

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:	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Dr. Joanna Murray
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref:	Title: Building capacity to reduce illegal trade of shark products in Indonesia
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3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: 01/07/2018	End date: 31/03/2021	Duration: 33 months	
2018/19 £ 101,157	2019/20 £ 117,578	2020/21 £ 135,097	Total request £ 353,832
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)

Indonesia is the world's third largest trader in shark and ray (elasmobranch) products (e.g. fins). Elasmobranch products are often difficult to identify to species level making it challenging to detect protected species being illegally traded. This project aims to improve the capacity of trade regulators and law enforcement to detect illegally traded species. This will be done through development of a national training team and improved customs procedure, which will ultimately improve the traceability and sustainability of their elasmobranch 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)

Indonesia has capacity to effectively trace, monitor and control trade in sharks and rays to support CITES legislation and provide a risk-based approach to legal and sustainable resource use.

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)

Kasane Statement – A3, B4, B5, C7, C9, D12, D13

London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade – VI, VII, VIII, X, XV, XIX

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) - 249

This project will contribute to several SDGs, including Life Below Water, Partnership for the Goal, and Responsible Consumption and Production.

This project aims to improve the management of traded elasmobranch products and to support development of their sustainable exploitation in the future. Strengthened law enforcement and legal frameworks will enable the more efficient prosecution of those exercising illegal and unsustainable operating practices. Engagement with the full trade chain will provide improved education to those directly involved on how to comply with CITES sustainability goals. Improved regulation and management of elasmobranch fisheries and trade routes are fundamental for preserving marine biodiversity and for safeguarding marine ecosystem services.

A strong component of this work is fostering enhanced stakeholder partnerships. Promoting multilateral partnerships between governmental, NGO, fisher and trader agencies will ensure that improved customs procedures are tailored and supported by the whole community. Strengthening these partnerships through national and regional workshops will unify national objectives to better manage the elasmobranch trade, and facilitate innovation and knowledge sharing. Providing a platform for world leaders in elasmobranch identification and trade to partner with governmental trade regulators, policy advisors and local law enforcement will harmonise these efforts and maximise the effectiveness of these approaches.

Indonesia's improved capacity to manage their elasmobranch trade will support broader development of sustainable marine production and preservation of fisher livelihoods. Continued working agreements between MMAF and Cefas will ensure that Indonesia are supported beyond the lifetime of this project to continue to enhance the sustainable utilisation of marine resources.

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?	Cefas was established on 1 st April 1997 from the former Directorate of Fisheries Research. Our history dates back to 1902, when Cefas' predecessor was first established.								
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<table> <tr> <td>NGO</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>University</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Other (explain)</td> </tr> </table>	NGO	No	Government	Yes	University	No	Other (explain)	
NGO	No								
Government	Yes								
University	No								
Other (explain)									
How is your organisation currently funded?	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>Cefas is an Executive Agency of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). In financial year 16/17 our total turnover amounted to £48.1 million. Cefas is funded on a project basis by UK Government, Departments and Agencies, Overseas Governments, Academic Institutions, Private Sector and International Organisations. Income from the Defra Group accounts for 58% of our income.</p>								
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	<p>No</p> <p>As an executive agency of Defra, we have not included copies of our annual accounts and report. However, they can be found at http://www.Cefas.co.uk/about-us/policies-and-plans/</p>								

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 3 Title	National Evaluation of Populations of Threatened and Uncertain Elasmobranchs (NEPTUNE) MB5201
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	7 years
Role of organisation in project	Sole contractor
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Cefas was commissioned to undertake a study to improve knowledge of those elasmobranch fishes that are either considered 'threatened' or that are of uncertain status. The project supported both Defra's 'Shark, Skate and Ray Conservation Plan' and the assessment and advisory process conducted through ICES by providing relevant scientific information.</p> <p>The project had two main work packages, (i) a bycatch monitoring and mitigation programme for elasmobranch catches in the Celtic Sea; and (ii) a synthesis of our current knowledge of the status and biology of UK elasmobranchs, with a prioritisation of species and stocks for further study and associated data collection to provide relevant biological data for those stocks ranked as important.</p> <p>This multidisciplinary project working together with industry and stakeholders, brought together information on the behaviour of sharks with studies of fishing operations to assess the conditions under which sharks are most at risk of bycatch.</p> <p>The evidence gathered on shark movements and survivability allowed qualitative assessments of the vulnerability of these stocks to fisheries (including as a bycatch). This information informed discussions on the benefits to stock conservation of size restrictions, MPA or seasonal closures, and other technical measures, such as gear modification. Specifically, the results were used at international fisheries negotiations, such as total allowable catch (TAC) and quota discussions on elasmobranchs; in negotiations with regional fishing management organisations and international conservation agreements such as CITES. The data were also used in discussions with fishermen to provide information on how their practices might need to change and what those changes might need to be. The benefits enabled Defra to assess how well national and international commitments to shark management are being met, and the potential risks to those commitments that current practices and policies pose. The new information will enable negotiations to be conducted with greater confidence and to ensure that new policies are founded on a good understanding of the resource and its exploitation</p>
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Jamie Rendell

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Certification for Indonesian Small Pelagics Fishery
Contract Value/ Project budget	£
Duration	12 months
Role of organisation in project	Lead Partner
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Cefas is working in partnership with the International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF), with the key local stakeholders and the Indonesian Pole & Line and Handline Fisheries Association (AP2HI), to respond to the need of evaluate and assess the stock status of small pelagics used as bait fishery from the pole-and-line tuna fishing industry. The project focuses on a fishery in a small geographical area as a pilot case study. It will demonstrate the entire stock assessment process, from data collection to final assessment. The project aims, not only to support the pole-and-line tuna fishery in meeting MSC certification criteria, but also to raise local awareness and capacity with respect to MSC certification requirements, supporting sustainable exploitation of the marine resources and adoption of best practices for data collection.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Matt Watson

Contract/ Project 1 Title	British Virgin Islands MPA and hydrographic survey capacity building (DPLUS026)
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	24 months
Role of organisation in project	Lead partner
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Cefas was the project lead for a Darwin Plus project in partnership with the National Park Trust of the Virgin Islands and the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office. The project undertook the first multi-stakeholder hydrographic and biodiversity survey in the British Virgin Islands. The project resulted in the transfer of skills in mapping marine habitats using modern acoustic survey tools from UK organisations with proven expertise to the stakeholders in BVI. The project results provided baseline data for evidence based decision making of marine spatial planning, sustainable use of marine resources, marine conservation and safe navigation at sea. The project stakeholder group involved representatives from the majority of Government Ministries and led to changes in the remit of Government Departments following the successful demonstration of the project approach.

