

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:	Fauna & Flora International
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Donny Gunaryadi
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 376	Title (Max 10 words): Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes
----------------------------	---

3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: 1 July 2018	End date: 31 March 2021	Duration: 2 years 9 months	
2018/19 £ 111,413	2019/20 £ 140,820	2020/21 £ 137,648	Total request £ 389,881
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)

This project will stem IWT across Sumatra, focusing on two priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes (Kerinci-Seblat, Ulu Masen) protecting >60% of all Sumatran tigers. It will disrupt organised IWT networks by strengthening community and government collaboration and capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, thereby increasing prosecutions and reducing poaching. Target species will experience reduced poaching pressure, local women and men will actively participate in and benefit from actions to address IWT and c.50,000ha will be under stronger law enforcement.

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)

Extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC increases prosecutions and community engagement in actions to address IWT. This deters poaching, measurably reducing pressure on target species.

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	
2. Strengthening law enforcement	X
3. Ensuring effective legal frameworks	X
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)

The project contributes to delivering:

- London Conference Declaration: X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XX.
- The Kasane Statement: 5, 12, 13.
- Hanoi Conference: B, C and D (Republic of Indonesia).

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)

SDG-11 Sustainable Cities & Communities

Through strengthening protection for Sumatran biodiversity, this project will contribute to efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

SDG-15 Life on Land

This project directly contributes to the conservation of two priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes covering almost four million hectares of rainforest, home to >60% of all Sumatran tigers. These are exceptional areas for both the number and uniqueness of species, important sources of clean air and water, and crucial for combatting climate change. The project helps ensure the conservation of critical habitats in line with obligations under international agreements, preventing the extinction of threatened species, protect crucial ecosystem services, and reducing the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity of global importance. Specifically, it will enhance efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to contribute to these efforts.

SDG-16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions

This project works with communities and government agencies to find lasting solutions to IWT. It will facilitate community participation in conservation action, reduce Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), and strengthen the rule of law nationally and regionally via ASEAN WEN through improved information sharing. Strengthening local institutions and cooperation to combat wildlife crime will contribute to reduced IWT, improved governance and reduced insecurity for local men, women and children.

SDG-17 Partnerships for the Goals

This project seeks to build multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share

knowledge and expertise, to improve responses to wildlife crime across Sumatra.

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?	Fauna & Flora International (FFI) was originally established in 1903 and was registered with the Charity Commission in 1992, Registered Charity Number 1011102. FFI is also a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in January 1992, Registered Company Number 2677068.
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) Fauna & Flora International is funded from a range of sources, including trusts and foundations (60%), government and multilateral sources (18%), individual donations (12%), corporate partnerships (9%) and membership donations (1%). The majority of funding is in the form of grants and awards for specific projects, with vital further funds from unrestricted individual donations and membership donations. FFI also secures funds by undertaking contracts (e.g. corporate partnerships).
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	<p>Contract: European Commission (Europe Aid/132778/L/ACT/ID)</p> <p>Project title: Transforming Indonesia's climate change response: a multi-stakeholder approach for Aceh</p>
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 Years (01 January 2013 – 31 December 2016)
Role of organisation in project	Project Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Aims: To mobilise and enable key stakeholders in Aceh to realise a provincial climate change mitigation and adaption strategy through inclusive planning, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>The objectives of project: (1) Develop a REDD+ climate change policy framework in Aceh through a multi-stakeholder process; (2) Strengthen the role of the multi-stakeholder forum to address priority climate change issues in Aceh; (3) Demonstrate how a multi-stakeholder network can be established to prevent deforestation.</p> <p>The results of project: (1) A comprehensive Government of Aceh strategy towards REDD+ has been developed through a process that greatly strengthens the role of civil society; (2) Civil society in Aceh is informed, engaged and prominent in addressing local climate change issues; (3) Civil society is collaborating effectively with government partners in preventing forest offences in Aceh.</p> <p>Main activities are: supporting communities to benefit from REDD+ through on-the-ground action and facilitating an Aceh-wide civil society-government forest monitoring system; training police to effectively work with civil society in forest monitoring; creating a province-wide forest offence management system and civil society monitors field-level law enforcement response. Establish a multi-stakeholder climate change forum, identify priority issues and establish thematic working groups; capacity building for the forum and its working groups in priority issues. Develop Aceh climate change and REDD+ policy framework through the multi-stakeholder forum and thematic working groups; facilitate provincial and national and dialogues and learning. Support and supervise a sub-grant scheme for local climate change mitigation and adaption pilot projects.</p>

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Giovanni Serritella , Manager for Environment and Climate Change
---	---

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Contract: The World Bank, CPDA Grant Number TF099737 Project title: Consolidating Peaceful Development in Aceh (CPDA), The Community Ranger Programme
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	2.5 Years (01 August 2011 – 31 December 2013)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>This project tackled illegal logging, wildlife poaching and trade through increased law enforcement. More than 300 rangers were recruited, trained and engaged in monitoring forests across Aceh, for the Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) set up through the project described in the following box.</p> <p>As a result, in 2008/9 alone, communities reported 190 forest offences, resulting in 86 law enforcement operations, confiscating 251m³ of illegal timber, 26 vehicles, 17 chainsaws and two industrial saws and arresting 138 illegal logging suspects. 29 cases proceeded to trial with 48% of defendants receiving a prison sentence and 41% received a verbal warning for a first offence.</p> <p>The projects also supported sustainable livelihood opportunities for wildlife poachers, ex-combatants and illegal loggers, including at-risk youth groups. Independent evaluation showed positive changes in subjective wellbeing indicators; it also concluded that community- rather than individual-level incentives are most likely to lead to combined conservation and livelihoods benefits.</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Adrian Morel , Task team leader

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Protection and Conservation of Sumatran Tiger in Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), Sumatra
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	12 month award, Aug 2017-Sept 2018 (USFWS has supported this project with a continuous series of 12 month awards since 2008)
Role of organisation in project	Lead

