
IWTEVR11\1071

Implementing CITES for Indonesian seahorses by strengthening knowledge and enforcement

Seahorses are traded globally in large volumes. International policy pressure to ensure sustainability has instead driven the trade underground. Indonesia, a major source, has sought assistance in managing this issue. In collaboration with our Indonesian government partner, we will fill critical knowledge gaps on seahorse distributions, fisheries, and trade through a comprehensive stakeholder survey. Workshops will leverage survey findings to strengthen national and local government capacity, aiming to curb illegal practices and support a legal, sustainable, socioeconomically viable seahorse trade.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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GMS ORGANISATION

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Section 2 - Title, Themes, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Implementing CITES for Indonesian seahorses by strengthening knowledge and enforcement

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Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application to any of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds?

No

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

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Barbour's Seahorse (*Hippocampus barbouri*) Tiger-tail Seahorse (*H. comes*)

Thorny Seahorse (*H. histrix*) Great Seahorse (*H. kelloggi*)

Do you require more fields?

- Yes

Spotted Seahorse (*H. kuda*) Hedgehog Seahorse (*H. spinosissimus*)

Three-spot Seahorse (*H. trimaculatus*) *No Response*

Q7. Summary of project

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

Seahorses are traded globally in large volumes. International policy pressure to ensure sustainability has instead driven the trade underground. Indonesia, a major source, has sought assistance in managing this issue. In collaboration with our Indonesian government partner, we will fill critical knowledge gaps on seahorse distributions, fisheries, and trade through a comprehensive stakeholder survey. Workshops will leverage survey

findings to strengthen national and local government capacity, aiming to curb illegal practices and support a legal, sustainable, socioeconomically viable seahorse trade.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2027	2 years

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	Total Request
Amount:	£45,438.00	£53,236.00	98,674.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

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

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Not applicable

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Seahorses globally are traded in large numbers, primarily dried for use in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) (1,2). Indonesia, which is home to 11 seahorse species, is known as a historically important source for this trade. Trade surveys in Indonesia in 1994/1995 and again in 1999/2000 documented large domestic consumption of seahorses for both TCM and Indonesian jamu medicine, with annual consumption estimated at roughly 8 million seahorses sourced locally and from imports (3). At the same time, Indonesia annually exported large numbers of dried seahorses (in the hundred thousands) to other Asian countries, and smaller numbers of live seahorses (tens of thousands) for use as aquarium fish to primarily the USA and Europe (3).

Seahorses' biological characteristics make them vulnerable to overexploitation (4). Given the scale of global trade and frequent reports by fishers and traders of dwindling supplies, seahorse trade became regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) effective May 2004 (5). Regulations require that any international trade is ecologically sustainable and restricted to legally acquired specimens (6). Concern over whether the sustainability criterion was being met led to successive Reviews of Significant Trade, a CITES mechanism that prompts member states to share the information used to justify export permits (7). Indonesia, which was subject to review for 6 of the 7 Indonesian seahorse species that have been observed in trade, acknowledged that it had insufficient data on wild seahorse populations to determine sustainability. Consequently, the country has not issued export permits for dried seahorses since 2009, and limits live exports to captive-bred individuals (3,7).

As a result, the recorded volume of legal seahorse exports from Indonesia has plummeted. Seizures of illegal seahorse shipments in Indonesia and elsewhere, as well as information from trade surveys in Hong Kong indicate, however, that rather than dissipating, international trade in dried Indonesian seahorses has simply gone underground (3,8). Moreover, domestic trade requires collection, use, and transport permits, but compliance requires evaluation and improvement; fewer than 20 permits have been issued country-wide.

Illegal and unmonitored wildlife trade often leads to local resource depletion and leaves source communities exposed to volatile incomes and organized crime – factors that can perpetuate poverty (9,10,11).

To comply with CITES, Indonesia developed a National Plan of Action for seahorses, which is currently being updated. The current plan puts considerable emphasis on collecting data on seahorse distributions, threats, fisheries, trade, utilization, and social impacts (M. Putri pers. comm.). Without such data, Indonesia cannot assess seahorses' national conservation status, undertake non-detriment findings to determine if trade can be sustainable, or design appropriate fisheries management and interventions targeting illegal trade.

As host of the IUCN SSC Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group (SPS SG), Project Seahorse (PS) has been approached by Indonesia's Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) to assist filling knowledge gaps via a fisheries and trade survey, and then work with national authorities to mobilize the resulting insights into a framework for a legal, sustainable, and socio-economically viable seahorse trade.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.

Indonesia's self-imposed suspension of trade in wild seahorses contradicts the spirit of the CITES listing for seahorses on Appendix II, which allows for legal, sustainable trade and thus the persistence of associated livelihoods. Moreover, because the trade suspension came without relevant enforcement or monitoring, it has allowed illegal trade to flourish and eliminated information flow (trade statistics) that might otherwise support management of species and their exploitation.

The last assessment of Indonesian seahorse fisheries and trade dates to 2000 and gathered information on seahorses in general rather than species-specific information (3). We propose to collect up-to-date information on seahorse occurrence, abundance trends, interaction with fisheries, seahorse catch, trade-routes, volumes, pricing, and socio-economic value, breaking data down by species whenever possible.

The information is needed for:

- Understanding if, where, and how severely fisheries and/or trade pose a threat to Indonesia's wild seahorses.
- Assessing each species' national conservation status.
- Determining if and with what conditions Indonesia can issue non-detriment findings as a basis for CITES export permits; these must be species-specific.
- Identifying priority monitoring and enforcement tasks for fisheries and trade.
- Developing a responsible action plan for re-establishing legal trade in wild seahorses or effective implementation of the trade suspension, as appropriate.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

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

This project aligns with key international commitments, including the London Conference Declaration 2014 (I) by targeting illegal wildlife trade (IWT) supply, (XIII) by building fisheries and customs capacity, and (XXIV) by addressing IWT market knowledge gaps. It also supports the Kasane Statement 2015 (12)(13) by empowering local communities with knowledge and resource management, and the Hanoi Declaration 2016 (A)(D) by focusing on supply reduction and sustainable livelihoods. The project's goals are also in line with the London Declaration 2018 (13)(17) in supporting sustainable livelihoods and capacity for wildlife management.

Aligned with UN SDG 14, the project contributes to (14.2) sustainably managed marine ecosystems, (14.4) ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and (14.9) equitable access for small-scale fishers.

It supports CITES broadly in ensuring sustainable and legal trade of seahorses, and specifically by contributing to Decisions 19.228, 19.232, which address seahorse IWT, and 19.229 which encourages national seahorse action plans.

The project also supports IUCN Resolution 95 WCC 2020 Res 095 on Syngnathidae conservation, including (2d) combating IWT in markets and online, and (3) enforcing CITES obligations.