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Date logged:

Logged by:

Application ID:

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Eilidh Young darwin-projects@ltsi.co.uk Darwin Plus LTS International Pentlands Science Park Bush Loan Penicuik EH26 0PL 0131 440 5181
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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:	Cefas
Website address:	https://www.Cefas.co.uk/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>Our role in this IWT project is to provide capacity building for the Indonesian government to better detect, and therefore regulate, illegal elasmobranch trade and develop science-based policy recommendations. This is supported by our experience in managing high value projects and supporting the UK government in fisheries advice. The project will contribute to sharing of information and procedures relating to sustainable fisheries and trade management, science-lead policy advice, and capacity building within the regulation of elasmobranch trade.</p> <p>Cefas will be responsible for overall project management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, as well as providing technical advice and knowledge sharing with project partners.</p> <p>Specifically, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall project and budget management • Lead all project reporting • Undertake a desk-based study to assess current national and international legislation governing the elasmobranch trade. • Undertake a joint shadowing exercise with UK inspectors, fisheries scientists and policy makers within MMAF to jointly assess current processes and develop improved trade regulations. • Workshop and seminar chair to identify priority interventions and recommendations. • Ensure data is made publicly available. • Facilitate UK field visit of Indonesian staff. • Provide specialist scientific and technical advice.

Partner Name:	Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
Website address:	www.kkji.kp3k.kkp.go.id
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>The Indonesian Government have a strong commitment to reducing the trade of CITES protected fauna and flora. This project will deliver management of legal trade while tackling illegal trade.</p> <p>The Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity within MAFF is responsible for the management of conservation areas and marine biodiversity which encompasses regulation of threatened species under international conventions including CITES. Directorate staff engagement and training during this project is supported under the Implementation Agreement between Cefas and MAFF. They will be engaged in training workshops with project partners and will be responsible for providing guidance and recommendations for the improved species identification and customs procedures (field officers, BPSPL offices, customs agencies). At the end of the project, trained staff within the Directorate will be tasked with on-going training and implementation to ensure long-term sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Specifically, MAFF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and data on shipments of elasmobranch products • Facilitate the training of 10 Indonesian elasmobranch trade regulators that can implement on-going training. • Allocate an elasmobranch trade training team to shadow UK governmental scientists and advisors in the UK. • Provide coordination with national/provincial agencies.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	WCS
Website address:	https://indonesia.wcs.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>WCS has been working to protect biodiversity in Indonesia since 1965, and has had a permanent office in-country since 1995, under an MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). WCS Indonesia's programs include science and capacity-building, marine, community and landscape conservation, and the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU).</p> <p>Initiated in 2003, the WCU is an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade based on a collaboration between MoEF; MMAF; Indonesian National Police; Attorney General; Customs; anti-corruption agencies (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, PPATK); civil society and media organisations. Over 250 cases have been prosecuted by law enforcement agencies based upon information from WCU, including the 10 largest wildlife crime cases in Indonesia.</p> <p>WCS's marine programs includes a dedicated sharks and rays team who have been working with MMAF and industry stakeholders to develop local-, provincial- and national-level strategies for improving the conservation and management of sharks and rays. This includes research on trade chains, and developing recommendations for improving trade monitoring and traceability to implement CITES.</p> <p>In this project, WCS will build upon its established knowledge and partnerships to facilitate enforcement actions against illegal shark and ray traders, and develop government systems and capacity for implementing CITES.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	University of Salford
Website address:	www.salford.ac.uk
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>Professor Mariani's team (https://www.marianilab.org/) based at Salford's School of Environment & Life Sciences, will be where the IWT PhD student will be based and supervised. For nearly two decades, Mariani has led frontier ecological and conservation research underpinned by DNA-based tools for biodiversity assessment, which includes recent traceability analysis of global seafood products (Mariani et al, 2015, Front. Ecol. Environ, 13:536-540; Di Muri et al, 2018, Biol. Conserv. 217: 419-427), global trade analysis of high-value fish (Cawthorn & Mariani, 2017, Sci. Rep. 7:12852), and the use of environmental DNA to monitor shark distribution in tropical habitats (Bakker et al, 2017, Sci. Rep. 7: 16886). Mariani has successfully supervised 13 PhD students to completion since 2009, and his team is regularly involved in a range of research projects themed around the trade of aquatic living resources and the DNA monitoring of marine communities. He will co-lead a session on the IUU trade in marine fauna at the forth-coming International Marine Conservation Congress in Borneo. The School's commitment to invest in cutting-edge collaborative research to tackle global issues will be a major asset for the selected PhD candidate and the eventual long-term success of the project.</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?
Joanna Murray	Project Leader	20%	Yes
Gary Sagers	Project Manager	6%	Yes
Christopher Bird	Fisheries Ecologist	16%	Yes
Victoria Bendall	Fisheries Ecologist	10%	Yes
Ferdaus Agung	MAFF Lead	15%	Yes
Stefano Mariani	Ph.D Lead supervisor	10%	Yes
Hollie Booth	WCS project lead – WP3	15%	Yes
Kenneth Kassem	WCS Indonesian director	5%	Yes
Ifran Yulianto	Program Manager WCS	15%	Yes
To be hired	WCS Logistical coordinator	50%	No

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. Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>)	2. Silky shark (<i>C. falciformis</i>)
3. Scalloped hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)	4. Smooth hammerhead shark (<i>S.zygaena</i>)
5. Thresher sharks (<i>Alopias spp.</i>)	6. Manta rays (<i>Manta spp.</i>)
7. Devil ray (<i>Mobula spp.</i>)	

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 299/300 words)

Indonesia is the world's largest shark fishery, the third largest exporter of shark and ray (elasmobranch) products, and a global priority for elasmobranch management and conservation.

With the up-listing of several species of elasmobranch to CITES Appendix II at COP16 and 17 (Section-11), it has become increasingly difficult for Indonesian authorities to identify and monitor CITES-listed species in trade, and ensure that use is sustainable. Unless capacity for species-specific monitoring improves, there is a risk that unregulated trade could threaten CITES-listed elasmobranchs with local extinction.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) have acknowledged that the greatest challenge for product traceability and CITES implementation is species identification, especially in elasmobranchs with high morphological similarities between species, and where partially-processed products (e.g. fins, meat, gills) make it difficult to determine source and legality. Through advanced training programs and improved customs procedures, this project will increase the ability of MMAF and other monitoring/enforcement agencies to identify CITES-listed elasmobranchs in trade. This in turn will increase the detection probability and prosecution rate of IWT, therefore deterring the unregulated targeting and trade of protected species.

While improved CITES compliance will affect illegal traders, the improved operational efficiencies of trade regulators will ensure that the livelihoods of those fishers and traders operating legally are protected. Furthermore, an Indonesian Ph.D student will receive world-leading academic and financial support that may have not otherwise have been available, and will ensure the longevity of this work by building in-country capacity. This project will also support and unite other elasmobranch conservation projects being undertaken in Indonesia, which will benefit from improved coordination.

More broadly, it will be possible to leverage this project's outcomes to catalyse ground-breaking fisheries reform within the world's largest elasmobranch fishing nation, and apply results and lessons learned to other countries.

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

This project builds on the established partnership between MMAF and WCS, and their previous Darwin fund award (Ref 22-008), to improve the sustainability of elasmobranch fisheries in Indonesia. The data and knowledge from their existing efforts will provide a strong foundation for boosting the capabilities of trade authorities to detect newly CITES-listed species in trade and prosecute illegal traders. Cefas's expertise in governmental contracts, project management and fisheries science provides additional strength, and will support the Indonesian government to achieve strategies to reduce illegal wildlife trade, improve fisheries management, and safeguard fishers' livelihoods.

