

Submit by 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 4 - Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 18 and 19 of this form and the Guidance. This is available at GOV.UK. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

1. Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader only

Applicant Organisation Name:	Alliance of Religions and Conservation
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Chantal Elkin
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 372	Title (Max 10 words): Tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Muslim Communities in Sumatra
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3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: July 1, 2018	End date: March 31, 2021	Duration: 2 years 9 months	
2018/19 £ 94,514	2019/20 £ 81,677	2020/2021 £ 78,809	Total request £ 255,000
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost			

4. 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. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(Max 80 words)

ARC and our Indonesian partners, the National University's Centre for Islamic Studies, and NGOs WWF and Yapeka, aim to protect tigers, birds, primates, pangolins and bears targeted by poachers in Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve, Riau, Sumatra. We test an innovative approach to stemming the illegal wildlife trade in poor Muslim communities in RBWR buffer zone, combining support for sustainable livelihood activities to improve security and replace lost IWT benefits, and awareness raising of the first Islamic edict prohibiting wildlife trade.

5. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. **This should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 25.**

(Max 30 words)

IWT is reduced >50% across 11 Muslim villages near RBWR by connecting core religious beliefs to wildlife protection, and replacing IWT benefits with values-driven, sustainable livelihood alternatives

6. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

6.a. Put an X in all that apply (See Guidance Note 3.1)

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT	X
2. Strengthening law enforcement	X
3. Ensuring effective legal frameworks	
4. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment. See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

London Conference Declaration: I, XIII, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX

Kasane Statement: 10, 11, 12, 13

6c. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

Goal 1: End Poverty, and Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: This project focuses on some of the poorest areas in Riau province. Villagers are primarily rubber farmers. Due to the instability of prices and inefficient yields, they cannot meet basic subsistence needs and supplement incomes with illegal forest activities including IWT. This project helps 750 households optimise rubber production, and diversify their livelihoods into other sustainable agricultural activities. Biogas production and home vegetable gardens, for example, will reduce monthly expenses for fuel and food, and help villagers reach energy and food security. This project aims to raise income levels by 30% among 750 households and we expect that ultimately best practices will be integrated into village development plans across the buffer zone.

Goal 5, Gender Equality: Despite the marginalisation of women in decision making around natural resources, in this project women make up 20% of participants in sustainable agriculture activities and in fatwa training sessions and awareness raising. We will include women at all levels of the project as key participants and decision makers.

Goal 15, Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: This project supports this goal by promoting sustainable natural resource use – such as by optimising rubber production through organic agriculture, based on customary principles and without clearing new land – and by the conservation of threatened wildlife by reducing IWT.

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.3 and 4.5)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Indonesia	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

8. a. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	April 19, 1995
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes Government No University No Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Entirely by secular organisations such as: A: Multilaterals: World Bank, UN agencies B: National governments: Norwegian Government, USAID, USFWS Rhinoceros & Tiger Conservation Fund and Combatting Wildlife Trafficking Fund, US State Dept. C: Foundations: Charles Steward Mott, MOA (Japan), Rufford, Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, R20 D: NGOs: WWF UK, WWF Netherlands
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application. They can include IWT Challenge Fund and Darwin Initiative projects

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Support for Religion-Conservation Partnerships, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	1/1/2013-12/31/2015
Role of organisation in project	ARC catalysed partnerships, developed strategy with partners, fundraised, donor reporting, shared lessons learned
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The Mott Foundation supported ARC projects in China, Indonesia, India and to a smaller degree Kenya to launch and develop conservation-religion partnerships. In China this resulted in strong statements on the illegal wildlife trade issued by Confucian, Buddhist and Daoist partners and outreach activities through temples (e.g. reviving gardens around temples to grow sustainable plants for traditional medicines to replace the use of threatened species, using profits to give free health care to poor rural communities) as well as advocacy to government (e.g. against bear bile use). This funding helped leverage initial funding from ABCG and WWF for wildlife trade-related outreach activities in Kenya.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Grant Manager: Jennifer Liversedge:

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Malaysia through Conservation-Religion Partnerships, USFWS, International Affairs: Combating Wildlife Trafficking
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	9/19/2016 – 9/30/2018
Role of organisation in project	Fundraising and grant management and reporting, strategy development with partners, linking Malaysia and Indonesia projects, documenting project, sharing lessons learned with faith and conservation partners and with media
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	To reduce the severe threat of poaching and wildlife trafficking to tigers and priority mammal species in and around the Core Area of Taman Negara, the largest protected area in Malaysia and Class 1 Tiger Conservation Landscape through awareness raising of Malaysia's first wildlife trade fatwa issued by Terengganu state's Islamic authorities. This project is ongoing but so far we have trained 40 Muslim leaders in the state level wildlife trade fatwa and they have in turn started outreach in their communities on the fatwa, with encouraging results.

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Combating Wildlife Trafficking Strategy and Partnerships, US Fish & Wildlife Service Grant Manager: Daphne Carlson Bremer d
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Contract/ Project 3 Title	Engaging Muslim Leaders in Rhino and Tiger Conservation in Indonesia, USFWS Rhinoceros & Tiger Conservation Fund
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	8/07/2015 – 9/30/2017
Role of organisation in project	Fundraising and grant management and reporting, strategy development with partners, linking with Malaysia fatwa project, documenting project, sharing lessons learned with faith and conservation partners and with media
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	This project built on a previous USFWS grant for the same amount to catalyse an Islamic response to wildlife trade and biodiversity loss in Indonesia. ARC and on the ground partners facilitated the national passage by Indonesia's Islamic authority of the first fatwa to protect threatened wildlife, prohibiting wildlife trade under Islam. In this grant ARC and partners trained clerics and Muslim community leaders to disseminate the fatwa's core teachings among Muslim communities living in and near priority tiger and rhino conservation sites in Sumatra and Java where WWF is working. We created a range of educational materials to support fatwa dissemination including posters, training kits, an Islam and conservation guidebook and a fatwa sermon handbook. Our results affirm that the fatwa is an effective tool, especially when communicated through trusted religious leaders, in strengthening the belief that Muslims have a responsibility to act as guardians of wildlife. Results also demonstrate that, since learning about the fatwa, there is a stronger intention in these communities to support and take action on conservation.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Division of International Conservation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Grant Manager: Tezeta T. Desta

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	The Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC)
Website address:	www.arcworld.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>ARC is a UK-based NGO founded by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, originally under the WWF umbrella. ARC is considered a global resource on projects and research related to religion and environment and works with religious and secular partners around the world.</p> <p>ARC's roles and responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identifying initial grant opportunity and bringing together key conservation, development and faith partners around this project; -Work with UNAS and partners to develop strategy, objectives, activities, research methodologies and M&E frameworks; -Track progress against deliverables and ensure methodology is adapted as necessary; -Liaise regularly with Dr. Mangunjaya as key on the ground partner and periodically with other partners; -Keep track of spending against budget; -Liaise with donor and submit reporting; -Co-author case study, articles and other research; -Publicise and share research results internationally in journals, media, at ARC-hosted meetings, and through secular and religious partnerships; <p>Chantal Elkin, Director of ARC's Wildlife & Forests Programme, will lead this project from ARC. She was previously Wildlife Trade Programme Director at Conservation International. She will be supported by ARC Secretary General Martin Palmer, world expert on environment and religion, and by ARC's Finance Officer and Assistant.</p>