<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>The long-term aim is a sustained natural recovery of wild Sumatran tiger populations in KSNP and the surrounding landscape. The immediate goal is reductions in the direct threat to tigers and tiger prey in and adjoining KSNP, which protects Sumatra's single most important tiger population. Objectives for the current award are:</p> <p>1: Reduce threat to tiger and prey species and their habitat, through activities of SMART forest patrols, investigations and wildlife crime law enforcement.</p> <p>2: Human-tiger and other human-wildlife conflicts are mitigated to protect both tiger and forest-edge communities, through rapid response activities involving communities, and emergency veterinary response.</p> <p>3: Increased knowledge and institutional capacity to conserve tiger and other endangered species among government agencies, civil society, local decision makers and forest-edge communities, including through working with religious leaders and local religious values that encourage wildlife conservation (in partnership with Lingkar Institut, described below).</p> <p>Key outcomes (overall, since 2010) include: SMART patrol units are established, well-trained and equipped, and operating effectively. Despite a spike in poaching threat in 2012-2015, quantitative measures show tiger populations are increasing, and threat levels are now decreasing. Project evidence and support has led to multiple arrests, seizures and sentencing of poachers and traders. Successful response and mitigation of 41 HWC incidents (2012-16). Communities are increasingly involved, such that 85% of snares are now found on information-led patrols. Partner engagement successfully supported establishment of Indonesia's first Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Network (led by KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police); a multi-stakeholder HWC mitigation taskforce; NGO cooperation that secured rejection of potentially harmful infrastructure plans; and a national fatwa against IWT.</p>
<p>Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Meenakshi Nagendran, PhD, DVM Wildlife Biologist U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of International Conservation</p>

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:	Fauna & Flora International
Website address:	www.fauna-flora.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>FFI implements effective community conservation programmes across Asia, Africa, Eurasia and Latin America, including supporting community-led protected area management and facilitating development of equitable governance structures that enable greater involvement in decision making by local women and men. This gives FFI in-depth experience in participatory community conservation approaches, livelihoods, institutional development and equitable governance.</p> <p>Since 1998, FFI's Indonesia Programme has developed partnerships with government agencies, police and civil society groups across two conservation landscapes in Sumatra: Kerinci-Seblat and Ulu Masen. The Indonesia Programme operates under an MOU with the Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MoEF). In Aceh, the Chief of Police has ordered district-level forces to establish specialist units to directly tackle the tiger trade in partnership with FFI and local community groups. We have 48 experienced staff working on conservation projects in Sumatra and are well-positioned to lead on project implementation and liaison between partners at the national and landscape levels. FFI Indonesia has more than 15 years' experience in addressing IWT, sustainable livelihoods and good governance.</p> <p>FFI will take responsibility for project implementation, lead project and financial management, share information with specialist groups and regional bodies, and provide technical expertise and guidance to partner staff for project delivery.</p>

Partner Name:	Flora Fauna Aceh (Flona) (UM)
Website address:	http://florafauaaceh.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Flona is a local NGO based in Banda Aceh which works very closely with local communities. Flona cultivates valuable information networks and facilitates information flow from community members about poaching and trafficking, which is then used as a basis to inform and conduct further investigations into wildlife crime in the local area.</p> <p>FFI has worked closely with Flona since 2009, and will work in partnership in the delivery of all actions in UM. Flona will particularly be involved in investigations, community work and case monitoring. Flona has 10 experienced members of staff.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM)
Website address:	www.rangeraceh.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>Aceh Community Rangers (locally Federasi Ranger Aceh) (ACR) represents 18 groups of community rangers in Aceh, including rangers at all the UM target project sites. Its aims include to maintain and conserve forests and animals in Ulu Masen. Community Rangers are responsible for current forest patrols, but do not have a mandate to make arrests.</p> <p>ACR was established by FFI through a World Bank project (CPDA, above) and the EU Aceh Peace Process Support project to tackle illegal logging and post-conflict impacts in Aceh.</p> <p>ACR has agreed to be an implementing partner in this project's proposed actions, in particular to conduct training, law enforcement and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT. They will also play a vital role in collaboration with other parties (Aceh Forestry Agency, the Aceh Nature Conservation Agency - BKSDA).</p>

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes
--	-----

Partner Name:	Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) in the region
Website address:	www.dishut.acehprov.go.id
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Aceh's forest estate is managed through seven designated Forestry Management Units (FMUs). The Aceh Forestry Agency (AFA) manages the FMUs, and has 1,800 forest cadets undertaking forest patrol monitoring, law enforcement and responding to IWT reports.</p> <p>FFI has supported the AFA in establishing three of the FMUs, covering 1.2M ha of protected forest. FFI also supported the AFA to establish five forest areas managed at village level, under a social forestry scheme (known as <i>hutan desa</i>) recognised by the MoEF and Governor of Aceh, with 12,000 ha of valuable forest under community village management.</p> <p>The AFA has agreed to be an implementing partner in this project, in particular in collaboration with other parties (BKSDA, Police Department and ACR) to conduct training, law enforcement, and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Aceh Police Department (UM)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>The Aceh Police Department (APD) is the key actor for law enforcement, including implementation of community-based policing for IWT and responding to IWT reports. It has management authority for IWT and illegal logging crimes.</p> <p>Together with FFI, the APD has successfully established ten specialist small units responding to conservation issues. The APD, BKSDA and FFI also established a hotline for environmental and wildlife crime. Since 2013, FFI and APD have committed to collaborate on environmental, wildlife and biodiversity issues; this commitment is recognised in a MOU.</p> <p>The APD has agreed to be an implementing partner in the proposed action, in particular in collaboration with other parties (Forestry Agency, BKSDA and ACR) to conduct training, law enforcement and establish an inter-agency and community forum to respond to IWT findings from patrol teams in the field.</p>
	Yes