Cefas will lead the management of the project under an ISO9001 accredited quality system and will provide the independent scientific and policy oversight, utilising their dedicated expertise in advice in fisheries ecology and management. Cefas will provide the centralised coordination of participating stakeholders from all sectors of the elasmobranch trade chain. WCS will provide local knowledge and data relating to elasmobranch trade and stakeholder networks, and will receive increased support for their ongoing efforts to improve law enforcement. MMAF will be instrumental in facilitating governmental collaborations, providing personnel to receive advanced training, and ensuring the new customs procedures have been tailored to specific requirements and regional/national policies.

This will be achieved through:

- 1. Defining priority interventions:** Assessment of current legislation governing trade in shark and ray products, management interventions required, and stakeholder needs to implement change. We will:
 - a. Review formal governance needs through a desk-based study of current legislation and national and international reporting requirements for marine wildlife trade (CITES permits, recommendation certificates etc.).
 - b. Collate baseline data already gathered by WCS and MMAF on elasmobranch landings, trade statistics, law enforcement records, and fisher surveys that will allow the performance of the interventions to be monitored.
 - c. Engage with governmental bodies, NGO's, scientific institutes, individual experts and stakeholders through workshops and focus groups to identify the processes required to reduce trade of illegal wildlife, improve the sustainability of fisheries operations, and protect fisher's livelihoods. These events will allow the detection of further cross-institutional collaborations, enhance communication between organisations and provide alignment of objectives towards the harmonised goal of improved fisheries management and reduced illegal elasmobranch trade.

- 2. Operational assessments:** Evaluation of current government monitoring structure and operational procedures to identify staffing requirements, training needs, technical support, and governance issues.
 - a. Joint shadowing/ observation between MMAF and Cefas experts to assess current operational processes and identify training needs.
 - b. Gather baseline efficiency of trade staff in identifying elasmobranch products to species level and conduct stakeholder surveys on operational confidence.
 - c. Indonesian Ph.D studentship will deliver multi-faceted research project focussing on evaluating the Indonesian shark and ray trade.

- 3. Build capacity:** Advanced training programmes and improved customs procedures are developed with MMAF and associated law enforcements agencies to improve the capacity for trade inspectors of monitoring and enforcement authorities to detect illegally traded elasmobranch products and improve the implementation of judicial prosecution/law enforcement.

 - a. Production of centralised step-wise customs procedures with input from the all partners during a workshop event. This customs procedure will include a first stage documentation check, second stage visual identification of shipments, followed by final stage of genetic analysis if the species identification was not possible.
 - b. Deliver advanced training programme with government border staff and judiciaries on the innovative customs procedures and associated capacity building programme at BPSPL Denpasar (Bali) and BPSPL Serang (Banten).
 - c. Develop Elasmobranch Trade Training Team with MMAF that can train other BPSPL offices.
 - d. Feedback mechanisms established with the Animals Committee and Standing Committee at CITES to ensure improvements are compliant with regulations and improved law enforcement.
 - e. Report evaluating effectiveness of trial, including the accuracy of species identification, illegal species identified, number of confiscated shipments, fisher and tradesman traceability, prosecutions pursued, and output from DNA analysis.

- 4. Recommendations to Government.** Recommendations provided to Indonesian government on strategies needed to limit the trade of illegal shark products, improve prosecution capabilities, and further develop sustainable fishing practices that protect the livelihoods of fishers and species at a high risk of over exploitation.

 - a. Report provided to Indonesian government detailing the key areas in which current regulatory practices should be improved.
 - b. Showcase workshop of the new customs procedures and findings to date with key stakeholders. Workshop will also include key expert advice in further developing sustainable fisheries through monitoring programs, stock assessments, and sustainable quotas.
 - c. Develop a 5-year management plan which includes possible avenues to further improve the management and policy recommendations to Indonesian government through Cefas collaborations.

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.

(Max 746/750 words)

As the world's top producer of shark and ray (elasmobranch) products and the third largest exporter in terms of quantity (~106,000 tonnes pa 2000 – 2011), Indonesia's multi-million-dollar elasmobranch industry employs thousands of people, and holds significant social value, culture and 'safety-net' source of protein. As such, it represents a global priority for sustainable use, with the development of improved trade regulations benefiting sustainable fisheries management and safeguarding fishers' livelihoods in the long-term.

Indonesia have already demonstrated a commitment to improving elasmobranch management through the establishment of over four million hectares of "shark sanctuaries" and the development of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks and rays. This project will help tackle a critical limiting component of this NPOA, which is the identification of CITES-protected species at trade export hubs. The improved capacity to better manage trade routes will ultimately benefit protected elasmobranch species, whereby exploitation of marine resources is better regulated and more sustainable. This will benefit aspects of ecotourism industries (shark diving), local food production, and other marine ecosystem services.

Indonesian management authorities, Customs Agencies, WCS and trade hub (BPSPL) staff will benefit from innovative advanced training in visual species identification of CITES-protected elasmobranch products, secondary genetic verifications, and improved product traceability. While initially two out of six major export hubs in Indonesia will benefit from advanced training (~10 staff), creating a specialised Elasmobranch Trade Training Team in MMAF will ensure improved trade compliances can be cascaded to the remaining offices and stakeholders (traders, processors, fishers). Training benefits will be equally available to all genders.

Ultimately this project will provide the Indonesian Government and MMAF with the tools needed to manage marine resources in line with international commitments of CITES-legislation. This in turn will facilitate delivery on commitments to promote sustainable elasmobranch fisheries, therefore safeguarding biodiversity and livelihoods through improved legal frameworks. Quantifying the current and on-going elasmobranch trade will additionally equip MMAF with the tools necessary to identify species which may require targeted stock assessments or non-detrimental findings (NDF's).

Increased capacity for MMAF to improve IWT detection will increase efforts in the control and enforcement of CITES-compliance. The increased accuracy of physical inspections will subsequently improve the number of seizures of illegal elasmobranch products beyond the lifetime of the project. Actively involving the trade community will improve their compliance with CITES-regulations and help promote lawful trade of elasmobranch products and avoidance of prosecutions.

Industry members (export/import companies) will benefit from the implementation of a more efficient process. Importers will also benefit from having greater assurance that consignments are legal and in-line with CITES-legislation. With Indonesia demonstrating a commitment to improve their elasmobranch trade routes, it is hoped this will encourage the compliance and capacity of other countries, through increased knowledge sharing and consultation opportunities.

The improved customs procedures will enhance product traceability which is a key element for demonstrating sustainable fisheries management to command a price premium, increasing the economic value of livelihoods while conserving vulnerable stocks. Increased understanding of CITES compliance throughout the trade chain has great potential to drive sustainable exploitation of marine resources as fishers may avoid high captures of protected species. Directly supporting the on-going work of WCS within the fishing community will further support elasmobranch fishers in seeking alternative livelihoods or improved operating practices, thus alleviating poverty at the base of the trade routes. Disseminating relevant advice and education will be key for driving long-term change in the way that the elasmobranch trade routes and fisheries operate.