Partner Name:	Centre for Islamic Studies (PPI), National University (UNAS), Indonesia
Website address:	www.ppi.unas.ac.id

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>PPI, in the Department of Research and Community Service at UNAS, looks at how Islamic teachings and initiatives can support environmental and development issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>PPI Chairman Dr. Mangunjaya is the in-country project lead. His unique skill set spans environmental and religious worlds. He worked for years at Conservation International and WWF, with close ties to MUI. He has researched Islam and the environment for 20 years and is co-author of many publications on the topic. He is a skilled facilitator with the ability to convene religious and conservation stakeholders harmoniously and is experienced in creating educational resources.</p> <p>PPI's role will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Guiding religious values research and teaching; -Liasing with key partners and stakeholders; -Conducting trainings with clerics, community and pesantren leaders on fatwa; -Monitoring and evaluating impact of fatwa in key sites; -Creating educational resources; -Working with ARC to capture lessons learned in case studies and reports; -Sharing results with Indonesia's multi-faith forum on the environment, Siaga Bhumi, and with media, journals, in meetings; -Integrating project learning into UNAS course materials and curriculum; -Reporting to ARC on project progress and finances.
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Majelis Ulama Indonesia or Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://mui.or.id/</p>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>MUI is our main religious partner, and Indonesia's overarching clerical council, comprising all of the country's Muslim groups. This council is a bridge between government and the broader Muslim community and is expected to take part in national development. It has the power to issue edicts at the central level, which are expected to be followed at the local level. In 2011 MUI launched an environmental programme, and in 2013 began working with ARC and UNAS on a response to biodiversity loss, culminating in the first national fatwa on species protection in Indonesia.¹ MUI representatives will be involved in all project activities, helping UNAS facilitate trainings with clerics on the fatwa and disseminating educational materials through its national clerical and media networks. MUI hosts annual meetings where the fatwa will be featured and offers open access to its religious documents. Dr. Mangunjaya from UNAS will be the key liaison with the MUI.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<p>Yes</p>

Partner Name:	<p>WWF Indonesia</p>
Website address:	<p>http://www.wwf.or.id/</p>
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>WWF Indonesia is our main conservation partner and was a key partner in developing the biodiversity fatwa, participating in fatwa discussions, hosting MUI during a field trip to Sumatra and providing match funding. In this project UNAS/ARC will build on our collaboration with WWF in RBWR by now working in villages where known poachers operate. WWF, with MOEF, will be responsible for tracking changes in levels and dynamics of wildlife trade in RBWR and the 11 buffer zone villages. It will train known poachers as village level informants linked with Tiger Protection Units to strengthen enforcement against illegal hunters and traders. WWF will also spearhead production of videos on wildlife trade and the fatwa and on content for community and public radio shows.</p>

¹ <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/03/140304-fatwa-indonesia-wildlife-trafficking-koran-world/>

	Yapeka will work closely with WWF in the 6 priority villages. WWF will be included in the training of clerics and community leaders and in the development of educational materials. They will disseminate these in many of their field programmes, in and beyond the pilot projects. WWF is pioneering the conservation-religion approach among conservation organisations in Indonesia.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Yapeka
Website address:	http://yapeka.or.id/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>Yapeka is an Indonesian NGO focusing on empowering rural communities to conserve nature. From 2008 to 2012, Yapeka worked with the National Program for Community Empowerment in Sumatra (Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and Bengkulu) and works closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), local government, and NGOs. Since 2012, Yapeka has been involved in community development work in Riau and Palembang. Yapeka works with WWF in Riau on community-based natural resource management and livelihood support. Yapeka also collaborates with UNAS on ecological and social research in Riau in the Rimbang Baling Landscape. In this project Yapeka leads in all sustainable livelihood development activities. Yapeka's role will include carrying out initial needs assessments for alternative livelihoods in 6 villages in coordination with WWF, providing livelihoods skills training for 750 households, establishing demonstration plots as centres of learning in selected villages, and monitoring and evaluating the impact of this support in local villages. Yapeka has successfully worked with village governance systems and has a good understanding of how to harmonise participation with various actors at the village level. Yapeka will work closely with WWF and UNAS to facilitate awareness campaigns on fatwa-based messages in</p>

	the local community.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF)
Website address:	http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) is responsible for environmental protection in Indonesia. It fully supports faith-based approaches to conservation and sponsored the launch of the 2014 fatwa on threatened species. Its staff were critical members of the consultation discussions between conservation organisations and the MUI, facilitated by Dr. Mangunjaya, to develop the fatwa. Based on the success of this fatwa, it formally requested that MUI issue another fatwa prohibiting destructive forest/peatland fires to address climate change, which the MUI then issued in August 2016. MOEF and MUI requested that ARC/UNAS replicate our fatwa awareness work in fire-prone areas. We will continue to engage with MOEF throughout the course of this grant period, coordinating with the Director of the Department of Biodiversity Conservation on project developments (http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/) and with provincial level and local staff. MOEF representatives will contribute to the fatwa trainings. WWF is also closely involved with MOEF in their projects in Rimbang Baling landscape.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include

more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Chantal Elkin	ARC Project Leader, UK	38%	Yes
Dr. Fachruddin Mangunjaya	UNAS PPI Project Lead & main ARC partner in Indonesia	28%	Yes
M. Bahrul Ilmi	UNAS PPI Project Assistant	33%	Yes
Ms Gugah Praharawati	UNAS Finance Officer	30%	Yes
Dr Yerimiah R Camin	UNAS Researcher and Statistician	10%	Yes
Agustinus Wijayanto	Yapeka Project Leader	25%	Yes
Rudianto Surbakti	Yapeka Field Coordinator	30%	Yes
M. Suhadi	Yapeka Community Facilitator	30%	Yes
Fitriani Dwi Kurnia	WWF Wildlife Crime Officer, Riau	50%	Yes
Chairul Saleh	WWF Wildlife Crime National Leader	10%	Yes
Osmantri	WWF Wildlife Crime Leader, Riau	40%	Yes

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1. Birds: (Helmeted hornbill- <i>Rhinoplax vigil</i> (IUCN CR), Greater green leafbird- <i>Chlorosis</i>	2. Primates : (Siamang- <i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i> (IUCN EN), Black-handed
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<i>sonnerati</i> (IUCN VU), Common hill myna- <i>Gracula religiosa</i> - IUCN LC)	gibbon- <i>Hylobates agilis</i> - IUCN EN)
3. Tigers : Sumatran tigers- <i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i> (IUCN CR)	4. Malayan sun bear (<i>Helarctos malayanus</i> (IUCN VU)
5. Pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>) (IUCN CR)	

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please 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 alleviate poverty.