Partner Name:	Institution Conservation Society (ICS)
Website address:	www.institutionconcerervationsociety.blogspot.com/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Institution Conservation Society is a local NGO based in Padang, West Sumatra Province, primarily operating in an area of the province covering two large forest blocks connecting Kerinci Seblat National Park and Batang Hari Protection Forest. ICS is a founding member of the AKAR Network, a civil society collaboration involving 13 local environmental NGOs working to safeguard Kerinci Seblat National Park, biodiversity and the customary forests at its border.</p> <p>ICS has been working together with FFI since 2009 for the conservation of Sumatran Tiger, social forestry and human-tiger conflict mitigation. In social forestry, ICS initiated Village Forest and Customary Forest management plans and teams in Solok Selatan district.</p> <p>In the proposed project, ICS will work with law enforcement agencies at district and provincial level and bring in its own community-based informant network to reduce IWT. It will engage other local NGOs, in particular from the AKAR Network, to focus attention and efforts towards mitigating IWT at a multi-provincial scale. They will use non-sensitive data to brief district government decision makers regarding the scale of IWT and its impacts on local communities, including as a source of HWC, to build stronger partnerships between forestry and local government agencies.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://lingkarinstitutebengkulu.blogspot.co.id/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Lingkar Institut was formed in 2013 and works in Bengkulu province in the south-west of KSNP. Its close partnership with FFI has been supported by funding from USFWS, described above. In 2013 Lingkar Institut successfully activated key clauses of the MoEF Law No. 48, Year 2008, for HWC mitigation in Bengkulu province. This resulted in legal mechanisms for government-funded compensation to victims of HWC, and led to the formation of a provincial multi-stakeholder taskforce for HWC mitigation. Bengkulu is the first province in Sumatra to fully implement the guiding principles of this protocol.</p> <p>In 2013-2014, Lingkar also helped form a multi-stakeholder taskforce of Bengkulu provincial and national government agencies to mitigate human-wildlife conflict which has secured operational funding from central government.</p> <p>In 2017, Lingkar began working with the Islamic Scholars Council in Bengkulu to raise awareness of a national religious ruling (fatwa No 4. 2014) which forbids Muslims in Indonesia from hunting or trading rare and endangered wildlife.</p> <p>In this project, Lingkar will build a community information network in the south and south-west of Kerinci to strengthen information gathering on poaching and IWT for district government agency briefings on wildlife crime and its impacts on the well-being of rural communities.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci & Bungo (KSNP)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.kphkerinci.com; www.infokehutanan.jambiprov.go.id</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>These FMUs (Kerinci, Sarolangun and Bungo) are managed by the Jambi Forestry Agency, which manages Jambi Province's forest estate. In total the Jambi Forestry Agency manages eight designated FMUs and has 350 forest cadets undertaking forest patrol monitoring, law enforcement and responding to any illegal activity reports.</p> <p>FFI supported the Jambi Forestry Agency in establishing three of the FMUs covering 342,000 ha of protected and production forest, and establishing three forest areas managed at village level (under the social forestry scheme, <i>hutan desa</i>) recognised by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Governor of Jambi. There is 12,000 hectares of valuable forest under community village management in Jambi.</p> <p>The Jambi Forestry Agency is supporting FFI as its partner in implementing the proposed actions, in particular in collaboration with other parties (BKSDA, Police Department and FMUs) to conduct training, law enforcement and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.kerincibirdwatchingclub.wordpress.com/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>The Kerinci Birdwatching Club was formed In November 2002. The purpose of this birdwatcher club is as a one of the media to enhance the natural flavour of love, caring and pride in the environment especially wild birds in the Kerinci Seblat landscape.</p> <p>FFI have collaborated with the Kerinci Birdwatching Club for several field trips, campaign and education visit to schools. The latest work was in 2017 for the initiation of Global Tiger Day in Sungai Penuh. The Kerinci Birdwatching Club, with support of FFI, initiated several awareness campaigns on the importance of Kerinci Seblat and the Sumatran Tiger.</p> <p>The Kerinci Birdwatching Club is supporting FFI as its partner in implementing the proposed action, in particular in collaboration with KSNP and FMU to conduct bid market survey and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Police in Jambi-Padang-South Sumatera-Bengkulu (KSNP)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>One of the key successes resulting from joint efforts of partners of KNSP to strengthen the security and protection of the area and its biodiversity, is the establishment of a MOU between KSNP Authority and four local police forces. These are South Sumatera Regional Police, West Sumatera Regional Police, Jambi Regional Police and Bengkulu District Police (No.: PKS.10/T.1/BIDTEK/3/2017, B/03/III/2017, B/02/III/2017, B/02/III/2017, B/05/III/ 2017).</p> <p>Based on the MOU, a Collaborative Working Group (POKJA) with Kerinci Police has been formed as a forum to build communication, coordination and synergy among related institutions in protection of KSNP.</p> <p>Through this Working Group, the Kerinci Police will support FFI as its partner in implementing the proposed action, in particular in collaboration with other parties (BKSDA, NGOs and FMUs) to conduct training, law enforcement and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society (Sumatra)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.wcs.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p>	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>WCS has held an MoU with Indonesia's MoEF since 1997. This was to begin tiger conservation work in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park; they replicated this work in 2007 in the Gunung Leuser National Park. The WCS jointly implement projects involving tiger/prey monitoring, establishment of eight human-tiger conflict mitigation units and three anti-tiger poaching and trafficking units. Outside the protected areas, WCS works closely with other government agencies (e.g. police, customs and excise) and intelligence-led law enforcement operations with the MoEF and police in northern Sumatra. The WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCS-WCU) is central to this.</p> <p>FFI will partner with the WCS WCU to tackle IWT involving tiger and elephant. This project will contribute to delivery of a joint FFI/WCS-WCU work plan to establish an Aceh-wide investigation network. This collaboration will help extend information sharing to the island-wide level.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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?
Donny Gunaryadi	Project Leader	16	Yes
Debbie Martyr, MBE	Project Leader, Kerinci	5	Yes
Desi Wahyudi Gumay, M.P	Aceh Project Manager	30	Yes