This project also offers a Ph.D studentship to an Indonesian national, providing internationalisation and the implementation of more sophisticated and integrated methodologies. The student will support data collection in country and will be provided with superlative training and development opportunities at UK universities and governmental agencies. This work will greatly improve the employability of this individual and will support future employment within the Indonesian government.

Finally, the establishment of strong collaborations between MMAF, WCS and Cefas provides a great opportunity for knowledge sharing. Furthermore, by actively seeking out additionally collaborations with other scientists and NGOs (already conferred with WWF and IUCN Shark Specialist Group) currently operating in Indonesia, it is hoped that this project will catalyse ground breaking fisheries reform. Aligning the objectives with other institutes will maximise the outputs from this project and will likely provide further opportunities for collaboration and poverty alleviation currently not realised. The production of a 5-year implementation plan will in turn maximise the on-going benefits from this project.

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 298/300 words)

The Cefas, MMAF and WCS teams working on the development of this project are of mixed genders, and throughout the implementation of a successful award, the teams will ensure equal gender representation where possible. Where occupational gender biases are norm, we will ensure that the baseline ratio is maintained or improved. Active steps will be taken for ensuring equal opportunities are available for all genders at advanced training events and workshops, whilst respecting any cultural norms within the different sectors consulted.

Within the management authorities and governmental agencies, we expect the distribution of training benefits to be equal across genders. The Directorate team at MMAF is composed of 21 females and 32 males, 8 females and 13 males at BPSPL in Serang (Jakarta) and 17 females and 11 male employees at BPSPL Denpasar. This project will ensure the Elasmobranch Trade Training Team has equal gender representation (2 staff from MMAF, and 2 staff from each BPSPL office).

A more targeted approach to promoting gender equality may be needed when engaging with local communities and fishing industry stakeholders engaged in the trade of elasmobranch species. Men and women can have specific roles, for example, fishers are dominated by men whereas women are more likely to be involved in processing. We will therefore seek to ensure that we have a fair representation of men and women involved in workshops and focus groups to provide all genders equal opportunity to contribute knowledge and engagement.

It is recognised that if travel to stakeholder workshops, training events or focus groups was required, equal gender attendance may be limited by parental responsibilities. Therefore, this project will run three training workshops in different regions, typically less than three days in length, to allow stakeholders which may have parental duties the ability to attend more easily.

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 200/200 words)

Data generated as a result of improved customs procedures will provide species-level quantification of the level of elasmobranch products exported from Indonesia. This will have an impact on all Appendix II species listed in Section 11 as improved species-level detection capacities of IWT will improve implementation of international conventions and national regulation and trade limits. Ultimately this will direct and prioritise species-specific stock assessment and management. In the absence of improved trade control, these species could become further threatened with extinction.

Strengthened collaboration between MMAF and Cefas through delivery of this project will provide additional support towards improving Indonesia's sustainability objectives, including advice on stock assessments, quotas and applicability of non-detriment findings in the future. Through improvements to trade export channels, Indonesia will be better placed to ensure CITES- and non-CITES listed species are harvested sustainably, ensuring elasmobranch populations are healthy and stable.

The improved ability to detect illegal shipments of elasmobranch products will further improve the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to use evidence-based approaches to detect and prosecute illegal wildlife traders, which will act to deter targeted fisheries. These improved measures will incentivise improved trade-chain documentation and legal compliance, so that elasmobranch exploitation is more sustainable.

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 195/200 words)

An Elasmobranch Trade Training Team (~25 individuals) will have been formed by the end of this project with the capacity to train other offices/stakeholders in the improved IWT detection and customs procedure. Having a team of trained elasmobranch trade specialists within MMAF will safeguard the continued training of staff, increasing the resilience of this approach beyond the life of the project. Additionally, improved customs procedure will be a cost-effective solution that integrate into current trade regulations at little additional cost, reducing any on-going financial burden to government departments. Any additional genetic verification costs are currently covered by the trader.

This work will also unite other organisations working in Indonesia and align efforts in genetic ID tools, blockchain traceability and fisher livelihoods, further maximising the longevity and scope of this work. The development of an Indonesian Ph. D student will encourage the collaboration of scientific research with government departments, providing a legacy and continuity of knowledge in country.

Finally, engagement between Cefas and the Government of Indonesia will be sustained beyond the immediate life of the project through the formal Memorandum of Understanding and implementation agreement which will provide a platform for continued support and cooperation.

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 197/200 words):

This is a new stand-alone project to improve the capacity for Indonesian elasmobranch trade regulators to better detect illegally traded species and strengthen current customs procedures. This project does however benefit from the on-going collaborations between MMAF and WCS to improve elasmobranch fisheries management. In 2014, WCS secured a £ Darwin Initiative grant to work with MMAF and other partners to diversify Indonesian fisheries to protect elasmobranchs and alleviate poverty. The project adopted a cross-cutting approach, developing policy, law enforcement, livelihoods and applied research.

A major outcome from this project is the identification of the need to improve trade regulators' (MMAF, Customs Agencies, WCS) capacity to identify CITES-protected elasmobranch products in trade, and implement species-specific monitoring and management. There is also a need to continue educating law enforcement agencies on CITES -commitments, as the policy landscape continues to evolve, and improve the legal mechanisms and processes to prosecute illegal trades.

This IWT project will directly address both recommendations resulting from the Darwin award and continue to build on previous successes to improve the Indonesian's commitments to developing sustainable fisheries and trade practices. While this is a stand-alone project, the previous Darwin award will provide important baseline data.

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

There are no other organisations that we know of that are working directly with the Indonesian government to improve the detectability of elasmobranch products through visualisation and genetic approaches. We have already connected with several NGO's (WWF, PEW, IUCN Shark Specialist Group) and scientists working in the country to ensure our proposal is not currently being addressed elsewhere. These organisations have expressed strong interest and support of the proposed work, and have agreed to further discussions and involvement in workshops should funding be awarded.

A major component of this work (Outcome 1) will be to align many of these projects and ensure that resources and expertise are best utilised across the country, improving value for money and avoiding duplicated effort. While this project will be independently operational, it is hoped this project will catalyse further collaborations and partnerships that will ultimately support Indonesia's commitments to improve their CITES compliance, trade regulation and marine resource management.

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

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)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	£
Cefas				
MMAF				
WCS				
UoS				
Total				348,981

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)

N/A

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 195/200 words)

To ensure that the resources of the project are effectively utilised, specified members of Cefas staff have authority to approve and control requisitions and expenditure. Additionally, a specific Audit Committee will consider and provide advice on the establishment and maintenance of an effective system for internal control and risk management. Cefas has an anti-fraud policy which sets out a commitment to eliminate it amongst staff, contractors and suppliers. As a UK government agency Cefas adheres to the Bribery Act 2010.