(Max 300 words)

This project aims to protect threatened species in Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve (RBWR), Riau, Sumatra, heavily targeted by poachers. RBWR lies within the Central Sumatra Tiger Conservation Landscape, an area critical to long-term survival of Sumatran tigers.

RBWR receives minimal government support, and despite WWF's RBWR protection programme over the last 5 years, locals from 11 buffer zone villages participate in IWT, including 12 known tiger hunters. WWF/MOEF have had little engagement with these villages, but recognise this needs to change. Its 2016 socio-economic study² highlighted low local levels of understanding about the importance of protecting RBWR's biodiversity, and lack of participation in conservation efforts, as drivers of IWT: 40% of those surveyed did not know RBWR existed and 80% did not know about the conservation programme. Tiger poachers are openly known and even respected in local villages.

In addition to lack of conservation awareness, WWF identifies poverty as a key driver of IWT.³ Our main focus area includes the poorest district in Riau. Villagers rely almost exclusively on rubber farming, and on external sources of energy and food. With rubber prices falling in recent years, they are increasingly supplementing incomes with opportunistic poaching.

Commercial poachers are locals or outsiders operating with collusion from locals, trapping wildlife (e.g. 2 tigers, 7 bears/year)⁴, mainly for Chinese markets but with some, especially birds and primates, also for domestic use. IWT from RBWR feeds into the larger trade in Riau, a major transit area for wildlife and one of the main sources of tiger body parts.⁵

² Yapeka/ WWF Indonesia (2016). Livelihood Assessment through Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey Approach in Rimbang Baling Landscape, Central Sumatra

³ Report on Socioeconomic Assessment of People in and around Rimbang-Baling Wildlife Reserve, Yapeka/ WWF Indonesia, 2015

⁴ WWF Wildlife Crime Team data

⁵ Sunarto *et al.*, 2013

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. 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
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

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

(Max 750 words - this may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

1) Conservation Awareness:

In 2014, facilitated by ARC and UNAS, Indonesia's Islamic authority (MUI), passed an unprecedented edict (fatwa) prohibiting IWT under Islam and calling on all of Indonesia's Muslims to stop IWT as part of their religious duty. From 2015-2017, we worked with WWF to raise awareness about the fatwa among Muslim communities in West Java and Sumatra, training 200 Muslim religious and community leaders. They in turn pledged to spread awareness about the fatwa amongst 20,000 villagers.

After these fatwa trainings, 96% of the leaders agreed that the Quran teaches that humans have an obligation to protect nature (baseline=50%). After fatwa-themed sermons, congregants demonstrated improved understanding of conservation issues and regulations (e.g. understanding about prohibitions on caging wildlife as pets increased from 37.5% to 64.4%). In Sumatra in 2017, 71.6% of respondents stated a good or very good willingness to support conservation (2015 baseline = 48.4%). In our theoretical model, this high level of intention to act in ways that benefit conservation suggests there will also be a correspondingly high level of success in behaviour change.⁶

This project uses this methodology in 11 RBWR buffer zone villages to strengthen both awareness about IWT and individual motivation to reduce it. UNAS will lead two trainings to raise awareness about the fatwa's teachings and IWT/conservation issues and regulations, for 60 Muslim clerics, female community leaders, pesantren (Islamic boarding school) teachers and law enforcement officials - ensuring communities receive the edict's messages from a range of key influencers.

Participants will sign commitment agreements at the end of the training pledging to disseminate fatwa messages on IWT to at least half of the 16,400 people in their 11 villages through: Friday night sermons in mosques, educational outreach, women's prayer groups, pesantren and on patrol. Agreements will be monitored by UNAS over the course of the project.

By connecting wildlife protection to core religious values, by Yr 3 we expect villagers will demonstrate the same high levels of conservation awareness and motivation as we have seen in our previous work.

2) Sustainable agriculture:

We will strengthen this new willingness to reduce IWT by supporting 750 households in 6 of the villages to secure sustainable livelihoods without engaging in IWT. This subset of villages will test an integrated fatwa awareness and livelihood support model to be evaluated against the other 5 villages in the buffer zone.

Yapeka will train and support these households to optimise rubber farming and diversify into biogas, home gardening and organic fertiliser. Yapeka has tested these approaches in other landscape villages, where farmers increased rubber productivity by 40%; reduced dependency

⁶ Theory of Planned Behavior: Azjen, I. (1991) Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes 50,179-211; The theory of Planned Behavior <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories3.html>

on illegal activities in the forest; and increased their income by 50% after planting sustainable home gardens, enabling them to sell produce in the market and reduce spending to buy vegetables.⁷ We will adapt these approaches in the 6 villages and anticipate at least a 30% rise in income by Year 3. We expect this integrated approach will be incorporated into village development plans in the 11 villages and serve as a model for the other villages in RBWR buffer zone.

3) *Targeting poachers:*

This project targets the 12 known tiger poachers from 11 villages. They will join the sustainable agriculture trainings to gain practical skills and support for sustainable income generation to replace IWT benefits. As further incentive, WWF will engage them as community liaisons reporting village level IWT information to Tiger Protection Units (TPUs), which are funded and overseen by WWF at the district and provincial levels to investigate IWT. Once the TPUs receive village level information from a secure wildlife crime phone app, they will communicate it to MOEF and police, and monitor law enforcement follow up. WWF has successfully hired 4 tiger poachers in the wider landscape as TPU liaisons⁸, and 2 more poachers in the 11 villages have already told WWF they will give up hunting if they can replace lost benefits from IWT. Poachers will sign agreements in front of the local imam, village chief and law enforcement officers for moral accountability. We expect that the combination of fatwa awareness and sustainable livelihood options, and seeing formerly celebrated poachers stopping IWT, will encourage villagers to report suspicious IWT activity to the TPU liaisons. We will work with clerics to speak with poachers and encourage congregants to report wildlife crime.

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

(Max 750 words)

The long-term beneficiaries of this project are over 16,000 Muslim villagers living in 11 communities in the RBWR landscape - including some of the poorest in Riau. They currently **rely on unstable livelihood strategies** focused on inefficient and unpredictable rubber farming, supplemented by illegal forest activities including IWT. By reducing IWT in these villages, they will benefit by:

⁷ ITHCP Technical Report 4th Semester, WWF-IUCN, 2017, unpublished

⁸ Based on their success in Nepal: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/how-nepal-got-to-zero-poaching>

-Reduced criminal activity: Stemming IWT will **improve community resilience by reducing criminal activity** in these villages. Reliance on IWT threatens village harmony and brings in outside, criminal elements that can heighten risks to local villagers. The IWT is a dangerous activity connected to organised criminal gangs and networks, weakening local governance and transparency, and increasing overall village vulnerability.