Rebecca Drury, PhD	Senior Technical Specialist, Wildlife Trade	5	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. Sumatran tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i> ssp. <i>sumatrae</i>) – CR	2. Sunda pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>) - CR
3. Helmeted Hornbill (<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>) – CR (Note: In the 2012 IUCN Red List this species was listed as NT, evidencing the upsurge in IWT threat)	4. Sumatran Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i> ssp. <i>sumatranus</i>) – CR
5. Sumatran laughing thrush (<i>Garrulax</i> spp) in particular <i>Garrulax bicolor</i> - IUCN EN	6. Sumatran sunbear (<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>) – IUCN EN
7. Malayan porcupine (<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>) – LC (FFI is observing emerging trade for gall bladders)	

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)

IWT in Sumatra - especially for high-value species like Sumatran tiger, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill - is a well-documented threat. It is highly-organised, operating through closed, tiered networks at a trans-provincial and inter-island level. Law enforcement skills/resources are limited. Impacts include:

- Dramatic declines in once-healthy tiger and helmeted hornbill populations, the latter warranting recent up-listing from 'Near Threatened' to 'Critically Endangered'.
- Indonesia is estimated to have lost up to 10,000 Sunda pangolins a year (2010-2015) due to IWT, the majority sourced from Sumatra.
- Persistent trade in bears is considered one of the most serious threats to the Sumatran sunbear's survival.
- The region's elephant numbers have plummeted by 35% over the past 15-20

years, attributed to human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and ivory trade. FFI has documented increasing numbers of elephant carcasses with tusks professionally removed

- Evidence on trade in Malayan porcupine gall bladders indicates emerging commercial IWT.
- Illegal commercial domestic trade is placing many Sumatran songbird species at significantly increased risk of global extinction.

A minority of men and women living in the target provinces benefit from IWT, with most revenue accruing to poaching syndicates and middle/upper-tier traders in organised networks operating across Sumatra. Traders supply key poaching syndicates with powered 'airsoft' guns illegal under Indonesia's firearms laws.

Safe access to forest and agricultural land is critical to poor, rural communities in target provinces, but personal security, particularly for women, is compromised by the presence of armed poachers and incidences of HWC, negatively impacting food and income security, and wellbeing. IWT has wider social impacts through erosion of natural capital and ecosystem function, undermining good governance, and missed taxation revenue. Indonesia's poverty reduction rate is stalling alongside growing inequality, and the poorest women and men - also most reliant on natural resources - are disproportionately impacted by environmental degradation.

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.)

Historical and existing initiatives include FFI's experience across two Tiger Conservation Landscapes (Kerinci-Seblat, Ulu Masen):

- Since 2000, FFI has built effective collaboration with the Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) authority, forest-edge communities, police, judiciary, and local government to pioneer effective strategies to stem tiger IWT. This has supported 40 intelligence-led tiger law enforcement actions and prosecution of 56 tiger poachers/traders. Snare detection increased by over 40% as a result of 'tip-offs' through an effective community informant network. *This project extends existing expertise to Ulu Masen (UM).*

- Collaboration with WCS in UM complements its 'Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia' project; collaboration with the WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCS-WCU) tackles IWT (tiger, elephant) with APD. *This project contributes to a joint FFI/WCS-WCU work plan to establish an Aceh-wide investigation network and extends information sharing to an island-wide level.*
- An MoU (April 2017) between four provincial police forces and the KSNP authority. *This project contributes to delivery of agreed actions.*
- FFI's work in Sumatra has increased law enforcement; supported communities to secure community forest tenure; and facilitated equitable market systems benefiting communities. *This project builds on existing strong community relations to engage local women and men in tackling IWT.*

The project will:

1. Establish and extend collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes:

- In UM the project will establish and train three (one/village) Collaborative Patrol Units (CPUs), each with 10-15 Community Rangers alongside five Forest Cadets (local government). CPUs will cultivate a local informant network informing patrols and investigations.
- New and existing CPUs (six in KSNP; three in UM) will conduct routine and intelligence-led SMART patrols and investigations to address threats at poacher and trader level, and respond to HWC.
- The project will establish and deploy five (two in UM; three in KSNP) collaborative, intelligence-led, rapid-response Law Enforcement Units (LEUs) under the legal umbrella of the landscape-level Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Network (described on p7). LEUs will provide swift, flexible responses to IWT, operating in areas beyond CPU jurisdiction. They will support eight 'Village Forest' community teams (combined community population is c.900 households) in buffer zones, enable IWT responses and HWC mitigation, helping to bring >50,000ha under stronger law enforcement.

2. Improve inter-agency collaboration and information sharing, enabling effective law enforcement responses across Sumatra and beyond:

- In UM, the project will strengthen IWT reporting (e.g. with SMART software, data management), collaboration and data-sharing amongst government authorities (AFA, APD, BKSDA, ACR). A reporting mechanism will enable direct transfer of patrol data to the Police. A landscape-wide, interagency-community forum will be established to share information and support IWT responses.
- In KSNP, the project will enable investigations, law enforcement actions and information collection by eight 'Village Forest' community teams working with forestry services (this is under a MOU between four police authorities and KSNP, including CPU-led patrols).
- Sumatra-wide, the project will build on existing local and institutional collaborations (e.g. WCS-WCU) to establish the first island-level network for sharing IWT intelligence, enabling a joined-up response across Sumatra.
- Information will be shared with national and regional networks including ASEAN-

WEN for stronger enforcement internationally.

3. Strengthen advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in target landscapes:

- Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to 24 CPU rangers in KSNP and 15 in UM, pioneering application of forensic techniques in the forest setting to investigate and advance wildlife crime cases. Improved evidence/scene-of-crime management will strengthen cases and reduce the need for suspects to be caught red-handed for repeat offences in order to secure a sound prosecution case.
- Provide technical support to Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors to develop robust prosecution cases and facilitate expert witnesses. (Officers are allocated per case, so the exact number is unknown, but approx. 50-75.)
- Facilitate specialist wildlife law training for prosecutors and senior judges for 20 district courts (15 in KSNP; 5 in UM) by nationally recognised legal authorities.
- Provide accessible, up-to-date benchmark sentencing and legal judgments.