In Indonesia, the project aids the national seahorse conservation action plan (2025-2029) by contributing data,

strengthening governance, and increasing community participation. It also supports Indonesia's BSAP 2024- 2025, particularly Goal 2, in optimizing the sustainable use of biodiversity for communities and future generations, and Goal 3, in enhancing biodiversity governance through research, capacity building, and improved law enforcement.

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

Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What the main activities will be and where these will take place.
- How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- How you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

The project will involve tight coordination between Jana McPherson (PS), Masayu Rahmia Anwar Putri (BRIN), and an Indonesian field team (lead and assistant, to be contracted by PS). Jana will manage the project, train the field team remotely but closely supervise the field work, and lead on analysis and write-up. Masayu will liaise with Indonesian government agencies and experts to mobilise knowledge gained for capacity building, action planning, and policy development. The field team will collect primary data, work closely with Jana on analysis and write-up, and with Masayu on knowledge mobilisation. Rabia Mushtaq (PS) will help develop and curate toolkits and communication materials. The wider PS team will provide additional guidance, technical, and administrative support.

We will generate new knowledge of Indonesia's seahorse biology, fisheries and trade by conducting a 3-month survey covering Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, the Riau Islands, and Bangka-Belitung. The field team will visit major urban centres and 2-5 fishing communities per island to conduct in-person interviews with diverse stakeholders, including participants in seahorse fisheries and trade, local fisheries and marine conservation officials, NGO staff, and divers. Phone and email conversations will be used where this facilitates reaching government officials, NGO staff, heads of trade associations, or major traders. We expect to interview roughly 375 respondents.

Interviews will be semi-structured and conversational, guided by a comprehensive set of predefined questions specific to each respondent type. Across respondents, questions will cover: seahorse biology, ecology, fishing methods, catch-per-unit-effort, volumes, values (at different trade levels), uses (domestic and international), trade structure, trade routes, and temporal trends. The surveys will also capture information on the cultural value and economic importance of seahorses, participants' awareness of regulations, and any concerns or opportunities respondents may perceive. Interviews will be conducted in Indonesian (or another language the respondent and field team are comfortable in), with a pilot phase to test and refine wording of key concepts for clarity. Responses will be triangulated for reliability by eliciting the same information in multiple ways within individual interviews and across respondents with similar experience or operating at adjacent levels of the supply chain, and by inclusion of control questions with known answers.

Project Seahorse has three decades of experience in conducting and analysing similar surveys worldwide, including twice before in Indonesia (1994/1995 and 1999/2000). Questions and interview methods thus are well

refined. Target survey locations are informed by prior surveys, consultation with an association of small-scale Indonesian fishers (KNTI) regarding the distribution of fishing gear associated with seahorse catch, and foreign office travel advisories. Further refinement is planned as BRIN collates additional information on e.g. seahorse habitats and aquaculture permits, and as barriers or opportunities arise during field work.

Alongside the one-off survey, we will recruit volunteers for long-term monitoring of seahorse populations or fisheries at 1-5 sites among local NGOs, fisher organisations, academics, and divers. Project Seahorse already has infrastructure to support such citizen science through iSeahorse (iseahorse.org) and successfully mobilized volunteer monitoring in e.g. the Philippines.

Furthermore, we will host 4 workshops, each supported by tailored communications materials and toolkits for use and refinement at the event. Refined materials will subsequently be hosted on a dedicated Indonesian- language website, and adapted for use by other countries facing similar challenges with illegal trade.

Workshop 1 will gather senior managers from federal government agencies involved in implementing CITES for marine fishes in Indonesia. The 3-day workshop will examine survey findings, generate response options for each agency, and formulate an action plan for engaging district governments in seahorse fishing/trading hotspots. Engagement will focus on communicating challenges identified by the survey to local stakeholders and co-developing solutions with them. Proposed solutions will then inform new seahorse-specific guidelines for implementing Fisheries Regulation No. 61/Permen-KP/2018 on the Utilization of Protected Fish Species.

Workshop 2 will build capacity among 40-50 government staff to monitor seahorse fishing/trade in key hotspots. Over 2 days, participants will receive training in and refine tools for species identification, determining shipment legality, and capturing data that maximize insights gained from monitoring activities, including seizures of illegally traded seahorses.

Workshop 3 will convene local seahorse and conservation experts for 3 days to kick-start national red-listing assessments for traded seahorse species by detailing the process, sharing relevant survey outcomes, and drafting the assessment for one species.

Finally, a half-day workshop will be hosted as a side event at a regional marine fisheries meeting (e.g. SEAFDEC), allowing Indonesia to share its pathway towards legal, sustainable practices that could benefit neighbouring countries also dealing with seahorse trade bans.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels?

Our project will strengthen individual capabilities and organisational capacity in Indonesia in multiple ways.

Because seahorses are CITES listed and occur across much of the world, there is a dire need to ensure that seahorse expertise is as widely distributed. Training an Indonesian field team in conducting fisheries and trade surveys and seahorse species identification, and community scientists in seahorse monitoring, thus accomplishes more than enhancing individual capabilities. By growing the pool of seahorse experts, it also adds to Indonesia's national capacity for addressing future seahorse-related concerns and opportunities. Moreover, the survey technique, and the experience the Field Lead will gain in mobilising knowledge for policy and management constitute transferable skills applicable to other illegal wildlife trade and beyond. The Field Lead's planned 2-week visit to the Institute for Oceans and Fisheries at the University of British Columbia, Canada, will strengthen that transferability via exposure to impact-driven research on a diversity of marine and fisheries topics.

Thank-you cards will invite survey participants to discover research results and related information on an

Indonesian-language website. Moreover, local governments in seahorse fishery and trade hotspots will be encouraged to undertake stakeholder consultations. The resulting public awareness and stakeholder dialogue should aid Indonesia's government agencies to implement management responses in ecologically and socially beneficial ways. This will also be supported by explicit communication of gender equity and social inclusion considerations emanating from survey results.

The most obvious capacity building will take place at workshops. Workshop 1 will improve capacity by fostering a coordinated response among government agencies spanning different ministries and administrative levels. Workshop 2 increases capacity by equipping staff with required skills and enabling instructors to train additional staff. Workshop 3 enhances expertise for national red-list assessments – a relatively new process in Indonesia. Workshop 4 encourages scaling to other countries.

Q19. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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

We will ensure that women and other marginalised groups are meaningfully included in the research, feedback, consultation and training elements of our project. We will explicitly compensate for the realities that people may carry conscious or unconscious biases that play out in their decisions and activities, and that women and underrepresented groups may lack the confidence or authority to raise their voices. With an all-women core project staff (so far), we will also lead by example.