-Maintenance of environmental services: Continued over-exploitation of rare species impacts **environmental balance** and can disrupt the ecosystem services from RBWR upon which these communities depend. For example, local tiger extinction can result in increases in wild boar, which can increase raids of farming plots vital for local livelihoods. Reducing the IWT and protecting key species in the landscape will maintain and restore rather than degrade the health and services of the RBWR ecosystem. Optimisation of rubber farming will also negate the need to clear new land, maintaining forest cover.

-Stable livelihoods: A subset of these villages (750 households) will directly benefit from **improved and more secure incomes** by diversifying livelihood activities. These households are primarily from 6 villages in the poorest districts in Riau province¹, but include the 12 known poachers from the 11 villages. Through an integrated approach of fatwa awareness and livelihood support with these households, we will test a model that can be applied across the 11 buffer zone villages, through adoption of best practices in village development plans by end of Yr 3. Yapeka's 2015 research¹ prioritises several livelihood diversification strategies: biogas development, use of organic fertiliser, optimisation of rubber farming and home gardening. This project will build these skills of both men and women primarily so they can optimise rubber yields, but also diversify crops and lower expenses for outside sources of food and gas. At the end of the project we expect 750 households to have the capacity to meet livelihood needs without engaging in IWT, and through sustainable activities that will boost their incomes by at least 30%. Yapeka will lead this component, having years of experience working with communities in central Sumatra and RBWR landscape.

-Support for traditional values: This project also promotes **community resilience through reinforcement of traditional values**. Consortium partners will consult with *adat*/customary and religious leaders throughout the project. *Adat* and Islamic teachings and principles related to wildlife protection and sustainable resource use, such as ecosystem balance and *Khalifa* (guardianship) as enshrined in the fatwa, are the basis of activities. Islamic-based agriculture promotes sustainability and care for nature, which will maintain healthy soil and land. These traditional systems inherently include Muslim villagers as key managers of natural resources and promote community coherence.

-Gender Equity: Project partners will integrate **gender equity** into project design and increase women's participation in consultations, trainings, sustainable livelihood activities and decision-making, which is currently very low.¹ Women make up at least 20% of community leaders participating in the fatwa trainings (=12), and at least 20% of participants in the livelihoods capacity building activities (=187), totalling almost 200 women. Training will empower them to lead thousands of other women and youth in their communities and families in values-based care for wildlife and promote their leadership in sustainable livelihood activities. In this project they will reduce household expenses while increasing their knowledge, skills, income, decision making power.

We will measure benefits to the community by looking at changes in wellbeing indicators

between Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3 through assessments and questionnaires, consultations, field reports, and KAP surveys. These will include measuring changes in knowledge and skills related to sustainable, values-based livelihoods; income levels; health and sanitation; food and energy security; gender equity; support for traditional knowledge; feelings of safety and security; integration of best practice into village development plans and potential for replication. These changes will be captured by Yapeka, UNAS and WWF through analysis of data collected in regular monitoring and evaluation reports carried out throughout the life of the project.

We anticipate that this project will model how values-based, sustainable, and legal livelihoods approaches can successfully replace IWT in Muslim villages, so that other households in the buffer zone, and across Indonesian IWT hotspots, can replicate these approaches and bring greater security and resilience to their communities.

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

15. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.6)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

A 2013 study found that women demonstrated better understanding of Islamic teachings on the environment and were more likely to contribute to conservation.⁹ Nonetheless, they have a minor role in decision making in the adat (customary) tradition.¹⁰

This project includes women in every part of the project, integrating gender sensitivities into activity design, including women-only consultations and feedback sessions. Project monitoring reports will include specific indicators to demonstrate benefits for women, including increased participation in decision making, skills development, and sustainable livelihood activities.

Women make up 20% of community leaders participating in fatwa trainings, empowering them to lead their communities and families in values-based wildlife protection. In previous fatwa trainings, the gender ratio was 10% female as we found few female clerics and community leaders in rural areas. However, the 11 female leaders we worked with led 2,000 women in their Muslim prayer and community groups. We expect similar levels here as well as reaching 2,000 youth through fatwa teaching in 4 pesantren (75% girls = 1,600).

Women will also make up 20% of participants in sustainable agriculture activities, which will enable them to gain alternative income and reduce household expenses. This participation of almost 200 women builds on WWF/Yapeka's 2015 analysis highlighting how women can be more engaged in sustainable resource management.¹¹ Past experience also demonstrates that capacity building for women in these communities will be welcomed by the community, and is in line with local government development plans for women's empowerment.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

⁹ McKay, Mangunjaya et al (2013). *Practise what you preach: a faith-based approach to conservation in Indonesia*, Fauna & Flora International, Oryx

¹⁰ Report on Socioeconomic Assessment of People in and around Rimbang-Baling Wildlife Reserve, Yapeka/ WWF Indonesia, 2016

¹¹ WWF/Yapeka. 2016. Livelihood Assessment through Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) Survey Approach in Rimbang Baling Landscape, Central Sumatera.

(Max 200 words)

This project strengthens WWF/ MOEF's efforts to increase RBWR's tiger population from 20 to 30 individuals, contributing to Indonesia's Sumatran Tiger Action Plan commitment to double tiger numbers by 2022, Indonesia's Biodiversity Strategy, the CBD, and SDG15. It focuses on shifting the enabling conditions under which the IWT now flourishes, by using the fatwa to encourage values-based wildlife protection across 11 priority villages. Coupled with sustainable livelihood support for 750 households - prioritising households of poachers to help them shift to other forms of income - we expect the number of poachers in 11 villages to be at least halved, and for villagers to have less tolerance for outside poachers and traders. We expect also that improved community reporting to TPUs on wildlife crime will help clarify IWT dynamics in Riau so that TPUs can better target the middle men working at the provincial level. This project broadens WWF's focus from mainly tigers to all the species listed here. Reducing IWT will allow recovery of these species inside the reserve. This integrated project can be widely replicated in Riau and in other IWT hotspots in Indonesia.

17. 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". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

-At the end of this project, the fatwa's messages on wildlife conservation and IWT will be permanently integrated into regular religious teachings, community outreach and education. Thousands of community members will receive the fatwa's teachings. Unlike short-term environmental campaigns, Islam will live on in these communities for generations to come. Fatwas are paradigm changing instruments that can fundamentally impact one of the main drivers of IWT, people's attitudes towards nature, so that a new conservation ethos can take root in Muslim communities based on traditional beliefs and values.

-We expect 750 households will meet livelihood needs through sustainable practices based on their new skills, rather than engage in IWT. Twenty-four villagers will be able to train others. Best practices will be adopted into village development plans.

