
CV19RR\1043

Strengthening enforcement and building capacity to combat Malawi's pangolin trade

The project will:

1. Build capacity for frontline professionals (including wildlife staff and investigative officers) to deliver an effective 'first response' to confiscated pangolins, which will support subsequent prosecution.
2. Develop a legal tool to support successful prosecution of pangolin crime cases.
3. Map 'offender trafficking hotspots' and deliver targeted sensitisation on deterrent wildlife legislation.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Jonny
Surname	Vaughan
Organisation	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Website (Work)	www.lilongwewildlife.org
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Project Title & Previous Applications

Q3. Project Title:

Strengthening enforcement and building capacity to combat Malawi's pangolin trade

Q4. Existing project

Q4a. Does your organisation have an existing (or recently finished) project under either Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund?

Yes

If yes, please list the project reference and title of relevant projects (e.g. 25-001, DPLUS090, IWT099).

Reference of current/recent project:

Title of current/recent project:

IWT064

Determining the deterrent effect of combatting wildlife crime

Q4b. Is this proposal directly relevant to one of the projects listed above?

Yes

If yes, please list the relevant project reference and title.

IWT064: Determining the deterrent effect of combatting wildlife crime

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q5. Which Fund's objectives will your project most directly address? (please only select one)

Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund

Q6. Country(ies)

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

Country 1

Malawi

Country 2

No Response

Country 3

No Response

Country 4

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start Date:

01 January 2021

End date:

31 March 2021

Q8. Budget summary

Darwin/IWT Funding Request

Total request 2020/21:

39,395.00

Please note all spending must fall between 1st January 2021 - 31st March 2021

Q8a. If any matched funding arrangements are proposed, please detail them here.

Wildcat funding supports CIWT units to apprehend pangolin traffickers (three months = c. \$ [REDACTED] US Fish and Wildlife Service has provided \$ [REDACTED] for awareness raising / sensitisation work. \$ [REDACTED] from INL is funding training and case review workshops with prosecutors and judiciary. Total co-finance is therefore approximately \$ [REDACTED] (£ [REDACTED])

Section 4 - Project Outcome and Summary

Q9. Outcome

What is the expected Outcome of this project?

Enforcement procedures are strengthened and communities with high rates of offending are sensitised on wildlife legislation to deter pangolin trafficking.

Q10. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK.

The project will:

1. Build capacity for frontline professionals (including wildlife staff and investigative officers) to deliver an effective 'first response' to confiscated pangolins, which will support subsequent prosecution.
2. Develop a legal tool to support successful prosecution of pangolin crime cases.
3. Map 'offender trafficking hotspots' and deliver targeted sensitisation on deterrent wildlife legislation.

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q11. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and provide a summary of their roles. Please upload letters, emails or other confirmation of support from any new partners.

Lead Organisation name: Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

Other partners involved: Department National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)
Malawi Police Services (Prosecutions) (MPS)
Directorate Public Prosecutions, Malawi (DDP)
Malawian Judiciary (MJ)
Tikki Hywood Foundation, Zimbabwe (THF)

Summary of roles and responsibilities in project:

LWT is the lead partner and will coordinate all other project partners as part of our overall management of the grant. LWT also co-manages the court-outcomes database for Malawi and will be responsible for all M&E components.

DNPW will provide frontline responders and prosecutors (the latter will help develop the legal tool).

MPS will provide frontline responders and DPP will help develop the legal tool.

MJ will chair the workshop that will help to develop the legal tool.

THF will provide expert training to first responders on pangolin care.

If you have not provided evidence of support from the Lead Organisation or partners above, please explain why:

Please find attached letters from DNPW and THF. We have not attached letters of support from other partners as we have pre-existing MoUs with them which will cover the scope of this work (available on request).

Please provide a combined PDF of letters of support from the lead organisation and partner(s) as relevant.


