Netherlands will assist in selecting the final proposals for funding.

The relevance and quality of proposals will also be judged on a number of **administrative** and **general criteria**. **Additional criteria** regarding location, theme, or strategy may be included to ensure the coherence of the overall HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention project portfolio. This applies, for instance, to the relative distribution of projects among the HoA countries (e.g. species targeted, trafficking routes, border points, approaches). Given the positive experience with involvement of women in wildlife related activities elsewhere in Africa, a higher score will be given to proposals with a gender element.

After initial approval of a proposal, the Wildlife Crime Prevention Program staff and the applicant will take up to two weeks to negotiate specific terms and conditions of the grants contract or to adjust or improve the proposal technically, for instance the parties may amend or improve the planning, monitoring & evaluation framework, change or add proposed activities, sharpen indicators of achievement, adjust the budget to increase effectiveness or efficiency, and use opportunities to maximise coordination and synergy between the proposal and others generated by the call for proposals. Entities submitting a joint proposal will be expected to develop a working agreement to guide them in implementing and executing the proposal. This working agreement should specify a lead organization for coordination and implementation.

This communication and negotiation period should be taken into account when determining start dates for project activities.

31st March 2017 Deadline for Submission Proposals

The tentative time schedule is as follows:

27th February:	Launch Call for Proposals
31 March 2017:	Deadline for Proposal
24 April 2017:	Selection of proposals
30 April 2017:	Estimated negotiation period & Contracting
1 st of May 2017:	Start of Field Activities
31 May 2017	End of activities

30 December 2017: Final Reporting

Administrative criteria

1) Who can apply?

- A. Governmental institutions that are actively involved and with a mandate and proven commitment to preventing and combatting WLC in the Horn of Africa

(such as Wildlife Authorities, Police, Justice, Customs and forensics) can submit a proposal.

NOTE: Only cross-border proposals will be selected and proposals where a NGO/CSO is an active partner of the joint proposal will be preferred

B. Endogenous civil society organizations (both NGO's and community based organisations) and knowledge institutes that are actively involved in wildlife crime prevention on the ground and/or in public outreach and communication with a strong interest in preventing and combatting wildlife crime and e.g. interested in using case studies of effective wildlife crime prevention at community level and/or wildlife crime related law enforcement in education and training of various target groups, ranging from police officers to students in sectors like law, economics, tourism, biology, or conservation.

2) **Formats**

To be considered, proposals must be prepared and submitted according to the HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposal formats.

3) **Duration and completion**

The current operational phase of the HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention Program to which this call for proposals applies ends on the 31st of October 2017, therefore all projects should be completed before 31st of October 2017 and final narrative and financial reports on the projects will have to be submitted before 31st of November.

Maximum period of implementation 6 months

– Starting date 1st of May 2017

– End date 31st of May 2017

NOTE: The entire selection and negotiation process may take as much as 3 weeks after submission of proposal.

4) **Maximum and minimum grant amount**

The HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposals will provide maximum financial assistance of up to Euro 10.000 for a project. There is no minimum.

General criteria

The following general criteria will be used to evaluate a project proposal's relevance and quality.

Each proposal shall be evaluated as to whether and to what extent it:

1. Embraces and furthers the overall goal of the HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposals (see [introduction](#)).

2. Contributes to one or more of the following specific objectives:

AIM: 'Prevent and Combat Wildlife Crime in the Horn of Africa'

This objective refers to stimulation of regional collaboration between the HAWEN countries, both at the level of (a) wildlife authorities and at the level of (b) communities, endogenous NGOs and knowledge institutes.

(a) Examples of government-level projects that help prevent and combat wildlife crime are:

- Law enforcement cooperation/joint operations, such as patrolling between cross-border national parks;
- Capacity building and training between countries and relevant institutions
- Public outreach and education, preferably as joint efforts of civil society, knowledge institutes and government bodies;
- Cooperation with other WENs, international organizations, or networks of endogenous civil society organizations and knowledge institutes that work to better environmental governance and sustainable development in the HoA region.