-WWF has a long-term commitment to the landscape and will monitor agreements with former poachers and support their connection with TPUs.

-ARC and UNAS are committed to long-term collaboration and will continue to search for donors for values-based work.

-Our collaboration with MUI ensures integration of results into its national programmes and networks.

-New courses at UNAS and in pesantren on Islamic values-based conservation also ensure long-term integration of project approaches in education.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate [Excel spreadsheet](#) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

Since 2013, with Mott Foundation and USFWS funding (ending in 2017), ARC/UNAS facilitated the 2014 passage of the threatened species fatwa by MUI prohibiting IWT.¹² We then raised awareness of the fatwa in Ujung Kulon and Sumatra with WWF, training 200 clerics, female community and pesantren leaders in Ujung Kulon, West Java, and in southeastern RBWR buffer zone, and they in turn shared fatwa teachings with their communities. The proposed project builds on this past work by targeting additional villages in the northwestern RBWR buffer zone where poachers are known to operate.

Under IUCN/KFW funding (2015-2019), followed by WWF Germany funding, WWF works on tiger protection in the landscape with an emphasis on protected area management, and supporting enforcement and intelligence networks. WWF supports TPUs at the provincial/district level in Riau to investigate traders and IWT networks in Riau and in the RBWR landscape. They link with MOEF and police to coordinate law enforcement action on IWT reports and will follow this protocol when receiving village level IWT reports in this project. In 2015 WWF commissioned a Yapeka-led socio-economic assessment of 7 landscape communities, including 2 of our target villages, and tested sustainable livelihood approaches.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

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

¹² <http://ppi.unas.ac.id/mui-edict/>

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18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See "[Finance for Darwin & IWT Challenge Fund](#)" and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

Confirmed:

Confirmed: £ from project partners (% of total project costs)

ARC:

WWF:

UNAS:

Yapeka:

19b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

19c) None

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If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(Max 150 words)

20. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(Max 200 words)

This project involves minimal work with government institutions, and we will not send any funding directly into government bank accounts. Corruption is relatively high among higher levels of government at the provincial and district levels in Indonesia. We will be working mainly at the village level and in this way we can avoid large financial risks. ARC's local partners, UNAS, WWF and Yapeka, all have strict financial protocols and internal procedures, and their respective finance officers monitor budget requests, bank withdrawals (e.g. double signature approval to withdraw funds from the bank), allocations and disbursements. Each organisation also undergoes an annual financial audit. All three organisations will report regularly to ARC to ensure that spending is in line with the allocated budget. ARC's Programme Director and Finance Officer will be monitoring their financial reporting. ARC and our three partners have been working in Sumatra for several years without any financial risk and expect this will continue.

21. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with 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.

(Max 150 words)

N/A

22. 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.

(Max 250 words)

ARC, the only UK partner, has minimised costs, mainly providing support to its key staff, with a small amount of funding going towards office expenses. The majority of funding is divided amongst three Indonesian partners. The budget is based on ARC's experience with international projects and on the knowledge of our in-country partners. We take a conservative approach and assume no dramatic drop in exchange rates. This project leverages 17% matching funds from our partners, demonstrating the complementarity of this project with their conservation and development goals in the wider landscape, and will benefit from their experience and resources, especially their knowledge of wildlife trade dynamics, livelihoods issues, village governance, gender issues, and their support for species monitoring and law enforcement. We expect initial investments in fatwa trainings for 60 religious and community leaders and law enforcement officers will spread awareness of the IWT fatwa to 8,000 people in 11 villages, so that a new conservation ethos based on core religious values can take root in these communities over the long-term. In the same vein, investments in sustainable agriculture trainings and support for 750 households will translate into long-term well-being for poor Muslim communities impacted by IWT. We anticipate that funding for this project will result in a successful, values-based model that can be replicated in other parts of the landscape and in Indonesia where IWT flourishes.

23. Ethics and human rights

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes. Additionally, if there are 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?

(Max 250 words)

Amongst the main partners in the development of this proposal and its implementation are religious leaders who are the representatives of millions of people in Indonesia and who are trusted moral and spiritual advisors. They are the holders of ancient religious beliefs and traditions that are being revalued and shared broadly to address Indonesia's development and environmental problems. This project contributes to an ongoing effort to explore how Islamic traditions and teachings can alleviate some of these critical issues. Prior and Informed Consent (PIC) principles are respected in all of our work with local communities. Consultations with stakeholders including *adat*/customary and religious leaders regarding planned interventions affecting local people are a key feature. Traditional knowledge related to customary use of natural resources is respected and encouraged. Health and safety measures will be strictly followed. Pilot projects in distant field sites include air and road travel to rural areas, where team members' safety will be ensured. UNAS provides health insurance for faculty and will cover short-term insurance for field trips for researchers and students. Yapeka and WWF are established in Sumatra and have strong safety protocols, health insurance and evacuation arrangements, and take every precaution in their fieldwork. ARC staff have international medical insurance. ARC has years of experience meeting all legal and ethical obligations in the UK and has also worked for many years with partners in Indonesia and across the developing world in ways that are respectful and compliant with local regulations.

24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

-As this project tests a new approach to IWT, we will develop a case study using quantitative and qualitative data to share: on all partner websites; in peer-reviewed journals; nationally and internationally at conferences and meetings; with ARC's religious partners; conservation NGOs government agencies, Muslim institutions and leaders, tackling IWT in Indonesia, Malaysia and other Muslim areas; with WWF's international programmes; the Siaga Bumi Indonesian multi-faith forum on the environment; Germany's new Religion-Environment programme; the UNDP faith-consistent funding programme; UNEP's faith programme; IUCN #NatureForAll Campaign; Oxford Martin School).

-ARC Programme Director is on the board of the Society for Conservation Biology's [Religion and Conservation Biology \(RCB\) working group](#) and will share results with SCB and IUCN.

-Educational and training materials funded through this project will be freely available through ARC and partner websites and social media sites.

-UNAS will disseminate its fatwa training kits so that conservationists, Muslim leaders, teachers, and law enforcement officials elsewhere in Indonesia can create fatwa awareness in other priority areas.

-UNAS will feed project results into its new religion and environment course so that a steady stream of MSc and PhD students in Islamic Studies and Conservation Biology Departments are exposed to this unique subject.

-We will engage with religious and secular media to disseminate stories and results. MUI hosts annual meetings where the fatwa is discussed and offers open access to its religious documents (<http://mui.or.id/>).

-This grant pays for staff time to deliver these outputs, and for publication of some training and educational materials.

Project monitoring and evaluation

25. Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. 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.