Project Seahorse has a history of working on gender and fisheries, having published primary investigations and review analyses on how women engage directly in marine resource extraction. Fishers worldwide tend to be men, although women fishers may simply be overlooked because they fish in distinctive ways or habitats (a). To our best knowledge, no prior assessment of seahorse fisheries or trade has explicitly examined gender and social inclusion. Our prior work in Indonesia noted gender-differences in the use of seahorse-based traditional medicines. A recent survey regarding seahorse use in Malaysia additionally disaggregated results by ethnicity (b). Information on gender and social inclusion dynamics throughout the seahorse supply chain, however, is lacking. We will make sure to track relevant data during field work to shed light on potential patterns by noting respondent's gender and ethnic affiliation or mother tongue. We will also ask respondents for their observations on gender ratios in parts of the seahorse supply chain they are familiar with.

In analysing results, we pay particular attention to women's capacity to influence sourcing. Because women tend to have higher involvement in small-scale than commercial fisheries, they are likely to disproportionately benefit from reduction of illegal commercial-scale fishing that impacts the productivity of coastal seas (e.g. when environmentally destructive bottom-contact gears are deployed within coastal exclusion zones). A detailed look at GESI can thus add to identifying potential solutions to tackling illegal fisheries and trade.

In selecting workshop participants for mobilising knowledge for capacity building, we will aspire to gender-equity and inclusion of individuals from marginalised groups (e.g. indigenous people, and those with disabilities). Depending on representation among relevant government staff, however, this may not be possible.

In deliberating on management responses to unsustainable fisheries or illegal trade, we will ask workshop participants to beware of choices that might unduly affect marginalised groups – in case our survey results indicate relevant gender or social patterns. Likewise, as mentioned above, we will encourage creative thinking about how gender or cultural patterns create opportunities for compliance and community-championed solutions.

a. Kleiber D, Harris LM, Vincent ACJ. (2015). Gender and small-scale fisheries: a case for counting women and beyond. *Fish Fish*, 16: 547-562. <https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12075>

b. Ng RMY, Then AY-H, Lim ACO. (in press) Cultural and socio-demographic drivers shape seahorse uses in Malaysia: implications for conservation. *Oryx*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605324000425>

Q20. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential scalability of the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Project Seahorse's vision is a world in which marine ecosystems are healthy and well-managed. Tackling illegal exploitation and trade of marine species is an important pillar of this vision. In this project we focus on improving management of seahorse supply chains in Indonesia such that their management effectively counteracts illegal trade and exploitation to benefit seahorse conservation and the communities that depend on coastal ecosystem services.

The first step in tackling a problem is to understand its scale and acknowledge that it exists. With data on Indonesian seahorse trade last collected a quarter century ago, action is hindered by an information vacuum. No government should be expected to put much effort into tackling something that may or may not exist. The fisheries and trade survey we propose will provide clarity, and very likely will indicate that illegal exploitation and trade are rampant and problematic. It will thus provide evidence-based impetus for a strong management response.

Moreover, it will provide sufficient understanding of the problem to tackle it effectively. In identifying sourcing locations and methods, supply chain structure, trade routes, and volumes, the survey results will facilitate effective and targeted enforcement interventions at hotspots of illegal activity. At the same time, it will serve to strengthen the legal framework that can ultimately re-direct seahorse exploitation and trade to legal, well-monitored and well-regulated channels that ensure ecological sustainability. In conjunction with engagement of local community stakeholders and explicit documentation of GESI patterns, it can also help to pinpoint ways in which this shift to legal trade can alleviate poverty in source communities by maximising the social, cultural and/or economic value captured at the supply chain origin.

In the short-term, the primary beneficiaries of our project are the 100-125 government staff and experts who receive knowledge, training, toolkits, best practice guidance documents, and ideas on actions to facilitate their work. As they deploy these tools to disincentivize illegal trade, strengthen the monitoring of fisheries and trade, and implement mechanisms to facilitate well-regulated legal trade, they will generate benefits to coastal Indonesian communities and wild seahorse populations in the long-term.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, impacts on IWT and poverty reduction.

Improving management of Indonesian seahorse supply chains such that it effectively counteracts illegal trade and exploitation for the benefit of seahorses and coastal communities requires (1) knowledge on the supply chains; (2) uptake of that knowledge among management agencies; and (3) capacity to act on that knowledge.

Accordingly, output 1 focuses on knowledge generation, with activities pursuing data collection, data analysis,

and written synthesis of the insights. A one-time survey aims to fill the current information vacuum, while recruitment of volunteer community scientists initialises longer-term information flow.

Output 2 promotes mobilisation of that knowledge among relevant government agencies through workshops that identify options and plans for action, foster inter-governmental coordination and community stakeholder consultation, and showcase national red list assessments as one example of knowledge application. A final workshop facilitates knowledge sharing to inspire mobilisation beyond Indonesia.

Output 3 focuses on improving skills and capacity via the development of toolkits, data templates and best-practice guidelines. These should ensure that government staff can effectively apply their knowledge in supply chain management and continue knowledge generation via well-documented monitoring. The idea is to establish a virtuous cycle, where ongoing data captured during active management refines insights for adaptive management.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Continued benefits post funding will accrue thanks to the knowledge products produced, as well as the investment made in knowledge mobilisation and capacity building to foster adoption by key stakeholders.

We expect that the opportunity for government staff to jointly test and refine toolkits, data templates, and best practise guidelines instils a sense of ownership and establishes them as key references and/or living documents that continue to be refined over time. We will facilitate long-term use by curating the materials online and inviting continued feedback via the dedicated project websites.

The websites will also provide access to project reports, resulting scientific manuscripts, and audiovisual communications materials. Thank you cards handed to fishers, traders, divers, etc. who participate in the initial field survey will contain QR codes, guiding survey respondents to these materials. They too can then examine findings or get inspired by seahorse observations contributed by nearby community scientists.

Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

Indonesia's work on seahorse trade offers scalable solutions that can drive regional and global change. As an ASEAN leader, Indonesia's efforts can be replicated across the region, where all coastal countries must urgently shift seahorse trade toward legality and sustainability, benefiting both conservation and local economies. On a global scale, the project's findings can inform CITES discussions, and the project's training and communication materials can be adapted for use in other nations, supporting global conservation efforts.

The outputs and outcomes from this project will be helpful in addressing implementation challenges for all marine species listed on CITES Appendix II. For example, the framework developed for assessing the sustainability of seahorse trade was adapted for sharks. Moreover, seahorses are often exported alongside other CITES-regulated wildlife (e.g., sharks, totoaba, pangolins), such that tackling illegal seahorse trade sheds light on trafficking in other species, enabling a broader fight against illegal wildlife trade.