FFI is responsible for project implementation, financial management and facilitating collaboration. FFI promotes adaptive management, promoting feedback between planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Monthly coordination meetings will be held between FFI project leaders across Sumatra, and quarterly reviews of progress against an annual work plan, with technical support from FFI head office as needed. An annual review will review progress against outcome indicators, prepare the next year's work plan, and identify any required revisions to the budget. See Section 9 for partner responsibilities.

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?

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.

(Max 750 words)

The project's community and government partners are beneficiaries. Their capacity will be built to extend routine and information-led patrols and investigations; pioneer the introduction of advanced standard police forensics to wildlife crime investigations in the forest setting; and advance wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing. This includes:

- Eight 'Village Forest' Community Teams, and about 900 households within those communities, benefitting from strengthened, co-ordinated support from expanded LEUs and CPUs;
- Forest Cadets (c.15) and Community Rangers (>30) benefitting from training and technical mentoring;
- Government departments (AFA, APD, BKSDA), ACR, the KSNP Authority, at least four provincial Police Departments benefitting from an information sharing mechanism, and improved collaboration;
- 30 Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors benefitting from training and technical mentoring in case development;
- 40 Prosecutors and senior judges in 20 District Courts benefitting from training and access to up-to-date benchmark sentencing and legal judgments;
- Approximately 50-75 Case Development Officers benefitting from technical support in case development and exert witness facilitation (numbers achieved will depend on the number of cases taken during the project period);
- All those involved in law enforcement (rangers to judges) will benefit from the pioneering application of forensics and scene-of-crime management techniques to the forest setting, greatly improving the capture of evidence. Lessons from this can be replicated more widely.

Both men and women will receive training tailored to their respective roles, taking account of proportional representation of women where feasible in this cultural context.

At community-level, this project will benefit approximately 3,200 people in 32 rural communities in Aceh, Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sumatra and West Sumatra provinces (c. 100 people per community). Aceh and Bengkulu are two of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, whilst Jambi province – impacted by falling commodity prices and severe forest fires - has recently reported a double figure increase in the number of its population living below the poverty line. In rural areas, men and women are economically and geographically marginalised, lacking access to basic services, agricultural extension and financial services, markets, and have few opportunities for productive employment, and gender inequality. The main livelihoods are rice farming, primarily for home consumption, with no regular income and a high dependence on harvests of cash crops (coffee, cacao, turmeric, and durian) supplemented by non-timber forest product collection and mining.

Livelihood and wellbeing benefits from this project include:

- >70 people will secure increased income through employment as forest rangers. Community rangers will benefit from employment whilst increasing their own and others' skills/knowledge for natural resource management, integrating indigenous knowledge and cultural values with the scientific approach.
- All residents of 32 communities, and particularly women, will benefit from strengthened law enforcement, resulting in reduced poaching and improved security, protecting and providing safer access to vital natural and cultural assets.

- Women, men and children from 32 communities will benefit from project actions that protect natural capital and prevent the degradation of ecosystem services (helping to secure the forest as a source on non-timber forest products, and as watershed protection).
- We anticipate a decrease in incidences of HWC, resulting in fewer personal injuries, crop and livestock losses, and hence improved health, income and food security.
- The communities will benefit from decreased feelings of insecurity associated with HWC as well as IWT, benefitting mental health and productivity, as people become less fearful of working in their fields and forest gardens.

More broadly, given that wildlife crime syndicates in Sumatra have links with other criminal networks, successful action against them will have wider social benefits, not least as strong sentencing can act as a deterrent to other criminal groups. The project benefits the Indonesian government, regional bodies and wider global community to act against wildlife crime. This will support the conservation of critical habitats in line with obligations under international agreements, prevent the extinction of threatened species, protect crucial ecosystem services, and reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity forming our common heritage. It also provides a model for greater community participation in conservation action, reduction of HWC and strengthening the rule of law from which lessons will be broadly disseminated to contribute to wider actions to reduce IWT, improved governance, and reduce insecurity for local people.

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)

Women and men in the target provinces have different roles and responsibilities, valuing, using and benefiting from natural resources differently. Women are more likely to be illiterate, have fewer employment and livelihood opportunities, less access to resources, be more marginalised from decision-making, and more vulnerable than their male peers. They are more likely to take on the majority of family responsibilities, and their livelihoods contributions are routinely undervalued and unacknowledged. IWT networks can be complex, involving various actors including harvesters, intermediaries such as processors and vendors, each driven by different values and circumstances, which may differ for women and men. Similarly, the impacts of IWT on local communities may vary, for example women are especially affected by insecurity.

Operationally, this project will seek to ensure gender inclusiveness. Project management will promote a gender inclusive hiring processes, and seek proportional representation of women receiving training/technical support, e.g. as expert witnesses and in cultivating community informants. We will work to engage women (and other marginalised groups) in the communities by considering the time of meeting, location, the facilitator, and using methods that do not rely on reading and writing. Encouraging women's participation in the community informant network will create opportunities for increasing women's networks and influence. By addressing wildlife crime and HWC, this project will directly benefit women who are particularly affected by associated insecurity. Data collection will be disaggregated by gender to differentiate impacts in project monitoring and evaluation (positive and negative, planned and unplanned).

Specifically we will monitor for gendered differences among: gender and sentence of criminals prosecuted; the number of men and women providing information at community level and the action taken as a result; the number of men and women participating in training and meetings with at least proportional representation, according to the employer.

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?

(Max 200 words)

As a result of the project, globally important populations of Sumatran tiger, helmeted hornbill, Sunda pangolin, Sumatran elephant, Malayan porcupine, Sumatran sunbear, Sumatran laughing thrushes and other threatened songbird species will be better protected, by state and community institutions working together.