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance provides helpful advice on completing a logical framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: The illegal wildlife trade is almost eradicated in Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve, Sumatra, with improvements in livelihood and social benefits for poor communities that can be replicated across Indonesia (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: IWT is reduced >50% across 11 Muslim villages near RBWR by connecting core religious beliefs to wildlife protection, and replacing IWT benefits with values-driven, sustainable livelihood alternatives (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By Yr 3, >50% of poachers in 11 villages near RBWR stop participation in wildlife trade (baseline = 12 commercial poachers + local opportunistic poachers)</p> <p>0.2 By end of Yr 3, poaching linked to 11 villages of target species falls by >50% (existing baseline = 2 tigers/yr; 7 bears/yr – and baseline for other species completed by WWF by June 2018)</p> <p>0.3 By end of Yr 3, 60% of sample households (10% sampling) in 11 villages demonstrate strong conservation awareness and willingness to abide by IWT fatwa and IWT laws for RBWR (baseline = no understanding of fatwa; 40% surveyed in 2015 did not know about the existence of RBWR, 80% did not know about RBWR conservation programme)</p>	<p>0.1 & 0.2 WWF June 2018 baseline survey of IWT in 11 villages (KFW funded); WWF IWT monitoring reports in Yrs 1, 2 & 3; Village level wildlife crime phone app database analysis by TPUs in Yrs 2, 3; Yapeka quarterly reports; annual WWF/ MOEF TPU law enforcement IWT databases and reports for RBWR; Yapeka quarterly field reports and KAP surveys Yrs 1, 3</p> <p>0.3 UNAS surveys in Yrs 1, 2, 3 measuring shifts in awareness and understanding of the fatwa and IWT regulations; Yrs 1 & 3 Yapeka KAP householder surveys and questionnaires integrating questions on understanding of the fatwa and IWT regulations</p>	<p>The government management authorities of RBWR, village authorities, Muslim clerics, community leaders and villagers cooperate with project partners to reduce illegal wildlife trade</p> <p>WWF and law enforcement agencies are able to adequately monitor change in poaching activities/ number of poachers in 11 villages</p>

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	(baseline = none available)		
2. By end of Yr 2, 750 households (25% of population; 20% women) in 6 of the 11 priority villages have capacity to pursue diverse and sustainable livelihood activities	<p>2.1 By Yr 1 Q2 following community forums about the project, agreements signed with 6 village chiefs to stop village participation in IWT and instead engage in sustainable livelihood activities. Monitoring of agreements by field partners 1/ month by WWF-Yapeka</p> <p>2.2 By Yr 1 Q3, sustainable livelihoods needs assessment and strategy document completed for 6 villages</p> <p>2.3 By end of Yr 1, 5 sustainable livelihood activity demonstration plots in 6 villages established by Yapeka as learning centres for 750 households (baseline = 0)</p> <p>2.4 By end of Yr 2, 30 sustainable livelihood skills trainings held by Yapeka for 750 householders (=187 women) from 6 villages (baseline = 0 trainings)</p> <p>2.5 By the end of Yr 3, minimum 4 men and women from each of the 6 villages able to provide sustainable livelihood skills training to other villagers (baseline =0)</p>	<p>2.1 Community agreements between Yapeka and village government and adat (customary) leaders; Yapeka reports on community forums; Agreement documents; WWF, Yapeka, UNAS progress reports in Yrs 2 & 3</p> <p>2.2 Yapeka-led village needs assessment report; village map; KAP study; strategy document; all detailing village livelihood dynamics, needs, opportunities, and gender sensitivities</p> <p>2.3 Yapeka training reports; Yapeka quarterly reports</p> <p>2.4 Demo-plots created; Yapeka quarterly reports</p> <p>2.5 Yapeka training of trainer reports</p>	<p>Communities are interested and willing to participate in sustainable livelihoods capacity building</p> <p>Women are willing and able to participate at high levels in trainings</p> <p>Yapeka will be able to identify core group for training of trainers</p>
3. By end of Yr 3, minimum 30% rise in income in 750 households in 6 villages resulting from switch to diversified and sustainable livelihood activities	3.1 By end of Yr 3, minimum 38% rise in rubber productivity for 750 households (i.e. at least 182kg/month/100 trees of rubber sap yield), with no additional land clearing (baseline = 132 kg/month/100 trees)	Yapeka-led needs assessment in Yr 1; KAP surveys Yr 1 & 3, Yapeka quarterly reports	Villagers and village governments and representatives are interested in creating diversified, sustainable livelihoods based on experience of other villages in the landscape

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(baseline average of IDR 965,000/month to rise to IDR 1,254,500/month)	<p>3.2 By end of Yr 3, increase to 10% of households using biogas and 30% using organic fertiliser (baseline = 0)</p> <p>3.3 By end of Yr 3, increase to 20% in number of women tending home vegetable gardens (baseline = 0)</p>		
5. By end of Yr 3, >50% of the 12 poachers identified in RBWR buffer zone stop hunting and shift to alternative livelihood activities	<p>5.1 By Yr 2 Q1, >50% of the 12 hunters in 11 villages sign agreements to stop participation in IWT and instead act as community TPU liaisons, reporting IWT information collected at village level to district level TPUs (baseline= no agreements)</p> <p>5.2 By end of Yr 3, 12 poachers from 11 villages are trained in sustainable livelihood activities detailed in Output 3 in addition to TPU income (baseline = none trained)</p>	<p>4.1 Agreement documents.</p> <p>4.2 Yapeka-WWF training reports and regular progress reports in Yrs 2 & 3</p>	Targeted poaching households are willing to work with project partners to replace short-term income from wildlife trade with longer-term benefits of sustainable livelihood activities
5. By end of Yr 3, wildlife crime monitoring in 11 target villages strengthens formal law enforcement detection efforts	<p>5.1 By Yr 2 Q2, 12 TPU liaisons in 11 villages are trained in using a real time community-based wildlife crime reporting app based on best practices to report wildlife crime to district TPUs (baseline = none trained)</p> <p>5.2 By Yr 2 Q2, religious, adat leaders and conservationists hold community forums and outreach in mosques encouraging villagers in 11 villages to report wildlife crime to TPU liaisons (baseline = no outreach)</p>	App database analysis regularly compiled in WWF TPU & WCT reports; law enforcement agency database and reports; Yapeka quarterly field reports; UNAS & Yapeka meeting reports	<p>Villagers who link their core religious beliefs and values with ending wildlife trade, and who benefit from more secure livelihood activities, are more willing to reduce wildlife trade in their communities</p> <p>Communities will not be intimidated and instead act a stronghold against threats from outsider traders and poachers</p>