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

- [UBC PS IWT Challenge Fund LiteratureCited](#)
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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary					
There is a risk that funds for training, workshops, and data collection in remote areas may be mismanaged due to the complexity of working across multiple islands and stakeholders. This could lead to delayed or incomplete surveys, reduced capacity-building efforts, and hinder the ability to conduct workshops or monitoring.	Major	Unlikely	High	<p>Implement robust financial tracking, provide training on financial management to the field team, and conduct regular audits.</p> <p>Clear financial reporting processes will be in place for all partners involved.</p>	Low
Safeguarding (SEAH)					
There is a minimal risk of SEAH affecting community members during interactions with the project team. Additionally, the project field team may face risks of SEAH while working in remote areas.	Major	Unlikely	High	<p>Enforce a strict zero-tolerance policy on SEAH, provide comprehensive training for all project staff and field teams, and establish clear reporting mechanisms.</p>	Low
SEAH incidents could damage community relationships, harm individuals, and undermine the credibility of the project.				<p>Include a SEAH awareness statement in workshop invitations, clearly outlining protections and resources.</p>	

Safeguarding (HSS)

The health, safety, and security of field teams may be compromised due to difficult travel, political instability, or health issues during the 3-month survey across multiple islands.

Major Possible Medium

Conduct HSS risk assessments for each location, ensure all field teams have access to healthcare, personal protective equipment, and security measures.

Low

Accidents, illnesses, or security issues could disrupt fieldwork and potentially place teams at risk, leading to delays in data collection and community engagement.

Provide training on safe practices and establish emergency protocols in case of political or environmental threats.

Delivery Chain

Coordination between PS, BRIN, and the Indonesian field team could face challenges in communication and logistics, particularly when conducting surveys across diverse regions.

Major Possible Medium

Establish a detailed communication plan with clear roles and responsibilities.

Miscommunication or logistical difficulties could lead to delays in data collection, incomplete surveys, or ineffective workshops, hampering the project's ability to meet its objectives.

Use regular check-ins and reporting tools to monitor progress, and provide capacity building for local partners to ensure smooth operations.

Risk 5

Data reliability and triangulation

There is a risk that interview data may be inconsistent or inaccurate due to variations in respondent knowledge or reluctance to disclose information about illegal trade.

Major Unlikely Medium

Cross-validate data by eliciting the same information in multiple ways within any one interview, and also across respondents and regions. Incorporate control questions with known answers and ensure thorough training for the field team on interview techniques

Low

Inaccurate data could undermine the reliability of survey results and weaken recommendations for the NPOA and conservation actions.

Risk 6

Community participation

Local communities may resist engagement in interviews or long-term monitoring if they perceive the project to be a threat to their livelihoods, particularly in regions where seahorse fishing is a primary income source.

Major Possible High

Lack of community participation could limit data collection and hinder the effectiveness of conservation efforts.

Build trust through humility, a genuine interest in people's work and concerns, and reassurance regarding confidentiality. Establish common ground by focusing first on typically non-controversial aspects like seahorse ecology or general conversational topics. Where agreeable to respondents whose trust has been gained, seek their assistance in finding additional participants.

Medium

Risk 7

Legal and compliance

Delays in obtaining research permits and ethics clearance from the Indonesian government may postpone project activities, hinder data collection, and affect stakeholder engagement, compromising the timeline and effectiveness of addressing seahorse conservation and trade issues in Indonesia.

Major Possible High

Engage early with BRIN and Indonesian government agencies to initiate the permit and ethics clearance process. Allocate time in the project timeline for potential delays, and have backup sites or activities planned.

Low

Maintain regular communication with relevant authorities and ensure documentation is accurate and complete.

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. 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 details.



Regulatory changes may result from the study, but such risks are typical in conservation efforts.

Q25. Workplan

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

- UBC PS IWT Challenge Fund WORKPLAN
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Monitoring and evaluation are tightly integrated into project governance and implementation:

- Sarah Foster, who supervises the project leader (Jana McPherson), will carefully track project progress during weekly meetings.
- Jana McPherson will support the field team and BRIN staff in meeting critical milestones, and ensure implementation of activities specifically focused on M&E. These include: pilot testing survey questions (under activity 1.4); pre-workshop survey of workshop 1 invitees on seahorse-related activities in their agency (2.2); three post workshop surveys of workshop 1 participants re championing approaches to tackle seahorse fisheries/trade in their agency (2.7); support to and follow-up with local governments piloting local stakeholder consultation on seahorse fisheries/trade issues (2.8); support and follow-up with workshop 3 participants regarding progress on all 3 national assessments (2.12); refining toolkits, data templates, and best-practice guidelines with the target user group during workshop 2 (3.2); an end-of workshop exam to test skill training results (also part of 3.2); and two post workshop survey of workshop 2 participants re their use of acquired skills (3.5).
- Masayu Rahmia Anwar Putri will have additional sources of information to monitor knowledge mobilisation given access to inter-governmental reports.

If concerns arise, or opportunities present themselves for improvement, we will fine-tune or make bigger but judicious modifications to our approach. Project Seahorse operates on the principle that we often know enough to adjust course, as long as we explicitly acknowledge uncertainties and adapt again as new knowledge becomes available. In adapting, our logframe – especially the outcome and output statements – will be the compass that points us in the right direction.

**Total project budget for M&E in GBP
(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)**



Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)



Number of days planned for M&E



Section 10 - Indicators of success & Standard Indicators

Q27a. Indicators of success

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome Improved management of seahorse supply chains in Indonesia (and beyond) that effectively counteracts illegal trade and exploitation to benefit seahorse conservation and the communities that depend on coastal ecosystem services	0.1 Successful engagement by March 2027 of at least 5 Indonesian district or municipal governments in addressing concerns and/or opportunities related to seahorse fisheries and trade	0.1 Reports received or recorded by BRIN about stakeholder engagement events and outcomes prompted by the action plan generated during workshop 1, including location, date, number and make-up of participants (including gender and indigeneity), and stakeholder-generated recommendations, comments, or questions
	0.2 Evidence of at least 5 management or enforcement responses identified in workshop 1 being successfully championed by workshop participants within 3-9 months after the workshop	0.2 Responses to regular post-workshop surveys (every 3 months) among workshop 1 participants; disaggregated by gender and indigeneity, and government-internal reports
	0.3 At least 15 attendees from southeast Asian countries facing similar challenges with illegal seahorse trade engaging in workshop 4, with representatives from at least 3 countries expressing an interest before project end in adopting (and adapting) for use in their country any of the toolkits and guidance materials developed by this project for Indonesia	0.3 Workshop registrations (disaggregated by gender and indigeneity), workshop records, and email correspondence with any of the core project staff or the wider Project Seahorse team

Output 1

Generation of new, management-relevant, species-specific knowledge about Indonesian seahorses, their cultural and socio-economic value, and their exposure to legal and illegal fisheries and trade

1.1 For each of Indonesia's 7 non-pygmy seahorses, determine by the end of 2025 geographic patterns in relative abundance, exploitation in target fisheries and bycatch, and occurrence, volume, value, routes, and destinations of legal and illegal trade

1.2 By March 2027 an improved understanding of the current socioeconomic importance of seahorses to livelihoods in coastal Indonesia, and a description of sustainable use cases (actual and/or potential) that maximise value generation for local people at source

1.3 Initiate long term monitoring of seahorse populations or seahorse catch in at least 1 but ideally 5 separate locations by March 2027 with the help of volunteer community scientists

1.1 Production of maps and reports detailing relevant information based on the 3-month field survey

1.2 Production of a report that integrates relevant field survey results with feedback from local governments on stakeholder consultation, and other pertinent data/literature

1.3 Written statements of commitment exchanged between PS and the volunteer trend monitor (an individual or organisation), and submission to iSeahorse of at least one survey result by that monitor.