 [DNPW Letter of Support](#)

 02/11/2020

 18:19:56

 pdf 313.72 KB

 [Letter of support Tikki Hywood Foundation](#)

 02/11/2020

 12:30:29

 pdf 180.08 KB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance. Please provide a 1 page CV for the proposed Project Leader and any co-Project Leader if relevant.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Jonathan Vaughan	Project Leader	10	Checked
Laure Barthau	Project Manager	20	Unchecked
Dr. Amanda Salb	Liaison with THF on pangolin training	20	


Do you require more fields? Yes

Name (First name, surname)	Role	% time on project
Clement Manjaalera	Support on sensitisation	15
Miles Zidana	DNPW lead on confiscations	20
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0

Please provide 1 page CVs for the proposed Project Leader and any co-Project Leader listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [Jonny Vaughan CV](#)

 30/10/2020

 13:23:48

 pdf 101.09 KB

Section 7 - Problem, Method and Change Expected

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of Covid-19 and its impact on biodiversity or IWT and sustainable livelihoods. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in an additional attached PDF document).

Malawi is a well-documented source and transit hub for IWT. Although the Government's response has been progressive – through strengthened laws; inter-agency cooperation; new intelligence-led enforcement units; innovative legal tools and improved prosecution/judicial processes – there is evidence that Covid has

contributed to a recent spike in pangolin-related criminal activity. The six months between April-September 2020 registered 30 arrests (a rate of 5 p/month) compared to 43 in the prior two years (a rate of 1.7/month). The last quarter (July-Sept 2020) registered 46 IWT cases, 61% of which (28) were pangolin-related.

There are a number of Covid-related factors likely contributing to this spike. Clear evidence shows that, prior to Covid, there was a strong in-country market for pangolin trade, with members of a high profile Chinese syndicate buying pangolins for consumption and then collecting scales for onwards trafficking. Global travel restrictions and the closure of Malawi's international airport and other transit hubs have hampered trafficking of contraband out of the country, making export near-impossible. Although international travel has recently resumed, reduced staffing at ports and prioritisation of tobacco products during 'tobacco season' has meant that any non-essential freight is still subject to heavy regulation and delays. Syndicate members therefore have fewer incentives to procure pangolins, forcing sellers to seek new buyers and, in doing so, take risks that bring them to the attention of law enforcement. Incidentally, many syndicate members have been taken out of the demand chain altogether as a result of a government-led operation which resulted in the arrest - and subsequent incarceration - of twelve individuals in May 2019.

At the same time, economic hardship as a result of Covid may be increasing the supply of pangolins from source communities across the border in Mozambique, as rising poverty and ongoing land clearances push people into poaching.

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- If relevant, how this project links to an ongoing Darwin/IWT project.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Projects should also consider how best they can address inequality, especially gender inequality, as per the existing guidance for each fund.

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

Existing initiatives

LWT has worked closely with the Government over the last six years to strengthen the domestic legal framework to stop IWT. In collaboration with government partners, our Wildlife Justice Programme (WJP) delivers a range of interventions, including on-the-case mentoring, court-monitoring, training, private prosecution and media engagement. LWT has worked with local and international experts to develop legal tools, including guidelines on sentencing and Mutual Legal Assistance. We also have an existing MoU with THF to "cooperatively facilitate the rescue, rehabilitation and release of orphaned or rescued pangolins in Malawi" and to "collaborate in efforts to realistically support and develop national strategies and policies for pangolins in Malawi".

Methodology

The project will combine: 1) specialist training 2) the development of a legal tool 3) targeted sensitisation to 'hotspot' communities.