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<p>6. By the end of Yr 3, research results and best practices are consolidated and shared by ARC and partners for replication in other wildlife trade areas</p>	<p>6.1 By end of Yr 3, recommendations issued to 11 village councils on integrating sustainable livelihood activities into village development plans (baseline = none shared)</p> <p>6.2 By end of Yr 3, fatwa training kit for conservationists working on IWT in Muslim communities produced by UNAS and freely available (baseline = none produced)</p> <p>6.3 By end of Yr 3, at least 2 case study papers on results submitted to national and international conservation and religious publications by ARC and partners (baseline = 0)</p> <p>6.4 By end of Yr 3, project results shared online and nationally and internationally at conferences and meetings and with key faith and secular partners (e.g. conservation NGOs; the Siaga Bumi Indonesian multi-faith forum on the environment; Germany's new Religion-Environment programme; the UNDP-OECD faith-consistent funding programme; IUCN #NatureForAll Campaign; SCB Religion & Conservation Working Group...), vs. none shared in Yr 1</p> <p>6.5 By end of Yr 3, an IWT fatwa module and new religion and conservation course included in UNAS's Faculty of Biology curriculum to inspire young conservationists to adopt religious approaches and partnerships in wildlife conservation (baseline = no module)</p>	<p>6.1 Recommendations document; meeting minutes; Yapeka reports; village development plans</p> <p>6.2 Training kit produced; freely available on partner websites</p> <p>6.3 Letters of acknowledgement from national and international publications</p> <p>6.4 Meeting reports, ARC and partner websites, number of media hits and articles</p> <p>6.5 UNAS reports; course module produced</p>	<p>National and international journals, the media, conservation, development and other religious groups are interested in the subject matter</p>
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<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 UNAS prints 300 fatwa guide booklets, sermon handbooks, Islam & conservation guidebooks; 100 training toolkits, 300 leaflets, 300 posters prior to trainings</p> <p>1.2 UNAS leads 2 trainings with 60 clerics, community leaders, law enforcement staff, with visits to RBWR</p> <p>1.3 Training participants sign commitment agreements to highlight fatwa guidelines at least once a month over 3 years to reach 8,000 people through sermons, festivals, community gatherings, women's groups, schools</p> <p>1.4 UNAS distributes pre and post-trainings questionnaires to training participants</p> <p>1.5 UNAS helps Yapeka incorporate fatwa-themed questions into KAP and other householder surveys to understand shift in attitudes towards wildlife trade and wildlife conservation in Yr 3 vs Yr 1</p> <p>1.6 UNAS researchers and MSc students carry out sample surveys and interviews to measure against commitments made by training participants to disseminate fatwa messages; to measure shifts in attitudes and behaviours of congregants attending fatwa-themed sermons; of women at women's prayer and community group gatherings; of householders, in Yrs 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>1.7 UNAS completes fatwa-based teachers supplement for pesantren and distributes to local pesantren, regional and national pesantren associations, by beginning of Yr 3</p> <p>1.8 UNAS carries out awareness and attitude surveys about the fatwa in pesantren at beginning and end of Yr 3</p> <p>1.9 UNAS and Yapeka with ARC analyse data from all surveys and use it to inform methodology going forward</p> <p>1.10 WWF and UNAS develop input to fatwa-themed community radio shows and create fatwa videos</p> <p>2.1 Yapeka, WWF, UNAS in coordination with religious leaders hold consultations with community leaders, heads of villages and sub-districts, and with Muslim women's community groups to explain project and receive initial feedback</p> <p>2.2 Agreements signed with 6 village chiefs to support the project</p> <p>2.3 Regular, 6-month monitoring of agreements with 6 villages by Yapeka, WWF, UNAS through site visits and semi-structured interviews and questionnaires</p> <p>2.4 Yapeka conducts village mapping showing land use, socio-economic conditions (respondents=government, village leaders)</p> <p>2.5 Yapeka conducts needs assessments in 6 villages to understand gender sensitivities, village livelihood dynamics, needs and opportunities for sustainable livelihood activities. (Respondents = villagers, and women's consultations and interviews initially done separately)</p> <p>2.6 Yapeka analyses data and produces baseline; develops strategy document in consultation with other partners</p> <p>2.7 Yapeka establishes 5 demonstration plots for use by 6 villages to act as training and learning sites</p> <p>2.8 Yapeka leads 30 small but regular trainings for 750 householders to build sustainable livelihoods skills</p> <p>2.9 Yapeka chooses subset of villagers who demonstrate strong skills, for participation in training of trainers, so that they can train others in the community in the future in sustainable livelihood skills</p>			

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- 3.1 Yapeka carries out quarterly monitoring reports to assess progress on livelihood activities in 6 villages
- 3.2 Yapeka provides ongoing capacity building at demo plots and on community land based on feedback from quarterly monitoring reports
- 3.3 Yapeka carries out KAP surveys at beginning and end of project

- 4.1 Agreement signed with hunters from 11 villages designating them as community liaisons in reporting wildlife crime, and training and equipping them with community-based app on smartphone
- 4.2 Community awareness raising through mosques and community forum advocating reporting to community liaison on suspicious activity related to IWT
- 4.3 Community TPU liaisons begin to record IWT data and send to TPUs, who share info with law enforcement. WWF follows up on cases.
- 4.4 WWF monitoring of agreements with former poachers from 11 villages
- 4.5 WWF analyses IWT data collected from 11 villages in conjunction with law enforcement agency and TPU reports

- 5.1 Consortium partners issue recommendations to 11 village governments on livelihood and wildlife trade programmes for integration into village development plans
- 5.2 UNAS finalises fatwa training kit for conservation and development groups
- 5.3 ARC with partners submits journal article(s) to national and international publications
- 5.4 ARC and partners share project results at national and international conferences and meetings
- 5.5 UNAS shares project progress with the Siaga Bumi multi-faith forum on the environment at regular meetings to stimulate action on wildlife trade by other religious groups; shares progress regularly with government, conservation and civil society groups; All partners put up project news on websites, media/ social media at key milestones throughout the project, and particularly at end of Year 3 with project results
- 5.6 UNAS integrates lessons learned into UNAS curriculum by developing fatwa-module and new religion and conservation course in the Post Graduate Programme in the Faculty of Biology

26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018). Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	By end of Yr 3, at least 8,000 people living in 11 priority villages understand the fatwa's guidelines and relate wildlife conservation to their core religious values											
1.1	UNAS prints 300 fatwa guide booklets, sermon handbooks, Islam & conservation guidebooks; 100 training toolkits, 300 leaflets, 300 posters prior to trainings	3										
1.2	UNAS leads 2 trainings with 60 clerics, community leaders, law enforcement staff, with visits to RBWR	2										
1.3	Training participants sign commitment agreements to highlight fatwa guidelines at least once a month over 3 years to reach 8,000 people through sermons, festivals, community gatherings, women's groups, schools	2										
1.4	UNAS distributes pre and post-trainings questionnaires to training participants	2										
1.5	UNAS helps Yapeka incorporate fatwa-themed questions into KAP and other householder surveys to understand shift in attitudes towards wildlife trade and wildlife conservation in Yr 3 vs Yr 1	1										
1.6	UNAS researchers and MSc students carry out sample surveys and interviews to measure against commitments made by training	4										