Key risks posed from this project may include (but not limited to):

- Lack of engagement on behalf of trade stakeholders could lessen the effectiveness of training and engagement events. Directly involving traders in training exercises with governmental regulators and law enforcement will increase their buy-in to the procedures, in addition to improving their own abilities to avoid illegal products.
- Trade regulators could be subjected to bribery. Including specific training on bribery will help alleviate this risk. Close working with the WCS Wildlife Crime Unit and law agencies will strengthen prosecution capabilities and increase the awareness of bribery consequences.
- Exchange rates. Currency estimations have used a conservative conversion that have allowed for fluctuations in exchange rates.

20. 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)

Capital items planned for this project are minimal and low value but all products produced (i.e. training materials, identification guides) will remain with MMAF in country after the project end.

21. 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 218/250 words)

Cefas has track-record in the cost effective and efficient delivery of high value projects and programmes. The budget for this project has been built based on Cefas' experience in undertaking international capacity building work. Cefas has a comprehensive project management system to ensure project resources are managed and used transparently. The assigned project manager is responsible for managing project funds and as an executive agency of Defra, all travel expenditure must meet Defra policy on travel allowances which conform with the Foreign Commonwealth Office Worldwide Subsistence Rates.

Our project partners have also confirmed significant in-kind contributions in terms of staff time and overhead costs in recognition of the benefit they will gain from the outcomes of the project. Having already connected with various other "non-core" NGOs and research scientists, we have ensured this project is unique in its objectives and unnecessary financial expenditure are avoided. Unifying the work of Indonesian elasmobranch conservation groups will also reduce large components of research and development that may have been required otherwise. For example, WWF have agreed to provide advice on genetic tool box kits, and WCS have strong partnerships with shark fin ID's specialists. This will require minimal capital investment and minor contributions to overall costs. This offers significantly better value for money compared to building a bespoke, project specific system.

22. 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 246/250 words)

This project has strong participation from the communities directly involved in the elasmobranch trade chain (Government, NGO's, public stakeholders), through inception workshops and focus groups. Cefas and our local partner WCS have a proven track-record in leading elasmobranch fishery stakeholder engagement events and will ensure that the perspectives, knowledge and well-being of those directly affected by this project are fully considered. Running three regional focus groups at project beginning and end improves the capacity of these communities to contribute to this work and greatly improves their abilities to share local perspectives, opinions, knowledge and concerns, which we can ensure we address during project development.

We will ensure that the health and safety of all staff working full and part time on this project are safeguarded. As project lead, Cefas will ensure that our organisational health and safety information and procedures are available for all partner staff as a way to ensure the same rigorous standards for assessing health and safety risks are applied across the board.

The majority of this work will be conducted in Jakarta and Bali, two well developed areas in Indonesia with low risk. There is currently an advised 6km avoidance of Mount Agung in East Bali. BPSPL Denpasar is located 46km from this area and should only need to be visited by project personnel on less than 5 occasions and less than 4 days at a time. Should risks change, visitation of project staff will be avoided in order to protect them.

23. 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 250/250 words)

As an Executive Agency of Defra, Cefas complies with UK Government requirements to make all data available for re-use. Our internal project management processes include the development of a data plan during the project start-up phase. Cefas has an internal data management system which publishes data directly on its Open Access Cefas Data Hub [[Cefas Data Hub](#)]. There is no cost associated with the use of existing data management systems and storage. From our Data Hub, data are distributed to UK Data Archive Centres (DAC) for marine data established by the Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN). Data supplied to DACs are regularly picked up by global data centres such as GBIF, thereby increasing the visibility of the project data. All data collected as part of this project will be shared with the project partners and their Governments. Cefas always strives to publish its scientific research in peer-reviewed journals and are committed, in line with UK Government expectations, to publish these articles as Open-Access so that anyone can view the work.

The progress of this project will make good use of free social media avenues to disseminate project progression, stakeholder engagement events and national/international media coverage. We plan to produce monthly blog updates from key project personnel not only on the project but bigger picture information of elasmobranch conservation, fisheries management and marine ecological services provided by sharks. These will be under a Creative Commons license and will be written so that they are attractive to other media outlets.

Project monitoring and evaluation

24. 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.

- 1 – New customs procedure developed – Desk study/ baseline collated/ draft procedure/
- 2 – BPSPL officers trained and evaluated – Training/ trial/ feedback/ amendment/ results
- 3 – Improved law enforcement – Training/ Court cases/ WCU
- 4 – Policy recommendations - Final protocol/ results/ policy

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: Strengthened monitoring and enforcement of elasmobranch trade decreases illegal wildlife trade, reduces exploitation of threatened species, and promotes sustainable management of fisheries, safeguarding biodiversity and livelihoods through improved legal frameworks. (Max 30/30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 29/30 words)</p> <p>Indonesia has capacity to effectively trace, monitor and control trade in sharks and rays to support CITES legislation and provide a risk-based approach to legal and sustainable resource use.</p>	<p>0.1 By end of year one, a key partner workshop has been delivered in Jakarta, engaging with >25 key elasmobranch trade stakeholders, including governmental bodies, academic experts, regulatory bodies and representatives from regional NGO's, identifying the interventions necessary to improve elasmobranch trade monitoring processes. Three local focus groups will be run in Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya to collate input from fishers, processors and traders.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project at least 15 individuals from MMAF have been successfully trained in elasmobranch identification techniques, with a significant increase in accurate identification of products of all trained staff in comparison to Y1 baselines.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, increased capacity and efficiency of MMAF and</p>	<p>0.1 Attendee lists from stakeholder events; surveys and photos from stakeholder workshop; national and social traditional and social media records; organogram</p> <p>0.2 Training records for all BPSPL officers and MMAF training staff; staff surveys on training capabilities/confidence in detecting species-specific elasmobranch products before and after training; independent validation of trade assessments (visual vs genetic identification).</p> <p>0.3 Seizure record trends from Customs Agency available from project duration;</p>	<p>0.1 Indonesian governmental regulatory agencies (MMAF/BPSBLs) and regional trade stakeholders (fishers, processors and traders) actively engage in workshops and are willing to share views and opinions. <i>MMAF have actively pursued support from Cefas in improving elasmobranch trade. WCS have a demonstrated success in delivering stakeholder workshops.</i></p> <p>0.2 - 0.4 Management authority staff engage in centralised training, standardisation of shark and ray product identification and improved customs procedures. <i>Improvement of elasmobranch detection methods will be tailored to MMAF requirements and are easily integrated into current operations at minimal cost.</i></p> <p>0.2 – 0.4 Staff changes does not prevent continuation of improved process to detect elasmobranch IWT. <i>Training a team of 10 core Elasmobranch Trade Training Team will ensure improved</i></p>