(b) Examples of community-level projects that help prevent and combat wildlife crime are:

- Direct cross-border community cooperation to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking;
- Strengthening involvement and empowerment of cross-border communities to work with wildlife authorities to prevent and combat wildlife crime;
- Exchange of experience and cooperation with community based wildlife initiatives elsewhere in the HoA or in other regions of Africa

3. Includes a sound cross-border approach

This refers to:

- Cross-border participation of local stakeholders in project development, implementation and follow-up; (for example NGOs/CBOs from cross-border communities submitting a joint proposal).

4. Articulates the potential for meaningful long-term impacts

This may, for instance, refer to projects that:

- Arrange strategic cross-border partnerships with wildlife authorities, other government bodies or CSOs;
- Are embedded in, or linked to, a broader policy or programmatic framework, long-term plan, or strategy;
- Are likely to raise follow-up funds;
- Are replicable in an adjusted form in other parts of the region;
- Are useful as a source for case study material for training people in the law enforcement chain or students in various relevant fields, and in some instances also the general public, to raise awareness and broaden support for efforts to prevent and combat wildlife crime;

- Are successfully integrating women in efforts to prevent and combat wildlife crime.

NOTE: these criteria are applied less strictly than criteria under 1, 2 and 3, but having a high score on the criteria under 4 can increase the chance of being approved for funding.

5. Offers quality and logical consistency

The following aspects refer to the logical consistency of project proposals:

- A. Sound problem and stakeholder analysis (clear identification of the main problems, together with their causes and stakeholders, and indicating clearly which of these the proposed project seeks to address, target, or solve).
- B. how convincing are the strategy and activities proposed in the project with regard to addressing the problem.
- C. how progress towards achieving the desired results and objectives can be measured (indicators, presence of an adequate baseline, etc.).

NOTE: these criteria mainly apply to the proposal stage. In case a proposal scores high on other criteria (relevance), but low on quality or logical consistency, the HAWEN staff may provide or offer assistance to improve the proposal.

Restrictions

The HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposals cannot grant financial assistance for:

- Purchase of Equipment;
- Hire of commercial organisations (e.g. private enterprises, consultancy firms);
- Scientific research activities;
- Costs related to participation in international training courses and conferences, unless it can be justified with sound argumentation that it is a vital contribution to a project.
- Funds made available through the HAWEN small grants fund are not meant for long-term support to an organisation.

Format for Proposals

Applicants for a HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention grant should submit a **proposal** according to the format below and enclosed **budget template**. Please be as specific and complete as possible in covering the points listed in this format.

Submit the proposal to mosese@hoarec.org with a copy to info@hoarec.org no later than the **30th of March 2017**

The following information should be provided in maximum 7 pages (besides the “Information on the Implementing Organisation”).

Name of: Organisation/Institution
Date of submission:
Project title:
Total budget and amount requested from HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposals (see excel budget):
Duration:
Project summary: location, brief description of ecosystem type, species and WLC drivers¹:
Project outline (Narrative):
Pay attention to the following aspects: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Statement of Need/Problem Statement<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Briefly describe the problem context of the project and the main causes of the problem(s).2. Project goals and objectives3. Project methods<ul style="list-style-type: none">- How will the project address one or more of these causes?4. Project expected results<ul style="list-style-type: none">- What will be the main activities, expected results and outputs / deliverables of the project? ²5. Cross-border coordination/involvement<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Has your organization worked in the project area before? If not, explain how you know the area and the communities that will play a role in the project.

¹ LOCATION: Mention name of province / department / state; indicate major nearby rivers or cities. ECOSYSTEM TYPE & SPECIES. Also indicate main Wildlife Crime Drivers.

² Please be specific but not too detailed and avoid repetition.

6. Stakeholders coordination

- Are other organisations working or did they work on the same problem in the project area? If yes, how do you intend to cooperate or exchange experience and information with them?

LOGFRAME + INDICATOR TABLE

Logframe

The logical design of a project can be reflected in the following questions:

1. What is the overall goal of the project?
2. What are the specific objectives?
3. What results are expected?
4. What activities will be carried out?
5. Possible risks/challenges anticipated and mitigation measures

You are asked to present this information in a so-called logframe (logical framework).