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	participants to disseminate fatwa messages; to measure shifts in attitudes and behaviours of congregants attending fatwa-themed sermons; of women at women's prayer and community group gatherings; of householders, in Yrs 1, 2 & 3												
1.7	UNAS completes fatwa-based teachers supplement for pesantren and distributes to local pesantren, regional and national pesantren associations, by beginning of Yr 3	3											
1.8	UNAS carries out awareness and attitude surveys about the fatwa in pesantren at beginning and end of Yr 3	2											
1.9	UNAS and Yapeka with ARC analyse data from all surveys and use it to inform methodology going forward	3											
1.10	WWF and UNAS develop input to fatwa-themed community radio shows and create fatwa videos	2											
Output 2													
2.1	Yapeka, WWF, UNAS in coordination with religious leaders hold consultations with community leaders, heads of villages and sub-districts, and with Muslim women's community groups to explain project and receive initial feedback	2											
2.2	Agreements signed with 6 village chiefs to support the project	1											
2.3	Regular, 6-month monitoring of agreements with 6 villages by Yapeka, WWF, UNAS through site visits and semi-structured interviews and questionnaires	4											
2.4	Yapeka conducts village mapping showing land use, socio-economic conditions (respondents=government, village leaders)	3											
2.5	Yapeka conducts needs assessments in 6 villages to understand	3											

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	gender sensitivities, village livelihood dynamics, needs and opportunities for sustainable livelihood activities. (Respondents = villagers, and women's consultations and interviews initially done separately)												
2.6	Yapeka analyses data and produces baseline; develops strategy document in consultation with other partners	1											
2.7	Yapeka establishes 5 demonstration plots for use by 6 villages to act as training and learning sites	2											
2.8	Yapeka leads 30 trainings for 750 householders to build sustainable livelihoods skills	6											
2.9	Yapeka chooses subset of villagers who demonstrate strong skills, for participation in training of trainers, so that they can train others in the community in the future in sustainable livelihood skills	1											
Output 3													
3.1	Yapeka carries out quarterly monitoring reports to assess progress on livelihood activities in 6 villages	6											
3.2	Yapeka provides ongoing capacity building at demo plots and on community land based on feedback from quarterly monitoring reports	6											
3.3	Yapeka carries out KAP surveys at beginning and end of project	3											
Output 4													
4.1	Agreement signed with hunters from 11 villages designating them as community liaisons in reporting wildlife crime and training and equipping them with community-based app on smartphone	1											
4.2	Community awareness raising through mosques and community forum advocating reporting to community liaison on suspicious	8											

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	activity related to IWT												
4.3	Community TPU liaisons begin to record IWT data and send to TPUs, who share info with law enforcement. WWF follows up on cases.	7											
4.4	WWF monitoring of agreements with former poachers from 11 villages	7											
4.5	WWF analyses IWT data collected from 11 villages in conjunction with law enforcement agency and TPU reports	5											
Output 5													
5.1	Consortium partners issue recommendations to 11 village governments on livelihood and wildlife trade programmes for integration into village development plans	1											
5.2	UNAS finalises fatwa training kit for conservation and development groups	3											
5.3	ARC with partners submits journal article(s) to national and international publications	3											
5.4	ARC and partners share project results at national and international conferences and meetings	2											
5.5	UNAS shares project progress with the Siaga Bumi multi-faith forum on the environment at regular meetings to stimulate action on wildlife trade by other religious groups; shares progress regularly with government, conservation and civil society groups; All partners put up project news on websites, media/ social media at key milestones throughout the project, and particularly at end	3											

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of Year 3 with project results												
5.6 UNAS integrates lessons learned into UNAS curriculum by developing fatwa-module and new religion and conservation course in the Post Graduate Programme in the Faculty of Biology	2											

27. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see ["Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund"](#))

(Max 500 words)

-Reduction in IWT: WWF will monitor agreements with the 12 tiger poachers working with TPUs, through monthly visits and dialogue with them and with village chiefs and ulama, to ensure that they are no longer participating in the IWT. In terms of monitoring poaching levels, recorded data is scarce despite the high IWT threat as WWF has focused mainly on tigers. WWF has some recorded data, including 2 tigers and 7 bears poached per year in RBWR, but by June 2018, will complete a baseline survey for the target species, under their KFW grant. The TPUs also have data on bird and pangolin poachers in the larger landscape. We will regularly monitor number of poaching cases against this baseline data.

We expect villagers will, for the first time, report suspicious IWT activity to the 12 TPU liaisons, who will send this information to district TPUs through an secure community-based phone app unveiled by the MOEF. WWF will at regular intervals monitor and analyse IWT data from village-level reports, from existing law enforcement wildlife crime databases, and from TPU reports. At the end of the project we will compare data from Years 1 (baseline) 2 and 3. Yapeka Yrs 1 and 3 socio-economic monitoring reports and KAP surveys and interviews with villagers will add qualitative information to this data.

-Impact of the fatwa on attitudes and behaviours related to IWT: UNAS researchers and students monitor trainee commitment agreements through field visits every 6 months and regular phone calls. They will use our established methodology, the Theory of Planned Behaviour¹³, to evaluate shifts in attitudes and behaviours among villagers in 11 villages (10% sampling) conducting before and after questionnaires and interviews at trainings, sermons, women's group discussions, in households and pesantren at 6 month intervals. Yapeka will also include questions related to community attitudes and behaviours on IWT in its Yrs 1 & 3 KAP surveys.

-Changes in wellbeing of 750 households: Yapeka will conduct: surveys in 10% of target households in Yr 1 (baseline) and end of Yr 3 to record changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP), incorporating gender sensitivities to capture changes among women, and looking at indicators including economic and developmental indices of wellbeing, gender equity

¹³ Theory of Planned Behavior: Azjen, I. (1991) Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes 50,179-211; The theory of Planned Behavior <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories3.html>

and skills improvement. Yapeka will also conduct quarterly monitoring of livelihood activities.	
- <i>Overall strategy</i> : Consortium partners will regularly share M&E results and at least every 6 months have discussions on how results impact project strategy. At the end of each year partners will participate in an in-depth strategy meeting to review implications of M&E for adaptation of project strategy and activities.	
- <i>Dissemination of results</i> : ARC will compile project results into a case study to share in peer-reviewed journals, through national and international meetings, with faith and conservation partners and online. ARC and UNAS will track media and publications, meetings featuring project results, integration into educational curriculum and conservation and development projects.	
Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	60
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%

FCO notifications

Please put an X in the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

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.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

ARC and UNAS met with the British Council and British Embassy in May 2016 about our general project working with Islamic edicts on conservation issues and received good support and encouragement to apply for British funding.

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 255,000 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.

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- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	Chantal Elkin
Position in the organisation	Wildlife Programme Director

Signed

Date:

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance , including the “Guidance Notes for Applicants” and “Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund”?	X
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018 to IWT-Fund@LTSL.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc.). You are not required to send a hard copy.

Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration,

evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund website listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or 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 Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.



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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

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