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	<p>law enforcement officers increases prosecution rate of illegal shark and ray traders (and reports to CITES committees), as determined against baseline data (7 cases 2015, 6 cases in 2016, 2 (large) cases in 2015).</p> <p>0.4 By 2020, a five-year plan is delivered to MMAF outlining recommendations for integration of innovative customs procedure, improved detection of elasmobranch IWT, advice on trade monitoring, and draft improvements to current policies.</p>	<p>intelligence database built on illegal wildlife traders; documented evidence of successful prosecutions including police records and court documents; copies of CITES committee reports.</p> <p>0.4 Recommendation reported presented to MMAF, draft policies, renewed implementation agreement signed between MMAF and Cefas.</p>	<p><i>procedures can be dynamic around changing workforces and evolving trade dynamics. All training materials will be held and managed by MMAF.</i></p> <p>0.2 - 0.3 The results of the improved customs procedures do not improve the detection capabilities of trade regulators. <i>MMAF have expressed much needed training requirements and by using the world's leading experts on elasmobranch ID and fisheries management that have a proven track record in regulatory improvements, the likelihood of successful outcomes are maximised.</i></p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A comprehensive understanding of the political and operational landscape of elasmobranch trade has been documented, including the identification of all key stakeholders, their resources and unification of commitments to reducing illegal trade.</p>	<p>1.1 By end of year one, all key trade stakeholders (MMAF officers, BPSPL staff, NGO's, academic researchers), have been identified, contacted, and invited to attend primary stakeholder workshop on elasmobranch trade management and species identification methods, ensuring non-gender discrimination.</p> <p>1.2 Following a two-day inception/consultation event with key partners in Jakarta with at least 25 participants, the commitments (resources, geographic coverage, skills, responsibilities) of the core stakeholder groups (identified in 1.1) have been mapped, and the gaps and streamlining opportunities have been identified by year one.</p> <p>1.3 By end of Y1 three one-day regional</p>	<p>1.1 Organogram of governance structure and trade routes; scoping report; stakeholder meeting invitation list.</p> <p>1.2 Photographs from workshop; attendee lists; workshop minutes; media engagement.</p> <p>1.3 Feedback forms from attendees;</p>	<p>1.1 All active scientists, NGOs, and charities working on elasmobranch conservation are willing to collaborate on this project. <i>Many key stakeholders (WWF, PEW, IUCN Shark Specialist Group, scientist) have already been contacted and have shown enthusiasm and interest in contributing to this work.</i></p> <p>1.2 – 1.4 Stakeholders involved with workshops and focus groups will be prepared to share local knowledge, resources, and opinions on the current elasmobranch trade chain. <i>WCS have a proven track record in successful engagement with fishers and traders, which was demonstrated through their previous Darwin funded project. Ensuring participation of communities directly involved with the trade chain will maximise the likelihood of buy in to the project.</i></p>

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	<p>focus groups (Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya) will collate information on operational processes, local knowledge and understanding of CITES commitments from fishers, processors and traders which relate to their fishery/trade routes.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year one, a consultation report, which consolidates information from the core stakeholder event and regional focus groups, outlines a unified and sustainable approach to a national-level elasmobranch trade and monitoring program.</p>	<p>photographs from the event; focus group minutes; media engagement</p> <p>1.4 Consultation responses; consultation report; participant feedback surveys</p>	<p>1.2 – 1.3 The work from this project generates sufficient media interest locally, nationally and internationally so that the progress of this work can be communicated throughout. <i>Cefas have a dedicated communications team that has demonstrated success in media engagement. Likewise, WCS have recently had strong media engagement from their Darwin funded projects and wider initiatives in country.</i></p>
<p>2. Improved capacity of MMAF to deliver advanced, on-going training to effectively identify and monitor the trade of CITES-protected elasmobranch species, thereby increasing the detection rates of attempted illegal trades.</p>	<p>2.1. By the end of Q2 Y2, a training programme for a step-wise approach to species-specific identification of elasmobranch products has been designed utilising the existing resources identified during the consultation workshop (i.e. expertise, documentation, guides), which can be used to build capacity for detection and reporting of illegal shark and ray trade (i.e. shipment documentation, CITES reporting).</p> <p>2.2 By end of Y2, >25 individuals (of equal gender where possible) from MMAF offices in Java and Bali) have been effectively trained during a two-day workshop in the step-wise approach. By the end of the project, these staff will have the capacity to independently train other officers across the country as directed by an appointed training lead in MMAF. A further 15 law enforcement officers and legal specialists will have</p>	<p>2.1 Training programme agenda; supporting resources;</p> <p>2.2 Training workshop attendee list; training certification; results of pre-and post-training assessments and confidence survey; press releases and social media engagement from the event.</p>	<p>2.1 Consultation with identification and genetic experts has allowed the sharing of resources needed to develop an effective step-wise detection protocol for improved CITES compliance. <i>Having already connected with several experts (WWF, WCS, PEW, IUCN Shark Specialist Group) in country regarding this project, all have expressed strong interest in participation and support.</i></p> <p>2.2 & 2.3 The implementation of the improved customs procedure will increase the capacity for BPSPL officers to investigate suspected IWT and increase the accuracy/confidence in detecting CITES listed species. <i>Current means of species-level detection is poor and staff confidence is low. It is therefore highly likely that increased</i></p>

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	<p>also been simultaneous trained in the new procedures.</p> <p>2.3 By end of Y3, the step-wise approach to species detection has been implemented at BPSPL Denpasar (Bali) and Serang (Java), with at least a 5% visual assessment of a random subsample (e.g. 1 in 20 sacks/boxes), and a sample of 200 individual products selected for independent genetic verification. These methods result in at least a 30% increase in the detection of IWT compared to Y1 baselines.</p> <p>2.4 By end of Y3, the remaining four BPSPL offices have received training in the step-wise approach, with improved capacity of all 6 BPSPL offices to detect CITES-listed in trade.</p>	<p>2.3 Monthly seizure records submitted from BPSPL office to MMAF and Cefas; results from genetic verification submitted by {insert name of genetics facility}; academic paper drafted on results of dual identification techniques by Ph. D student</p> <p>2.4 Training reports and certificates from remaining BPSPL offices; pre- and post-training survey assessments; feedback from the MMAF training lead.</p>	<p><i>training in visual methods will improve staff abilities to detect illegal products. Furthermore, the availability to innovative genetic procedures will increase the chances of detected illegal species. Evaluating the new procedure half way through implementation allows adaptations to be made to improve implementation and efficiency of processes.</i></p> <p>2.2 - 2.4 BPSPL will have the capacity and enthusiasm to collect and submit regular qualitative and quantitative data on traded elasmobranch products . <i>Longstanding working relationships between MMAF and WCS (Darwin Initiative grant 22-008) demonstrate the ability for both parties' commitment and capabilities to collect high quality data. Furthermore, Cefas's demonstrated ability to work with national/international fisheries data will ensure there are sufficient processes at BPSPL and MMAF to collect and report pilot study data</i></p> <p>2.3 & 2.4 The BPSPL offices and genetics facilities will remain committed to delivering the customs procedure within allocated timeframes and provide sufficient feedback to ensure improvements can be made for the final procedure. <i>Working agreements</i></p>
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			<i>between MMAF and genetics facilities will ensure committed delivery. A dedicated logistical coordinator in country will ensure invoices are paid in-time.</i>
<p>3. Improved capacity for law enforcement agencies to effectively respond to incidences of illegal trade using evidence-based approaches creates stronger disincentives for illegal trade of elasmobranch products.</p>	<p>3.1: By end of Y3, at least two customs representatives from at least four major exist ports for shark and ray products (8 individuals in total) have been trained in shark and ray species identification protocols, in collaboration with MMAF.</p> <p>3.2: By the end of Y3, at least 30 cases of illegal trade in CITES-listed shark and ray species have been investigated, with at least 10 of those effectively being brought to judicial trial (baseline: 7 cases 2015, 6 cases in 2016, 2 (large) cases in 2015).</p> <p>3.3 By the end of Y3, at least 50 media articles have been published in the national and international media highlighting the Indonesian government's response to illegal trade in marine products.</p>	<p>3.1: Training records from all customs representatives; test scores from independently verified assessments</p> <p>3.2: Law enforcement records from cases; i2 intelligence database</p> <p>3.3 Media articles; social media impact metrics including engagement and retweets</p>	<p>3.1 Government and law enforcement agencies support the implementation of the proposed custom procedure and agree with the benefits that this will offer in the long-term. <i>WCS's Wildlife Crime's Unit has a successful track record of collaboration with customs agencies and other law enforcement institutions to combat illegal wildlife trade. Customs directors have stated their support for this project during proposal development discussions. Cefas's longstanding experience in project management and protocol design within fisheries management will ensure high quality deliverance of product and continued sup.</i></p> <p>3.2 & 3.3 Improved capacity of Customs Agency to detect IWT leads an increased detection rate of IWT and a decrease in the level of IWT attempts from traders who are now more aware and compliant to current regulations. <i>The Indonesian government has already shown a strong commitment to combatting illegal shark and ray trade, with 29 legal cases against illegal</i></p>

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			<p><i>elasmobranch traders since April 2014, leading to 19 successful prosecutions with over US\$70,000 levied in fines and 122 months of jail time. WCS's monitoring data indicates that high profile arrests in enforcement hotspots had a strong deterrent effect and led to a decline in illegal trading. Therefore, we anticipate that expanding and intensifying the WCU approach to strategic locations will continue to deliver these results. Further, WCS and MMAF have existing relationships with major industry players who are willing and eager to receive support to ensure their businesses are compliant</i></p>
<p>4. MMAF have increased capacity to utilise their improved scientific evidence from the implementation of the step-wise detection methods to better inform national policies on elasmobranch trade management and CITES compliance.</p>	<p>4.1 At end of Y3, closing ceremonies including a core stakeholder one-day conference and a three one-day regional outreach events at (Jakarta, Semarang, Surabaya) that engage with beneficiaries of the elasmobranch fishery/trade have been led by MMAF to communicate the results and associated benefits of this project to local communities.</p> <p>4.2 At the end of Y3, three key members from MMAF have visited Cefas and DEFRA in the UK to shadow scientific advisors and policy makers on the interpretation of scientific evidence into policy and knowledge sharing on marine product traceability systems.</p> <p>4.3 By the end of the project, in addition to improvements to elasmobranch trade</p>	<p>4.1 Photographs and media engagement from the event; attendance lists; event feedback surveys on understanding of topic and value of the communication.</p> <p>4.2 Visitation reports from the three MMAF employees providing feedback on training; photographs and media engagement;</p> <p>4.3 Final five-year report delivered to MMAF during closing seminar; renewed</p>	<p>4.1 & 4.3 Field officers collect necessary data needed to quantify results and produce recommended documentation. <i>Effective project management and delivery by project team will ensure collation and appropriate documentation of this process. Interim evaluations and monitoring of the data and implementation are conducted monthly.</i></p> <p>4.2 The provided recommendations are applicable to current Indonesian regulations and policy and MMAF are in the position to propose amendments to the government. <i>MMAF have already committed to enforcing new trade restrictions on up listed CITES prohibited species. These new processes will be designed to support these efforts and there will be strong</i></p>

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	regulation, high level recommendations on next steps towards improved fisheries management and research will be presented to MMAF in a five-year plan	implementation agreement between MMAF and Cefas.	<p><i>incentives to adopt the improvements.</i></p> <p>4.4 MMAF are in the position to dedicate time and resources to the continued managing of the IWT detection program. This team can continually monitor the trade, engage with stakeholders to ensure awareness of processes, and are able to provide educational training in schools and/or local communities.</p> <p><i>MMAF have already demonstrated an ability to engage with local communities through their collaboration with WCS. This project, with the addition of long-term commitments from Cefas and the British Government, will ensure these activities are supported into the future.</i></p>
<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 Desk-based study on collation of current knowledge, political and legal frameworks and data on Indonesian elasmobranch trade</p> <p>1.2 Ph. D student to compile global overview on elasmobranch trade and current trade regulations adopted by other nations, which will support stakeholder events and ultimately the production of an academic paper on an overview on current elasmobranch trade</p> <p>1.3 Key stakeholders identified and contacted regarding involvement of project and attendance at the opening stakeholder workshop</p> <p>1.4 Design of core stakeholder workshop and regional focus groups</p> <p>1.5 Letter of invitation and agendas circulated to workshop and focus group attendees.</p> <p>1.6 Two-day workshop hosted by MMAF in Jakarta for core stakeholders (NGOs, researchers, Governmental representatives)</p> <p>1.7 Regional focus groups for fishers, processors and traders held at Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya.</p> <p>1.8 Production of consultation document from the workshop minutes (1.6, 1.7) from core stakeholder event and focus groups</p> <p>1.9 Consultation document sent to all key workshop participants to review and comment.</p> <p>1.10 Finalisation and sign-off of report and submission to MMAF and other relevant Governmental bodies.</p> <p>2.1 Gather existing learning resources from key partners on elasmobranch identification methods</p> <p>2.2 Design training programme and improved customs procedure, and structure of the training event</p> <p>2.3 MMAF to identify an Elasmobranch Trade Training Team that will manage future training programs and compliance of CITES detection at BPSPL offices.</p>			

- 2.4 Invitation to MMAF, two major BPSPL offices from Bali and Java, customs officials and genetic laboratory facility for training in step-wise approach to IWT detection
 - 2.5 Two-day training event in visual detection methods and then subsequent genetic material collection.
 - 2.6 Assessments on the accuracy of BBPSL officers to effectively identify CITES protect species following training.
 - 2.7 Improved customs procedures refined and agreed with MMAF and trade regulators (BPSPL officers/WCS WCU) following feedback from 2.6.
 - 2.7 Monthly submission of seizure records collated and analysed by MMAF, WCS and Cefas staff to inform the effectiveness of the training against baseline confiscations
 - 2.8 Academic paper drafted by Ph. D student on the dual identification of elasmobranch products.
 - 2.9 MMAF deliver advanced training programme to remaining four BPSPL offices.
 - 2.10 Cefas follow up visit to assess implementation of improved customs procedure and gather feedback on efficiency.
-
- 3.1 WCS to conduct training of customs officers in species identification protocols for at least four major exit ports
 - 3.2 Provide law enforcement agencies with evidence and support to conduct investigations and arrests of illegal traders of elasmobranch products.
 - 3.3 Publicise Indonesia's response to marine wildlife crime by publishing cases in national and international media.
 - 3.4 Collect, collate and analyse intelligence and law enforcement data, and use for monitoring and informing enforcement action
-
- 4.1 Three directorate staff visit the UK for a week to shadow Cefas and DEFRA staff on science based policy advice
 - 4.2 Directorate staff produce visitation report
 - 4.3 Three regional workshops delivered in Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya to communicate the improved trade procedures of MMAF to detect illegal wildlife trade
 - 4.4 One-day conference with core stakeholders from 1.6 to share project outcomes and knowledge sharing.
 - 4.5 Feedback following the engagement workshops is consolidated and fed back to MMAF on potential improvements in a report
 - 4.6 Five-year plan produced that summarise the results from the project, lessons learned and future directions for improvements to elasmobranch trade management
 - 4.7 Sign revised implementation agreements between MMAF and Cefas.

25. 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	A comprehensive understanding of the political and operational landscape of elasmobranch trade has been documented, including the identification of all key stakeholders, their resources and unification of commitments to reducing illegal trade.											
1.1	3	X										
1.2	6	X	X									
1.3	0.5	X	X									
1.4	1		X									
1.5	0.5		X									
1.6	0.5			X								
1.7	0.5			X								
1.8	1			X								
1.9	1				X							
1.10	1				X							

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 2	Improved capacity of MMAF to deliver advanced, on-going training to effectively identify and monitor the trade of CITES-protected elasmobranch species, thereby increasing the detection rates of attempted illegal trades.											
2.1	Gather existing learning resources from key partners on elasmobranch identification methods	9	X	X	X	X						
2.2	Design training programme and structure of the training event	1				X						
2.3	MMAF to identify an elasmobranch trade training team that will manage future training programs	1				X						
2.4	Invitation sent to attendees for training event in step-wise IWT detection	1				X						
2.5	Two-day training of event in visual detection methods and then subsequent genetic material collection	1					X					
2.6	Assessments on the accuracy of trainees to effectively identify CITES protect species following training.	1					X					
2.7	Improved customs procedure refined following training event feedback	1						X				
2.8	Monthly submission of seizure records collated and analysed by MMAF, WCS and Cefas	15							X	X	X	X
2.9	Academic paper drafted by Ph. D student on the dual identification of elasmobranch products	6							X	X		
2.10	MMAF deliver advanced training programme to remaining four BPSPL offices.	6							X	X		
2.11	Cefas follow up visitation to assess implementation of improved customs procedure	1								X		
Output 3	Improved capacity for law enforcement agencies to effectively respond to incidences of illegal trade using evidence-based approaches creates stronger disincentives for illegal trade of elasmobranch products.											
3.1	WCS to conduct training of customs officers in species identification protocols for at least four major exit ports	6						X	X			
3.2	Support law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations and arrests of illegal wildlife traders	15						X	X	X	X	X

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Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4	Publicise Indonesia's response to marine wildlife crime by publishing cases in national and international media.	15						X	X	X	X	X
3.5	Collect, collate and analyse intelligence and law enforcement data, and use for informing enforcement action and monitoring project impact.	15						X	X	X	X	X
Output 4	MMAF have increased capacity to utilise their improved scientific evidence from the implementation of the step-wise detection methods to better inform national policies on elasmobranch trade management and CITES compliance.											
4.1	Three directorate staff visit the UK for a week to shadow Cefas and DEFRA staff on science based policy advice	1							X			
4.2	Directorate staff produce visitation report	1								X		
4.3	Three regional workshops delivered in Jakarta, Semarang and Surabaya to communicate the improved trade procedures of MMAF to detect illegal wildlife trade	1									X	
4.4	One-day conference with core stakeholders from 1.6 to share project outcomes and knowledge sharing.	1									X	
4.5	Feedback following the engagement workshops and conference presented to MMAF in a report.	1									X	
4.6	Five-year plan produced that summarise the results from the project, lessons learned and future directions for improvements to elasmobranch trade management	6									X	X
4.7	Sign revised implementation agreements between MMAF and Cefas	1										X
Project Management												
5.1	Formation of project steering group and signing of the partner collaboration agreements	1	X									
5.2	Bi-annual project steering meeting in country	6	X		X		X		X		X	X
5.3	Project progress Skype/Conference calls	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.4	Annual report	3			X				X			X
5.5	Monthly project forecasting	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.6	End of project external audit	1										X

26. 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) - 494

Monitoring and evaluation will be Cefas led and managed under an ISO 9001 accredited quality management system (activities 5.1 to 5.6 in the project implementation timetable provide specific details on this system). Monthly project partner conference calls will provide a platform for knowledge sharing and evaluation of the projects activities against the agreed log framework to ensure that any issues or problems are identified at an early stage. The Cefas project manager will also perform monthly budget reforecasting which is overseen at an organisational level as part of project management procedures.

The project lead has also been allocated time to ensure the scientific quality of the project is maintained throughout. This will be further supplemented with the publication of at least two peer-review publications throughout the duration of the project. The project partners, WCS and MMAF, will also be involved with the sharing and collection of project progression in country which will allow the timely processing of invoices, submission of data from BPSPL offices, collation of IWT incidences from law enforcement agencies. Monthly Skype calls and bi-annual steering groups will provide the opportunity to regular share project progression, allow proactive adaption to the dynamics of the project, and ultimately ensure effective coordination of project delivery.

Throughout the project, we will be undertaking systematic monitoring of IWT case detections to track the effects and impacts of the projects outputs and activities. This will be achieved through the production of project reports, peer-reviewed publications and release of data products to the Cefas Data Hub. This will provide good opportunities to receive feedback on the scientific aspects of this work and ensure that robust science-lead approaches are adopted through data collection. A data manager has been assigned project time to ensure that there is a robust data strategy in place from project inception, and that the quality of data gathered from the trade hubs is maintained throughout and is directly fed back to the project partners (including the WCS i2 intelligence database).

Monitoring and evaluation processes are in place to assess the on-the-ground implementation of the improved species-specific elasmobranch detection procedures. These are conducted in activities 2.6 Assessments on the accuracy of trainees to effectively identify CITES protect species following training; 2.8 Monthly submission of seizure records collated and analysed by MMAF, WCS and Cefas 2.11 Cefas follow up visits to assess implementation of improved customs procedure; 3.5 Collect, collate and analyse intelligence and law enforcement data, and use for monitoring and informing enforcement action.

The collation and establishment of baseline data in 1.1 "Desk-based study on collation of current knowledge, political and legal frameworks, and data on elasmobranch trade", will enable the effective assessment of project progression and ensure that the objectives of the project are being met throughout. The fisheries ecologists working on this project work within the fisheries monitoring divisions at Cefas and are well suited to analysing such time series

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data effectively.	
Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	33
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 company* of Cefas
 (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £353,832 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)	Steve Millward
Position in the organisation	Operations 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”?	✓
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
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?	✓
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)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

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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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