Justification:

- 1) Specialist training on pangolin welfare will build local capacity to deliver an effective 'first response'. THF is recognised as a global authority on the care, rehabilitation and release of African pangolin species and has established satellite pangolin programs in several African countries. Thus Malawi's frontline responders will learn best practice.
- 2) Current prosecution protocols require pangolins to be physically brought to court to be shown as evidence. There are also delays in securing release orders for the animals and a lack of clear guidance regarding optimal release sites. A bespoke legal tool will address these issues by introducing clear and consistent guidance for prosecutors.
- 3) Identifying 'hotspot' areas for offenders will allow for the delivery of geo-targeted sensitisation on wildlife legislation. Informal evidence suggests that, while ivory trafficking is widely understood to be illegal, the same is not true for pangolin trade. Social and behaviour change communication has long been recognised as a key tool for increasing knowledge and driving attitudinal and behavioural change.

Materials and methods

- 1) Training will be delivered in-person to a cohort of select frontline professionals (materials: slides, fact sheets, videos, AV equipment etc).
- 2) The development of the legal tool will require consultancy input, editing, design and printing. It will be led by Malawian agencies, chaired by the judiciary, to ensure buy in ahead of roll out.
- 3) LWT co-hosts Malawi's national wildlife crime database, the Wildlife Crime Information System (WiCIS). WiCIS contains IWT arrest and prosecution data alongside relevant legislation and domestic case law. Analysis of WiCIS data will allow for accurate pinpointing of locations with the highest rates of pangolin crime. We will adapt sensitisation materials and methods from LWT's long-running, national Stop Wildlife Crime campaign (which was initiated by the FCO), including: community engagement meetings with local chiefs, law enforcement and DNPW; a solar-powered cinema roadshow; and outreach via a radio and poster campaign.

Oversight for activities will be maintained by the Project Leader with support from the Project Manager, using LWT's existing results framework and M&E systems.

The project will be attentive to gender equality. LWT's WJP team comprises 2/3 females and all of LWT's senior wildlife welfare team are female. All WiCIS data is gender and age disaggregated.

Q15. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity/environment and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. If you are proposing building on a current or past project, be clear how additional benefits will be delivered through this project.

When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

The project will exploit the current rise in pangolin seizures by implementing interventions that result in:

- 1) More pangolins surviving crime: via an improved 'first response'. Frontline professionals will also be better equipped to capture evidence that may be later used in sentencing (which will also support the following change).

- 2) Stronger prosecution: via a more efficient process which will i) allow for the use of affidavits and court visits to prevent the pangolin from being physically brought to court to be shown as evidence ii) support prosecutors to submit requests for the courts to consider expert recommendations on veterinary requirements prior to the release of a pangolin back into the wild iii) support prosecutors to present expert recommendations on release locations.

- 3) Reduced opportunities for pangolin crime: via increased awareness of penalties for engaging in wildlife crime, and increased gathering of intelligence and disruption of criminal activity as a result of a rise in reporting in high offending communities.

In the short-term, a select group (c. 15-20) of Malawi's leading wildlife professionals and other 'first responders' will benefit through increase of skills, capacities and knowledge. It is expected that this knowledge will be passed on as each individual informally upskills other colleagues with whom they work.

In the longer-term, potential reduction in wildlife crime in targeted 'hotspot' areas will indirectly lead to safer communities. Greater awareness of IWT in those hotspots will indirectly prevent people entering into IWT criminality and therefore protect people (and their extended families) from the disastrous effects of IWT, including insecurity, imprisonment, breakdown and loss of income for the family unit. This would help people living in vicinity of protected areas and people working jobs targeted by traffickers e.g. shipping, customs, immigration, airlines etc.

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

No Response

Section 8 - Aims, Objectives and Exit Strategy

Q16. Aims and objectives

Clearly outline the aim and objectives of the project and how the achievement will be measured. Use SMART objectives if possible.

Project aim: Strengthen enforcement and build capacity to combat pangolin trade in Malawi.

Objectives:

1. Build capacity for frontline professionals (including wildlife staff and investigative officers) to deliver an effective 'first response' to confiscated pangolins, which will support subsequent prosecution efforts.