Indicator table

The logframe is accompanied by an 'indicator table' that defines

1. How the objectives and results of the project will be measured: indicators
2. By which means can these measurements be verified: means of verification

Fill in the logframe below with objectives, results, activities, and the indicator table below with indicators and means of verification³

Logframe

Overall goal of the project:

Objectives	Results	Activities
Objective 1.	Result 1.1	Activity 1.1.1
		Activity 1.1.2
	Result 1.2	Activity 1.2.1
Objective 2.	Result 2.1	Activity 2.1.1
		Activity 2.1.2
		Activity 2.1.3

³ The logframe and the indicator table provide an instrument that helps you in working out the links between goal, objectives, results and activities. In reporting (progress and final reports) it is a helpful instrument to:

- reflect on the degree of achievement of results and objectives,
- discuss any differences between planned and actually realized activities, and
- (in progress reports only) discuss your planning for the remaining period

Indicator table

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	Means of verification
Objective 1.	<i>Indicator 1.A</i>	
Result 1.1	<i>Indicator 1.1a</i>	
Result 1.2	<i>Indicator 1.2a</i>	
	<i>Indicator 1.2b</i>	
Objective 2.	<i>Indicator 2.A</i>	
	<i>Indicator 2.B</i>	
Result 2.1	<i>Indicator 2.1a</i>	

Risks and Assumptions

Briefly discuss here any external factors (assumptions⁴ and risks⁵) that are beyond the control of the project and may influence its progress or success, and indicate how you intend to anticipate or respond to them. (You can also describe the external factors in a separate column in the indicator table).

TIME FRAME

- Fill in the time frame below. *Please submit the timeframe as a separate document from the rest of the proposal.*
- Indicate how many months the project will take.
- The implementation of the project may start once the contract between IUCN NL and the implementing organisation has been signed. Clearly state if there is a special reason to start project activities in or before a certain period of the year, eg. with respect to season-related activities.
- Project activities must be completed by **31 November 2017** at the latest.
- The final report is due 4 AFTER the official project end date (when there will be no more activities).
- You are advised to start working on the final report before the end of the project period

TIME FRAME

Activities	Months					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1.1 (activity name)						

⁴ Examples of assumptions:

- that a land reform law that is positive for conservation does not change during the project period, e.g. as a result of elections that lead to a change in government or
- that the market price of an agroforestry product that a project intends to introduce in a community does not drop to such a low level that the target community is not interested in the project anymore.

⁵ Examples of risks: Natural disaster, military operation, escalation of conflict.

1.1.2 (activity name)						
1.2.1						
2.1.1						
2.1.2						
2.1.3						
(etc.)						

Relevance to HAWEN Wildlife Crime Prevention call for Proposals (see criteria):

In what way does the project contribute to stimulate regional collaboration between HAWEN countries, either at the level of (a) wildlife authorities as at the level of (b) communities?

How will the benefits or results be sustained beyond the life of the project, or how is it linked to a larger initiative? (Sustainability)?

In what way is the project embedded in, or linked to, long-term plans or strategies for strengthening wildlife enforcement in the Horn of Africa?

Other partners involved in the project ⁶:

Information on the Implementing Organisation

Please fill in this form as a separate file

1. Project Title:

2. Name of organisation/institution/lead

3. Address Details

Mailing address:

Telephone:

⁶ Indicate how they are involved and if they contribute financially.

Fax:

E-mail (if applicable):

Website (if applicable)

Visiting address:

4. Mission and goals of your organisation:

5. Legal Status (including registration number):

6. Date of creation:

7. Staff:

- Number of paid staff
- Number of voluntaries
- Number of female staff (excluding secretarial and other support staff)

8. Project personnel

- Contact person (name, professional background, and current function within Institution)
- How many project personnel will be involved?

9. Requested financial assistance in Euro:

10. Other projects already implemented or currently being implemented by your organisation in fields relevant to the proposed project (do not list proposed projects):

For each project indicate: project title, period of implementation, project leader, budget, donor, contact person within donor agency, and e-mail/fax of this contact person.

11. References / referees

Please indicate here the name, function, address, telephone and e-mail of persons who can be contacted for information. (Please only indicate persons who are NOT involved in your organisation).