Species will benefit from reversing local trends in IWT, stabilising or increasing target species populations in the target landscapes. Poaching will reduce, due to increased patrol efforts (significantly more effective thanks to local informants and wider community involvement in IWT responses); and as faster, successful prosecutions and appropriate sentencing take some criminals out of action, and act as a deterrent for

others, while reducing the numbers of 'unnecessary' additional individuals of target species killed in repeat offences (thanks to improved forensic support to wildlife cases, reducing the need for "*operasi tangkap tangan*" – catching suspects red-handed repeating offences – in order to secure sufficient evidence for prosecution).

This project will pioneer forensic/scene-of-crime management techniques in the forest setting, establishing a solid, long-term basis for these to be more widely applied for the target species – and other species impacted by wildlife crime – across Indonesia.

Swift responses to HWC incidents will reduce retaliatory killing and contribute to greater community support for species protection.

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)

FFI has a long-term commitment to both the KSNP and UM landscapes, including capacity building partners. This project will further strengthen existing partnerships, establish new collaborations and strengthen the capacity of partners to collaborate effectively to tackle organised wildlife crime. Fostering collaboration between relevant government agencies and communities supports efficient law enforcement and prosecution, and promotes targeted government budget allocation to tackle wildlife crime.

The project proactively seeks to replicate/scale up successful approaches to community involvement in IWT reduction in KSNP. It will continue to expand capacity in the target agencies and communities through dissemination of learning, results and training resources developed locally, nationally and internationally (e.g. ASEAN-WEN, London IWT Conference 2018). We will promote government funding for community efforts during the project but do not anticipate funds will be earmarked by project end.

Following the development of training resources and demonstration of successful application of police forensic techniques at wildlife crime scenes in the forest setting, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has proposed that this will subsequently be built into standard MoEF training. Establishing long-term collaborations, information exchange mechanisms and sharing training resources will also help minimise loss of skills and knowledge due to staff turnover.

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):

The project builds on FFI's 20-year presence in Indonesia and >15 years in addressing wildlife crime.

FFI has established close partnerships with Aceh's Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), FMUs, community rangers and provincial Police Department. FFI is collaborating with five communities within UM landscape (Blang Dalam, Blang Sukon, Kaye Jatoe, Mane, and Lutueng) to maintain forest cover through a customary village forest scheme and establish community enterprises that improve livelihoods. These village forests cover about 10,000 hectares and protect important habitat for endangered species.

In KSNP, since 2000, FFI has been working with the park authorities, local communities, government and four provincial police departments to combat poaching and trafficking. Six CPUs have patrolled more than 23,000km, removed almost 6,000 snares, contributed to 63 arrests and 59 successful or ongoing prosecutions for wildlife crimes (with three-month to four-year custodial sentences), and conducted HWC mitigation.

This project builds on the existing work to: establish three new CPUs (UM); pioneer five collaborative, rapid-response Law Enforcement Units (LEUs) under the legal umbrella of a landscape-level Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Network - a new and vital development across both landscapes; enable information sharing at an island-wide level; and pioneer forensics in forest crime scenes.

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

Yes/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:

FFI is partnering directly on this project with key organisations delivering similar and complementary work in different landscapes within Sumatra (e.g. WCS in Gunung Leuser National Park) and who are directly working in the target landscapes (e.g. provincial police departments). A key partner in terms of achieving island-wide information sharing and coordinated law enforcement responses, WCS is both a partner on this project and an organisation with which FFI routinely liaises.

FFI has a good relationship with ZSL in Sumatra, an organisation which focuses on Berbak- Sembilang National Park, and partners with them on the IUCN Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme. FFI will continue to engage this organisation in relevant exchange and sharing of lessons.

In the UK, FFI also works closely with both WCS and ZSL, including with a particular focus on IWT through the United for Wildlife partnership (e.g. co-delivering a recent session with ZSL on sharing learning from community-level actions to address IWT at the recent Oxford Symposium on IWT).

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

Yes/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.

No

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:

USFWS 'Time Series Assessment of Tiger Population in Northern Aceh Forest Complex'. C. £ will co-fund this project

USFWS 'Managing elephants in Aceh: Developing capacity to estimate elephant abundance'. C. will co-fund this project

USFWS 'Protection & Conservation of Sumatran Tiger in Kerinci Seblat Nat. Park, Sumatra'. C. will co-fund this project

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

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

(Max 150 words)

FFI will seek additional funds during the project period to account for the % co-funding that is required but not yet confirmed.

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)

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and our anti-bribery policy is compliant with the Bribery Act (2010). The policy applies to all Members of Council, all FFI employees, volunteers, consultants, contractors, partners and any other person associated with FFI. FFI procedures address the following areas related to bribery: Direct payments; Facilitation payments; Payments under duress; Gifts and hospitality; Partners; Suppliers, contractors and other 3rd parties; Procurement; Conflicts of interest; Political donations; Whistle-blowing.

The main risk to financial accountability within this project is in relation to developing cases for law enforcement activities. For example, when covering phone/travel costs of community members offering information, the transaction can be recorded but not the name of the person in receipt, as to name them would be to compromise their security. Similarly, it may be necessary to purchase illegal wildlife products to provide evidence for a case, but it will not be possible to obtain a receipt. These types of payment will only be made with the explicit pre-approval of the project team against pre-approved budget lines and where a clear project-related need cannot be met in another way.

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)

One capital purchase of over £ is planned for this project; a motorbike that will cost c. £. We anticipate using a model already in use in the area due to the availability of parts, maintenance and light weight and suitability for off road conditions.

At project end, we anticipate that the motorbike will be kept in use by the FFI team in Aceh for ongoing, related, programme activities.

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)

The project builds on existing programmes, with existing infrastructure and local offices, and strong relationships. FFI is well established in the area, familiar with market prices and will obtain quotes for goods and services ahead of procurement. Local suppliers will be used wherever possible to reduce transport and logistical costs.

The project will be managed by FFI Indonesia, with the majority of management and technical expertise 'on the ground'. Regular monitoring and adaptive management will ensure that management is responsive and appropriate, and funds are used efficiently. Where additional technical monitoring and support is needed, multiple activities will be combined to maximise the value of international travel and time.