Output 2	Application in fisheries and trade management of newly generated knowledge, including targeted monitoring and enforcement against illegal exploitation and trade, and the protection of livelihoods built on sustainable seahorse use	<p>2.1 Selection during workshop 1 of 5 or more hotspots of seahorse fisheries or trade to be targeted for intervention via (i) engagement of the relevant municipal or district government; and (ii) prioritisation of agency staff from these locations for invitation to workshop 2</p> <p>2.2 Generation by March 2027 of at least 1 national red-list assessment for an Indonesian seahorse species citing information gained from the 3-month field survey or volunteer monitoring sites</p> <p>2.3 A 25% increase between April 2025 and March 2027 in average website traffic from Indonesia (across the preceding 6 months, respectively) on the Project Seahorse, iSeahorse, and the IUCN SSC SPS SG web pages hosting management relevant toolkits and best practice guidelines</p>	<p>2.1 The action plan developed during workshop 1</p> <p>2.2 Existence of and references within national red list assessment documents for Indonesian seahorses</p> <p>2.3 Backend website analytics</p>
Output 3	Improved capacity among Indonesian government agencies involved in combatting illegal trade to distinguish legal from illegal seahorse trade and systematically record information to keep strengthening future enforcement	<p>3.1 IWTCF-A01 (see standard indicators below)</p> <p>3.2 IWTCF-D02 (see standard indicators below)</p> <p>3.3 By the end of workshop 2, an 80% success rate among participants in identifying seahorse specimen to species, in distinguishing (simulated) illegal from legal seahorse shipments, and in accurately completing data templates for inspected and/or seized goods.</p>	<p>3.1 and 3.2 Response of workshop 2 participants to regular post-workshop surveys (at 3, 6, and 9 months) on their use and sharing of skills gained during the workshop</p> <p>3.3 Results of end-of-workshop exams that will combine hands-on practical exercises and a knowledge quiz</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 Recruitment of Indonesian field team
 - 1.2 Collection of contextual data from literature and government sources
 - 1.3 Translating survey question guide to Indonesian
 - 1.4 Training field team, pilot testing survey questions
 - 1.5 Finalising survey design and associated travel itinerary
 - 1.6 Field survey: in-person interviews, calls/email with key informants, seahorse specimen examination
 - 1.7 Gathering of additional contextual data on site
 - 1.8 Occasional excursions with fishers to further understanding of seahorse fishery interactions
 - 1.9 Initiate recruitment of citizen science volunteers for long-term monitoring
 - 1.10 Technical support to citizen science volunteers and formalisation of commitments
 - 1.11 Digitisation and categorisation of survey responses
 - 1.12 Analysis of survey results
 - 1.13 Drafting preliminary reports, associated maps, and presentation materials on seahorse occurrence, fisheries, and trade
 - 1.14 Drafting preliminary report on seahorse socioeconomic importance and sustainable use cases
 - 1.15 Finalising reports and maps post stakeholder engagement (workshops 1-3)
 - 1.16 Drafting 1-2 scientific manuscripts
 - 1.17 Manuscript submission to an international peer-reviewed journal
-
- 2.1 Organise and host workshop 1 leading to a list of options for participating agencies to tackle illegal seahorse fisheries and trade, and an action plan for local governments in seahorse fishery/trade hotspots to undertake stakeholder consultations
 - 2.2 Pre-workshop survey of workshop 1 invitees on seahorse-related activities in their agency
 - 2.3 Production and dissemination of workshop 1 summary
 - 2.4 Production of communications materials (e.g. videographic) for use in local government in local stakeholder consultations
 - 2.5 Translate into Indonesian existing protocols for seahorse identification, monitoring, and non-detriment finding assessments
 - 2.6 Curate communications materials and relevant best-practice guidance protocols and toolkits on an Indonesian-language webpage integrated into the websites of Project Seahorse, iSeahorse, and the IUCN SSC SPS SG
 - 2.7 Post workshop survey of workshop 1 participants re championing approaches to tackle seahorse fisheries/trade in their agency
 - 2.8 Support to and follow-up with local governments piloting local stakeholder consultation on seahorse fisheries/trade issues
 - 2.9 Organise and host workshop 3 to draft a national red-list assessment for one of the focal species
 - 2.10 Production and dissemination of workshop 3 summary
 - 2.11 Collation or production of any supporting materials requested by workshop 3 participants for finalising the draft assessment and creating national assessments for 2 further species
 - 2.12 Support and follow-up with workshop 3 participants regarding progress on all 3 national red-list assessments
 - 2.13 Identify regional meeting suited to hosting a workshop 4 as a side event
 - 2.14 Gain permission to host a side-event from meeting organisers
 - 2.15 Organise and host workshop 4
 - 2.16 Production and dissemination of workshop 4 summary
 - 2.17 Follow-up with workshop 4 participants to offer help with translating or otherwise adapting toolkits etc. as needed
-
- 3.1 Produce advanced drafts of Indonesian-language toolkits, data templates, and best-practice guidelines to

support seahorse species identification, legal acquisition findings, and data recording for inspected and/or seized seahorse shipments

3.2 Organise and host workshop 2 to train front-line staff and their trainers, and jointly refine associated toolkits, data templates, and best-practice guidelines

3.3 Produce and disseminate workshop 2 summary and skill training certificates

3.4 Update the Indonesian-language website (see action 2.5) with finalised toolkits, data templates, and best-practice guidelines

3.5 Post workshop survey of workshop 2 participants re their use of acquired skills, including delivering training to others

Important Assumptions

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

Our partnership with BRIN ensures that relevant federal and local government agencies actively engage and employ the knowledge, tools and skills generated by the project over the long term.

All target groups for the field survey participate in interviews and (mostly) provide honest answers informed by their personal knowledge and observations.

Survey work is not halted or majorly delayed because of permitting issues, extreme weather, natural disasters, political unrest, crime, war, a pandemic, or other health and safety concerns.