Measured by:

- 100% of identified 'first responders' have participated in expert training on pangolin rescue, rehabilitation and release needs (by 31 March 2021).
- 95% of pangolins assessed as being in categories 1 and 2 (i.e. requiring limited care) are released into protected areas within two weeks of being confiscated (by 31 March 2021).
- 100% of trainees are collecting post-intake data on key pangolin welfare indicators (by 31 March 2021).

2. Strengthen judicial processes to support prosecution of pangolin cases.

Measured by:

- Legal tool developed and disseminated to DPP and MPS (by 31 March 2021).
- Legal tool used by prosecutors in 80% of pangolin cases monitored by LWT's WJP (by end of 2021).

3. Increase sensitisation on deterrent legislation in 'hotspot' offending communities.

Measured by:

- 30% increase in number of calls to LWT-run Wildlife Emergency Hotline from target communities (by end June 2021).
- 50 decision makers and influencers attend community engagement meetings in target communities (by 31 March 2021).
- M&E 'knowledge, attitudes and practice' survey show that beneficiaries have increased their IWT knowledge by 60% compared to the baseline survey at start of project and are supportive of project impact (by 31 March 2021).

Q17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual".

All activities are discreet interventions which will be designed and delivered in their entirety. Final outputs will include:

- Training for 'first responders'. The outcomes of this output will be sustained because the knowledge and skills gained through training will be put into use, tested and refined in participants' day-to-day jobs. Additional guidance will be sought on an ongoing basis; provision for this is covered by the existing MoU with THF so no further resources will be required to support this.

- A specific legal tool, which will be produced and disseminated to MPS and DPP for use within pangolin prosecution cases. The outcomes will be sustained as the tool becomes mainstreamed into standard judicial and prosecutorial processes for subsequent pangolin cases. Where necessary, it can be updated by LWT's in-house WJP. If LWT is successful with its forthcoming IWTCF application, the tool will also be used as part of the wildlife justice project that would start in April 2021.

- A targeted sensitisation campaign consisting of a series of specific outreach activities. If successful, further funding will be sought to scale up the sensitisation campaign to additional communities with high rates of offending.

Section 9 - Budget

Q18. Budget

Provide a detailed breakdown of costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative/Darwin Plus/IWT Challenge Fund in GBP.

See [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#) for which costs sit under which budget line.

Budget Line	Cost in £ (GBP)
Staff costs	████
Consultancy costs	████
Overhead costs	████
Travel and subsistence	████
Operating costs	████
Capital equipment*	0
Other costs	0
Total (Must be less than or equal to £60,000)	39,395.00
*If you are proposing to purchase any capital items over £1,000 please detail these here and provide justification below	<i>No Response</i>

Q19. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

No major financial risks have been identified as part of this project. Financial management of the grant will be subject to LWT's standard protocols, which are covered by a comprehensive Financial Management Manual. The Manual details all financial controls, codes and procedures that all trustees and employees must adhere to at all times when managing the NGO's resources, including any required segregation of duties. The Manual is compliant with rules and guidance published by the NGO Board of Malawi in relation to financial management and other areas of governance. It covers: roles and responsibilities, fraud awareness and prevention, and procedures relating to accounting, budgeting, audits, income, expenditure, assets and investments, and financial reporting. The trustees also produce an anti-corruption and bribery policy for the NGO that is compliant with the requirements of the NGO Act 2018, Corrupt Practices Act 2004 and the Financial Crimes Act 2017. The policy also adheres to guidance published by the NGO Board on protecting NGOs from financial crimes.

Q20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin/IWT 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

Q21. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The project provides good value for money as cost inputs will be kept low relative to expected impact. As detailed above, outcomes will be maintained beyond the timeframe of the project, guaranteeing that impact is long-lasting and sustainable. The project also draws on a strong foundation of existing knowledge and partnerships and, as such, is not 'starting from scratch'. The methodologies deployed have all been 'tried and tested' by LWT's existing WJP, which has a strong record of proven success in leveraging partnerships and resources to combat IWT in Malawi. All project activities will be delivered using established tools and systems (for example, the WiCIS database and LWT's long-running Stop Wildlife Crime campaign). They will also utilise existing partnerships with key government agencies and actors, meaning that time will not need to be invested in establishing relations at the outset (LWT, for example, helped set up the Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit within the Malawi Police Service). As such, this project will not have to revolutionise or take on significant risks to deliver its outcomes. At the same time, the project does not duplicate existing initiatives but rather seeks to create a new strand of work that will build on existing efforts in order to address the specific issue of increasing pangolin seizures as a result of Covid-related factors. Key staff involved in the project are all long-standing, senior members of the LWT team with significant expertise of robust budget management and grant delivery.

Section 10 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q22. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin/IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

The project delivery poses no major human rights or humanitarian law risks. Implementation will be subject to LWT's policies on safeguarding, data protection and human rights. LWT's Code of Ethics establishes certain non-negotiable minimum standards of behaviour among all staff, volunteers and trustees and reinforces our compliance with all applicable UK and Malawian laws and regulations. LWT's Human Rights Policy prohibits discrimination, torture, forced, trafficked and child labour and is committed to upholding safe and healthy working conditions and the dignity of the individual. Leadership from, and partnership, with Malawian agencies and individuals is an integral part of this project.

Q23. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative/IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. The award Terms and Conditions set out clear requirements on safeguarding. Please confirm you have read and understand these and that you comply with them all.

Checked

Section 11 - Key Milestones

Q24. Provide an overview of your proposed project, outlining key milestones.

N.B. This should cover the period of your requested project only and the start/end dates should match with those provided in Question 7.

Date	Key Milestone
01 January 2021	START
04 January 2021	Plan training for first responders. Book flights & accommodation for THF trainers. Plan workshop for development of legal tool (with judiciary, prosecutors, DNPW).
11 January 2021	Analyse WiCIS data to identify 'hotspot' communities for sensitisation (target 3-5). Recruit/brief consultant for developing legal tool. Plan sensitisation activities and develop materials.
01 February 2021	Deliver training for first responders (2 days on first response; 2 days on rehabilitation). Plan sensitisation activities and develop materials.
15 February 2021	Hold workshop for development of legal tool (to identify key challenges & solutions). Plan sensitisation activities and develop materials.
22 February 2021	Consultant to write legal tool using insights and agreements from workshop. Begin delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (community engagement meetings).
01 March 2021	Consultant to write legal tool using insights and agreements from workshop. Continued delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (community engagement meetings).
08 March 2021	Finalise legal tool (with sign off from workshop participants). Continued delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (community engagement meetings; cinema roadshow; radio ads etc).

15 March 2021	Disseminate legal tool through training workshops / case review meetings (funded via cost-share). Continued delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (cinema roadshow; radio ads).
22 March 2021	Disseminate legal tool through training workshops and case review meetings (funded via cost-share). Continued delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (cinema roadshow; radio ads).
29 March 2021	Final delivery of sensitisation campaign to target communities (cinema roadshow; radio ads).
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
31 March 2021	FINISH

Section 12 - Certification

Q25. FCDO notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin/IWT competition in the host country.

Unchecked

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

Q26. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

I apply for a grant of

£39,395.00

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 a CV for the Project Leader/co-PL and letters or confirmation of support (uploaded at appropriate points in application)

Checked

Name Jonathan Vaughan

Position in the organisation CEO

Signature (please upload e-signature)
 [Jonny's signature scan](#)
 30/10/2020
 13:35:33
 jpg 20.75 KB

Date 02 November 2020

Section 13 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for the relevant fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.	Checked
I have provided my budget in GBP.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	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 included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader (and co-Project Leader if relevant).	Checked

I have included a letter or electronic confirmation of support from the lead organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not. Checked

I have checked the website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates. Checked

I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK. Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). 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 organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).