Incentivising communities to lead on actions to address threats from IWT is a cost-effective approach which has been shown to increase enforcement effectiveness. For example, in KSNP, CPU patrols conducted on the basis of local informant 'tip-offs' were significantly more likely to detect snare traps than routine patrols, with reports increasing detections by over 40%.

Further value will be added to this project through its interactions with project partners, other organisations and across FFI. The project will be represented locally, nationally and internationally (including at side events at the London Conference on IWT in October 2018) to learn from related projects, without drawing on project funds. FFI also shares the details of public arrests with Liberty Asia, which shares this information with information service providers to enable the financial sector to make better business decisions under anti-money laundering and anti-bribery requirements.

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)

FFI endeavours to ensure that its conservation activities respect the rights of poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon, or live adjacent to, natural resources. FFI is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (www.thecihr.org). We take a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity of people's livelihoods and to working with local stakeholders in empowering ways with an emphasis on local leadership, and equitable participation and benefit-sharing. Respect for the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent guides project development and ensures that activities are informed, understood, and agreed by relevant stakeholders. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights.

In addition, this project will:

- Ensure law enforcement is based on Standard Operating Procedures, endorsed by the Government of Indonesia, in keeping IWT Challenge Fund principles.
- Implement FFI's Health and Safety Policy and Travel Policy (available on request) for project staff
- Train rangers in safety procedures regarding dealing with arms and armed targets, takedown techniques, emergency procedures etc. These will be incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedures for collaborative patrol teams.

Retain accountability for governance of all elements of the project. FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption (policies available on request).

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)

FFI envisages the following outputs to be made accessible through relevant community meetings, direct mail and/or digital distribution to a comprehensive project communications list:

- Reproductions of any media articles, including project press releases.
- Project annual and interim reports, including accounts summaries.
- Monitoring reports for target species.

A case study of a prosecution secured, describing the arguments made and evidence used, may be developed as a learning resource for other lawyers, if the case is particularly unusual/instructive.

Materials will also be prepared for the IWT Conference in London 2018, where we hope a delegate will be able to attend and represent this work. These will be made available at future events and workshops where possible.

All Open Access materials will be subject to defendants' or law enforcement agents' right to confidentiality of some information related to illegal activities or criminal procedures, and the right of the Government of Indonesia to withhold certain data collected by their staff.

Materials that may be made publically available will be shared through the project partners' websites, in addition to communications resources to promote the project and IWT Challenge Fund support. FFI has websites dedicated to the ongoing work in both Aceh and Kerinci. These will be updated with project progress and news as required. Documents housed on the FFI website can also be tagged as 'open access' making them easier to identify.

Finally, for the project reporting, quarterly/mid-term and annual progress reports, and financial statements and the final project audit report, will be publically disclosed.

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
Impact: (Max 30 words) A reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra.			
Outcome: Extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC increases prosecutions and community engagement in actions to address IWT. This deters poaching, measurably reducing pressure on target species.	0.1. Arrests leading to prosecutions increase by at least 50% from baseline by project end, with jail sentences following judicial guidance in 100% of cases where relating to a CITES Appendix I listed species. 0.2. Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period 0.3. Other target species: there is a reduction in poaching for organised trade by project end 0.4. Number of local women and men participating in actions to address poaching and IWT increases by >50% from project baseline by project end. 0.5. By project end, there is a decrease	0.1. Investigation records logged, graded for credibility; law enforcement records and documentation; court records, judgments, sentencing delivered; gender disaggregated for analysis. 0.2. Tiger, elephant: Camera trap data in focus areas of the landscapes. 0.3. Pangolin, hornbill, thrush, sunbear, porcupine: investigations, patrol data, and demand change including prices & ease of sale by poachers. 0.4. Records of local people supporting project activities, disaggregated by gender. 0.5. Patrol records 0.6. Patrol records	Reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade leads to stabilising of target species populations. Local women and men are willing to engage in project activities. There is adequate political will. Investigations are conducted Evidence secured supports prosecution National wildlife conservation laws are not weakened

Office use only

Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

	<p>in the number of HWC incidents and IWT incidents recorded by the patrols each month from project baseline.</p> <p>0.6. >50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.</p>		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.</p>	<p>1.1. UM: By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area.</p> <p>1.2. UM: By project end, information from men and women via a community informant network is informing 90% patrol and investigation effort.</p> <p>1.3. UM & KSNP: 100% of reports of HWC made by men and women in the target landscape being responded to by CPUs or LEUs by end Y2.</p> <p>1.4. KSNP: Six CPUs providing routine and intelligence-led patrol and investigation coverage of >50% of target area.</p> <p>1.5. UM & KSNP: Five LEUs support and strengthen village forest protection, with 100% coverage by project end and responding to 100% of reports of HWC.</p> <p>1.6. By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area</p>	<p>1.1. SMART patrol and investigation training reports.</p> <p>1.2. # Community information reports and investigations logged, graded for credibility, disaggregated by gender,</p> <p>1.3. # Routine and information led SMART patrols records, with community-provided reports disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>1.4. Comparitive data on threat detected on information-led versus routine SMART patrols.</p> <p>1.5. Effort to detect active poaching threat (days/Km walked) on routine patrols increases.</p> <p>1.6. HWC mitigation records, documentation.</p>	<p>Community support translates into provision of verifiable information.</p> <p>Patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted.</p> <p>HWC is reported by the affected community.</p>
<p>2. Inter-agency collaboration and</p>	<p>2.1. UM : At least 50% of valid/credible</p>	<p>2.1. UM # Inter-district or higher</p>	<p>Investigations are conducted.</p>