Q27b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-D01: No of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Outputs 2 and 3	62	60 across workshops 2-3 plus the Indonesian field team. The number of women and men this disaggregates to may be shaped by gender-ratios among government staff but the aim is to have an equal number of female and male workshop participants. Similarly, we will seek inclusion of indigenous participants as possible

IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output 3, Indicator 3.1	38	85% of the female and 85% of the male participants of workshop 2, and 85% of indigenous participants as applicable
IWTCF-D03: Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	Output 3, Indicator 3.2	10	At least 10 trainers included among participants at workshop 2. The number of women and men, and indigenous individuals this disaggregates to may be shaped by gender-ratios and indigenous representation among existing government staff in training roles. We will seek gender balance and ethnic inclusivity.
IWTCF-D16: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Outputs 2 and 3	5	All in Bahasa Indonesian: 1 identification guide for Indonesian seahorse species; 1 data recording template for seahorse seizures; 1 seahorse population monitoring protocol; 1 seahorse fishery monitoring protocol; 1 guideline document for implementing Fisheries Regulation No. 61/Permen-KP/2018 for seahorses.
IWTCF-D12: Number of new or improved approaches and tools developed for addressing IWT	Outputs 2 and 3	1	A checklist tool to help staff in law enforcement agencies distinguish illegal from legal seahorse trade in Indonesia, supporting interception of illegal transactions and issuance of Legal Acquisition Findings for the purposes of CITES
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q28. Budget

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

- [IWTCF_SeahorseTradeIndonesia_budget-under-100k 2024OCT28](#)
- 28/10/2024
- 17:40:56
- xlsx 38.78 KB

Q29. 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.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

This project builds on key activities in Indonesia. Project Seahorse (PS) previously conducted the country's only seahorse biology, fisheries, and trade surveys in 1994-1995 and 1999-2000. Achievements under Indonesia's 2016-2020 national seahorse action plan, which focused on live trade, included population monitoring in three regions, establishing a seahorse-specific MPA, registering seahorse fishers and traders, and implementing broodstock catch quotas. BRIN recently trained some staff in seahorse monitoring and identification, and prepared a non-detriment finding for *H. comes*.

Recent activity in the ASEAN region includes PS collaborating with CITES Authorities in Thailand and Vietnam, generating information and tools to help them meet their obligations to CITES. The Philippine Seahorse Program supports national Authorities in implementing a seahorse action plan, which includes ending illegal trade. PS also analyzed CITES implementation for seahorses in Asia, producing recommendations that informed a regional workshop. Additionally, an IUCN SPS SG member published findings from a Malaysian seahorse trade study.

Globally, PS is working with Peruvian Authorities to address CITES implementation gaps and advance seahorse conservation. The proposed Indonesian project also complements TRAFFIC's proposal to combat illegal seahorse trade in East Africa; many of the outputs we propose could be adapted for us in that effort.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Indonesia's seahorse national action plan (NPOA) is being revised for 2025-2028, and this project will support key aspects. Planned activities under the revised NPOA include research on seahorse biology, ecology, fisheries, and trade; expanded population monitoring; establishing management practices like size limits and protected areas; preparing non-detriment findings (NDFs) for exported species; and enhancing law enforcement.

In the ASEAN region, the Philippines and Thailand are working toward legalizing sustainable seahorse trade and combating smuggling, with findings from this project complementing their efforts. The Philippine Seahorse Program (PSP) will assess illegal fishing gears, train wildlife law enforcers in seahorse identification, and conduct NDFs in a pilot site toward a functioning management plan. Thailand has formed a national seahorse working group, involving government and experts to address export challenges in line with CITES provisions.

Globally, this project will inform CITES Decision 19.228, which requires a report on illegal seahorse trade for the Standing (enforcement) Committee (SC). The SC, in turn, is required to develop recommendations to strengthen CITES implementation for international trade in seahorses (Decision 19.232). Project Seahorse, as a key technical advisor, will inject these findings into the global process, helping to shape stronger CITES enforcement for seahorses.

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

█% of our total IWT Challenge Fund ask will be spent in Indonesia. These costs are primarily for field researcher salaries (building capacity for two Indonesians) and travel/workshop costs, which benefits local businesses and contributes to capacity building for approximately 125 Indonesian participants.

█% of our total IWT Challenge Fund ask will be spent in Canada. This includes overhead funds: the █% indirect costs will be retained by UBC to cover lead applicant salary, offices and facilities, publicity and media engagement, HR and logistic support, financial and audit management, and so much more. Beyond, the majority of the funds to be spent in Canada are to cover the Project Leader's salary (to █%, the other █% is being provided in kind by Project Seahorse). There is also a small amount of travel funds to be spent on the lead Indonesian field researcher visiting the PS team in Canada for data entry and analysis. This visit will also serve to build their capacity by enabling exposure to the world-renowned Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries at UBC.

Q31. 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 to be spent?

Economy: although staff costs are a major part of the total project cost, the vast majority of staff costs are provided as in kind contributions by the lead organisation and the in-country partner. This means that highly experienced staff will provide for project management and implementation at limited cost to UK tax payers.

Efficiency: investment in this project offers efficiency because it supports a leader among southeast Asian nations develop a science-based approach to tackling illegal wildlife trade in seahorses – a challenge that many

of its neighbouring countries also face. Capacity building materials produced during the project are easily adaptable to use across the region, facilitating scaling. The projects final workshop seeks to prompt such scaling, and Project Seahorse will actively pursue this beyond the timeline of the grant.

Effectiveness: In deploying a seahorse fisheries and trade survey, we are using a time-tested method for knowledge generation under supervision of a team experienced in its application and in mobilising knowledge for policy and management change.

Additionality: the new knowledge generated has direct applicability to additional aspects of Indonesia's efforts to ensure that its coastal communities can benefit socio-economically from a legal and sustainable trade in seahorses. Knowledge on seahorse distributions and threats will facilitate non-detriment finding assessments, can highlight gaps in the existence or enforcement of marine protected areas, and identify sites suitable for sustainable use.

Equity: to our knowledge, this project will be the first to explicitly explore GESI impacts of illegal seahorse trade and potential management responses.

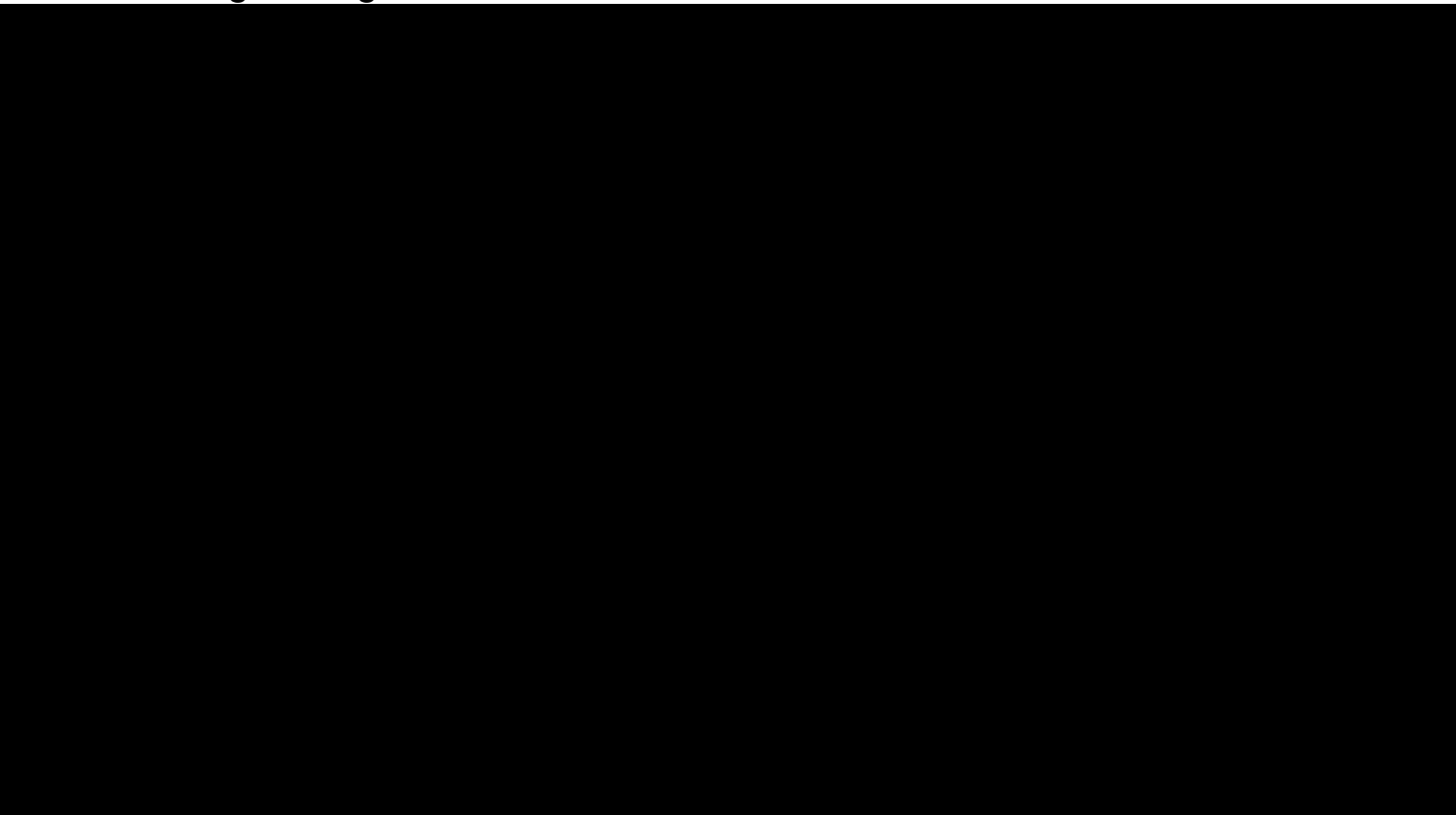
Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The only capital item budgeted at GBP [REDACTED] or more is a laptop with associated software for the field lead (budgeted at GBP [REDACTED]). By project end, the field lead will hand the laptop to project staff at BRIN to make it available for future research collaborations.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding



Q34. Ethics

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

As host of the IUCN SSC Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group (SPS SG), Project Seahorse adheres to the highest ethical standards, guided by the Canadian Tri-Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans, as well as IUCN's policies (see attached document). Our research is overseen by The University of British Columbia's Office of Research Ethics, with full UBC ethics approval. In addition, we will obtain research and ethics clearance from relevant Indonesian authorities to ensure compliance with national regulations.

We ensure free, prior, and informed consent for all survey participants, safeguarding their voluntary participation and protecting their identities throughout the process. Data confidentiality is rigorously maintained. Survey results are shared back with participants through stakeholder consultations and an online platform, ensuring transparency and reciprocity. This is all detailed in our approved UBC ethics application (H12-02731).

As a conservation-focused initiative, Project Seahorse is committed to principles outlined in the Convention on

Biological Diversity, promoting sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing. Collaboration with Indonesian government agencies throughout the project ensures national ownership and long-term sustainability of outcomes. By embedding ethical practices and emphasizing safeguarding, we protect the rights, safety, and well-being of all participants and partners involved.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q35. 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.

- UBC PS IWT Challenge Fund BritishEmbassyContact
- 28/10/2024
- 18:44:24
- pdf 267.96 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. 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?
Jana McPherson	Project Leader	35	Unchecked
Masayu Rahmia Anwar Putri	Knowledge mobilisation and government liaison	60	Unchecked
Reny Puspasari	Knowledge mobilisation and government liaison	26	Unchecked
Sarah Foster	Expert guidance, monitoring and evaluation	5	Unchecked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Amanda Vincent	Expert guidance	5	Unchecked
Rabia Mushtaq	Communications and design	3	Unchecked
Regina Bestbier	Safeguarding and logistic support	1	Unchecked
TBD	Field lead	100	Unchecked
TBD	Field assistant	100	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

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

- UBC PS IWT Challenge Fund project staff CVs
- 28/10/2024
- 18:45:11
- pdf 870.96 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

- Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead Organisation name: Project Seahorse, Institute for the Fisheries and Oceans, The University of British Columbia

Website address: www.projectseahorse.org / www.oceans.ubc.ca / www.ubc.ca

Project Seahorse (PS) will oversee project implementation, and will provide (inter alia):

- Access to expertise in seahorse ecology, taxonomy, fisheries, trade, and conservation
- Historical knowledge of seahorse trade patterns which will be important to developing the study design and interpreting the findings
- Recruitment, training, supporting, and guiding field researchers in survey protocols;
- Analysis and write up of research findings
- Materials for workshops / feedback sessions; web hosting
- Injection of project findings into management and policy fora at international (CITES) levels
- Financial, ethical, safeguarding and M&E oversight

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

PS is uniquely placed to carry out this project. PS is a global authority on seahorse biology, fisheries, trade, and conservation, with almost 30 years of experience. They host the IUCN SSC Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group, serve as the IUCN Red List Authority for syngnathids, and have authored hundreds of papers and reports, including trade surveys across more than 40 countries. Their expertise is trusted by stakeholders in the CITES process, with national CITES Authorities and the CITES Secretariat recognizing PS's ability to guide effective seahorse conservation with trusted technical advice. Their iSeahorse.org initiative has gathered over 14,700 seahorse sightings and engaged global trend monitors.

International/ In-country Partner

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



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

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Research Centre for Conservation of Marine and Inland Resources, National Research and Innovation Agency (Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional)

Website address: www.brin.go.id

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

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) – Indonesia’s National Research and Innovation Agency – is mandated, inter alia, with research development, invention, and innovation of policies that recognize, respect, develop, and preserve the diversity of traditional knowledge, local wisdom, biological and non-biological natural resources, and culture as part of Indonesia’s national identity. In the context of illegal wildlife trade, BRIN is the nation’s Scientific Authority for CITES. BRIN’s Research Centre for Conservation of Marine and Inland Resources focuses on sustainable use of aquatic resources for the nation’s welfare and competitiveness, with excellent human resources in e.g. aquatic resource management, aquaculture technology, and genetic conservation. Research includes the conservation and restoration of marine resources and ecosystems, captive breeding, and the improvement of threatened natural resources stocks.

As a hub for inter-organisational collaboration in the name of science and innovation, BRIN is uniquely placed to assist translating newly generated knowledge about seahorse distributions, fisheries, and trade into management actions. BRIN project staff will lead on engaging all relevant government agencies through the planned workshops to strengthen capacity and generate practical management solutions. Their guidance will ensure that project outputs complement and inform related government activities under Indonesia’s Seahorse National Plan of Action.

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

BRIN staff originally approached Project Seahorse for assistance with implementing CITES regulations. Indonesia’s National Plan of Action for Seahorses had already identified the need to fill knowledge gaps. Tasked with undertaking the non- detriment findings required for CITES export permits for seahorse trade, BRIN quickly realised that insufficient understanding of current patterns in Indonesian seahorse fisheries and trade hinders the comprehensive threat assessment required. The idea to conduct a fisheries and trade survey following tried and tested Project Seahorse methodology was jointly identified as a natural solution. From there, ideas on how to mobilise knowledge gained for change in seahorse management and – ultimately – seahorse conservation through action planning and capacity building workshops were developed collaboratively.

International/ In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



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

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

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

No Response

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

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

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

Yes

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

No

3. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

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

No Response

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

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

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

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

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

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

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

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

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

No Response

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

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

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

- Yes
- No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

- Yes
- No

6. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

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

No Response

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

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

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

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

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

No Response

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> UBC IOF IWT Challenge Fund Letter of Support <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> BRIN IWT Challenge Fund Letter of Support <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28/10/2024 | 28/10/2024 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18:47:05 | <input type="checkbox"/> 18:46:47 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pdf 140.11 KB | <input type="checkbox"/> pdf 152.31 KB |

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Organisation Capability and Capacity

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

No

If no, please provide the below information on the Lead Organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1908

What is the legal status of your organisation? University

How is your organisation currently funded? The University of British Columbia is a corporation continued pursuant to its constating legislation, the University Act (the "Act") and Regulations. UBC receives funding from the provincial and federal governments for research, domestic undergraduate courses, and some graduate-level teaching. Fees are collected from domestic and international students. Revenue is collected from lease income and fee-for-service activities across both campuses. UBC receives research funding from domestic and international entities across all economic sectors, including governmental, for-profit, and non-profit sectors.

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

Aims	The Project Seahorse vision is a world in which marine ecosystems are healthy and well-managed. This vision embraces the need to reconcile conservation and human dependency on the ocean.
Activities	Project Seahorse makes discoveries and collaborates globally to take effective action for seahorses and their seas. They build knowledge through research and then translate it into effective action, creatively and collaboratively. Project Seahorse works across five key areas: saving seahorses, establishing marine protected areas, limiting fisheries, and regulating trade.
Achievements	Project Seahorse has achieved significant marine conservation milestones, including catalyzing creation of 35 marine protected areas and an alliance of fishers' organizations in the Philippines, securing the first CITES Appendix II listing for marine fish (seahorses) and advising on implementation, and founding the IUCN Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group.

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

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

Contract/Project 1 Title	Supporting CITES implementation for seahorses
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	1 year 5 months
Role of organisation in project	Funds were awarded to Project Seahorse by the CITES Secretariat. Project Seahorse was the sole implementing organisation.
Brief summary of the aims objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>The project significantly advanced the implementation and enforcement of CITES for seahorses by contributing to fulfilment of Decision 18.229.</p> <p>Activities: Asia region country reports on challenges and opportunities in implementing/enforcing CITES for dried seahorses; a summary report on the dried trade and a report on live seahorse trade for the CITES Standing Committee; and inputs/outputs from a technical workshop on seahorse trade.</p> <p>Outcomes: The dried and live reports provided the technical basis for seahorse Decisions adopted at CoP19; the workshop increased capacity for 45 participants from eight Asian countries, IGOs, and NGOs to implement CITES regulations on seahorses.</p>
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Karon Gaynor, Scientific Support Officer for fauna, CITES Secretariat [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title	Seahorses (Hippocampus spp.) on CITES: a road map to success
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years 7 months (originally 2 years but project was delayed by COVID pandemic)
Role of organisation in project	Funds were awarded to Project Seahorse by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States. Project Seahorse was the sole implementing organisation.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>The project analyzed CITES implementation and enforcement for dried seahorse trade in eight Asian countries, assessed global changes in live seahorse trade, organized an expert workshop, and communicated outcomes to the CITES community.</p> <p>The key outcome was increased international and national action. CITES established a seahorse Working Group to address project recommendations. Three countries took immediate steps: Indonesia invited PS to collaborate on its seahorse action plan, the Philippines signed a three-year MOU for seahorse conservation, and Thailand appointed a national seahorse committee. These actions reflect empowered commitments to advancing CITES implementation for seahorses at various levels.</p>
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	<p>Laura Cimo, Fishery Policy Analyst, Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce</p> <p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

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Contract/Project 3 Title	Right from the start: Guiding the Philippines as it works towards implementing CITES for Vulnerable seahorses
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	1 year
Role of organisation in project	Funds were awarded to Project Seahorse by Ocean Park Conservation Fund Hong Kong. Project Seahorse was the lead implementing organisation, with the project carried out in partnership with Zoological Society of London-Philippines.

This project provided the Philippines' CITES Authorities with updated information on seahorse species' conservation status, fisheries, and trade, helping them set sustainable exploitation and export levels.

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

Empowered by these findings, the Authorities partnered with PS and ZSL-PH on a three-year seahorse conservation program, which aims to curb unsustainable and illegal seahorse trade while protecting wild populations. This initiative supports the government in revising and implementing a national seahorse action plan, strengthening marine protected areas, improving enforcement against illegal fishing, and promoting sustainable trade. The Authorities have also actively participated in global CITES discussions on seahorse trade for the first time.

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

Mudjekeewis Santos, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
Department of Agriculture, Philippines
nudjiesantos@gmail.com

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

The University of British Columbia

I apply for a grant of

£98,673.52

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, Safeguarding and associated policies and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years), or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Finance Guidance, are also enclosed.

Checked

Name

Dmitriy Ryabika

Position in the organisation Research Manager, Office of Research Services

Signature (please upload e-signature) IWT fund certification page SIGNED 2024Oct25 Dmitriy Ryabika
25/10/2024
 23:43:20
 pdf 169.33 KB

Date 25 October 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>FY23 UBC Statement of Financial Information</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
25/10/2024
<input type="checkbox"/> 00:11:15
<input type="checkbox"/> pdf 3.77 MB | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>FY22 UBC Statement of Financial Information</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
25/10/2024
<input type="checkbox"/> 00:11:11
<input type="checkbox"/> pdf 4.23 MB |
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Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

- Safeguarding Policy Project Seahorse 2024
28/10/2024
 16:51:38
 pdf 1.89 MB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial 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 organisation	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33)</u>. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 <u>page CV or job description</u> for all the <u>Project Staff identified at Question 35, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.</u> 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the <u>Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.</u> 	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 IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund 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 IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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