Office use only

Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

<p>information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra.</p>	<p>data that exhibits links to IWT at an inter-district or higher level is shared among agencies and benefits inter-landscape strategy development and collaborative law enforcement actions by project end.</p> <p>2.2. UM: By end Y2, one inter-agency and community forum is established where previously there were none, and recorded number of yearly forum meetings (target 6 per year).</p> <p>2.3. KSNP – By end of Y2, a law enforcement support group (key police divisions, forestry, specialist ranger group) meets at least twice a year to set law enforcement targets and review progress, develop mechanisms for trans-border/jurisdictional actions.</p> <p>2.4. UM & KNSP: By end of Y2, a networking mechanism established to share information on IWT (routes, emerging trends) Sumatran conservation landscapes and informing island-wide IWT LE strategies.</p>	<p>investigation reports logged and shared with partners, # number of reports to which a response is made.</p> <p>2.2. UM: IWT Forum establishment documents and meeting reports.</p> <p>2.3. UM Collaborative inter-district workplans and targets, meeting reports including gender disaggregated participant lists.</p> <p>2.4. KSNP law enforcement support group meetings, work targets, progress (meeting records).</p> <p>2.5. KSNP & UM – information shared across island-wide network.</p> <p>2.6. KSNP & UM: IWT trade networks identified as active in both landscapes, actions take.</p>	<p>Mechanisms for information sharing are fully activated.</p> <p>Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders.</p> <p>Practical and achievable workplans and LE targets set.</p> <p>Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties.</p> <p>Two-way information sharing between the landscapes and with associated partners is conducted.</p>
<p>3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra.</p>	<p>3.1. By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks.</p> <p>3.2. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness</p> <p>3.3. By end Y2, 50% of the rangers receiving training recognise and use more than 75% of the forensic techniques in advancing forensic-led wildlife law enforcement.</p>	<p>3.1. Documentation of cases achieving P21 certification and accepted for prosecution.</p> <p>3.2. Sentencing records, Court judgments.</p> <p>3.3. Trainee surveys, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.4. Benchmark sentencing documents, viewing / download records.</p> <p>3.5. Prosecutors and judges use training delivered to build and deliver appropriate sentencing.</p>	<p>Patrols and Investigations are conducted</p> <p>Suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement</p> <p>Scene of crime training is utilised and evidence collected accepted by authorities</p> <p>Members of the judiciary attend training programmes</p>

Office use only

Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>3.4. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75% of wildlife crime-focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided.</p> <p>3.5. Clear mechanism of monitoring and evaluation within each landscape, where none was before, is up to date and accessible with judgments made routinely provided to judicial agencies across the landscapes.</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)

- 1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)
- 1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes
- 1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP
- 1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM
- 1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)
- 1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)
- 1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses

- 2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)
- 2.2. Implement priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting between key agencies including direct transfer of patrol data to Police (UM)
- 2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)
- 2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)
- 2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)
- 2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)
- 2.7. Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others

- 3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)
- 3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)
- 3.3. Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)
- 3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)
- 3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)
- 3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)

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: Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes												
1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)	6	X	X									
1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes	6	X	X									
1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses					X	X	X					
Output 2 Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra												
2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)	6	X	X									
2.2. Implement priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting between key agencies including direct transfer of patrol data to Police (UM)	12			X	X	X	X					
2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information	24			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Office use only

Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

	sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)												
2.4	2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5	Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.6	Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others	5		X		X		X		X		X	
Output 3	Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade entrepots across Sumatra.												
3.1	Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)	6			X	X							
3.2	Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)	6					X	X					
3.3	Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)	6				X	X						
3.4	Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)	3	X										
3.5	Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.6	Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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)

FFI takes a Theory of Change approach to designing, implementing, monitoring and adapting our projects, ensuring our programme and activities are grounded on sound analysis of the situation and are delivering the activities most likely to achieve impact.

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the FFI-Indonesia Project Leader, FFI-Aceh Project Manager, and FFI-Kerinci Project Leader. Regular implementation monitoring will be conducted by the Project Leader, who will meet with the Aceh Project Manager and Kerinci Project Leader on a monthly basis, including quarterly review of progress against an annual work plan based on the Implementation Timetable above. An annual progress review will be completed with FFI-UK Technical Specialists when budget revisions will be made and the next year's work plan prepared. Outcome indicators, most of which are annual, will be reviewed at this time. The entire review will be documented in the project annual progress report, which will be submitted to the IWT Challenge Fund and relevant stakeholders within two months of year-end.

Key methods of monitoring will include community ranger monitoring systems (e.g. SMART), law enforcement and wildlife data, and an aerial survey. The impact of capacity building activities will be monitored through pre- and post-training/mentoring assessments, and the subsequent application of learning, e.g. patrol and investigative coverage and proportion informed by community tip-offs; proportion of rangers applying forensic techniques; proportion of data shared between agencies; proportion of wildlife crime cases in line with national benchmarks and supported by an expert witness. The impact of actions to strengthen and promote inter-agency and island-wide information sharing and coordination will be measured by the proportion of valid/credible data that exhibits links to IWT that is shared at an inter-district or higher level among agencies, how it influences subsequent strategy, coordination, and action.

Community-level impacts will be monitored by patrol and investigative coverage by community rangers, the amount of information collected at the community-level and community tip-offs shared with patrol teams, income received by community rangers, and the HWC response rate. We will disaggregate data by gender and act on the results of this analysis in adaptive management to promote gender inequality. A final project impact evaluation will be undertaken by a joint team with representation from partners, communities and other key stakeholders, including a joint workshop and presentation of results by project participants. Lessons will be shared through FFI's

local, national and international networks.

Gender will be monitored throughout the project to identify and enable action for intended and unintended impacts. Specifically

- The gender of criminals will be recorded alongside prosecution data
- The number of men and women supporting project activities/ providing information on IWT at community level, the number that are credible disaggregated by gender, and the % acted on (target 100% of reports by project end)
- The number of men and women participating in training at different levels, with additional effort to ensure at least proportional representation of men and women, and the number of collaborative inter-district meetings attended by both men and women.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	75
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

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £389,881 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.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	MATTHEW WALPOLE
Position in the organisation	Senior Director, Conservation Programmes

Signed

Date:

20/02/2018

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”?	Y
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Y
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Y
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Y
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?	Y
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)	Y
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	Y
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	Y
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Y
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Y

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.



© Crown copyright 2017

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v.3. To view this licence visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/ or email PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra