

IWTR5S2\100029

Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia

To address the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in Indonesia and Malaysia, which is valued at >US\$1 billion/year, this project will:

- 1) Support community-based actions to address IWT in priority forest landscapes;
- 2) Activate new Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws, both nationally and regionally;
- 3) Develop and implement an integrated approach to tackle trans-boundary trade along major Indonesia-Malaysia trafficking routes; and
- 4) Strengthen the legal framework for trans-boundary CWT between Indonesian and Malaysian governments.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Dwi
Surname Adhiasto
Organisation Wildlife Conservation Society
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type Other local charitable organisation
Name Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Website (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia

Q4. Country(ies)

(See [Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4](#))

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Country 1 | Indonesia | Country 2 | Malaysia |
| Country 3 | No Response | Country 4 | No Response |

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2019

End date:

30 September 2020

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

| Year: | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | Total request |
|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| Amount: | £132,471.00 | £205,997.00 | £56,532.00 | £ 395,000.00 |

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

WCS has secured £ [REDACTED] of co-financing for this proposal, which will support project personnel salaries, followed by national and international travel, and overheads. All match funding is confirmed, 80.4% of which originates from WCS Malaysia and the remaining [REDACTED] from WCS Indonesia. This is the only proposal WCS has submitted to develop an Indonesian-Malaysian government partnership that tackles IWT on the island of Borneo.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 35.6%

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. 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.

To address the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in Indonesia and Malaysia, which is valued at >US\$1 billion/year, this project will:

- 1) Support community-based actions to address IWT in priority forest landscapes;
- 2) Activate new Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws, both nationally and regionally;

3) Develop and implement an integrated approach to tackle trans-boundary trade along major Indonesia-Malaysia trafficking routes; and

4) Strengthen the legal framework for trans-boundary CWT between Indonesian and Malaysian governments.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1, 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 32.

Law enforcement against site-based and major trans-boundary IWT networks significantly stems exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, Asian elephants and other threatened species and protects communities from criminal activities.

Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

Q10. 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 and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

We support the following commitments from the 2014 London Conference Declaration:

I. XIII. and XX. Capacity building (including the use of new technological tools such as i2) and technical assistance are integral to the ultimate empowerment and training of local community and government partners in their ability to detect, confiscate and/or arrest wildlife traffickers and their illicit goods, both in-country and trans-boundary.

II. For all wildlife seized from project induced-actions, we will support governments to destroy the evidence, through crushes or other controlled means, once this evidence has been used to conclusion in court.

IV. We will enable: implementation of best practices by e-commerce and social media sectors; public awareness raising through public and private dialogue; and, market driven self-regulation approaches to improve management that, in return, deters and prevents online IWT transactions and increases detection and convictions.

IX. and XXI. Many project activities are specifically designed to address corruption and other forms of weak governance, as well as build high-level political support through partnering with anti-corruption agencies in IWT cases.

XI. Through its work funded by the first IWT Challenge, WCS demonstrated the importance of inter-agency cooperation and collaboration in conducting successful CWT operations, primarily in Sumatra, where investigations led to the prosecution of 98 wildlife traffickers. WCS will apply this approach to Borneo and the additional trainings and momentum created by the project are expected to achieve similar outcomes.

XV. and XVII. We will establish trans-boundary actions and support the political framework to achieve this.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Urbanisation is occurring at a rapid pace in Indonesia (60% of the population by 2025) and Malaysia (80% by 2030). These urban centres have a high demand for threatened species as wild meat, sale as pets, use in medicines or ornamental carvings. The provincial/state capitals also serve as major wildlife trafficking hubs. Thus, as both the size and wealth of these urban populations grow, demands for wildlife are expected to increase.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on 'Sustainable Cities' acknowledges the strain that cities place on resources and the living environment. One of its targets is to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, and to support more positive environmental links between urban and rural areas.

SDG 12 on 'Responsible Consumption' highlights the need to ensure consumption is sustainable to reduce future economic, environmental and social costs. The loss of our target species due to over-harvesting for the pet trade (song birds, turtles and Bornean orangutan), ornamental carvings (helmeted hornbill and Asian elephant), wild meat and traditional medicine (Sunda pangolin) would result in loss of tourism revenue, have a destabilising effect on ecosystems, and impact rural communities who still rely on their natural resource base for livelihoods and food security.

SDG 15 on 'Life on Land' aims to prevent the extinction of threatened species by ending trafficking and addressing the demand for illegal wildlife products, which is underpinned by SDG 16 on 'Peace, justice and strong institutions' and the project's support to prosecutors and the judiciary.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Q12a. Please provide the below information on the lead organisation

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1895

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

WCS receives diverse support from government and private sources. Our top government and agency partners include the US Agency for International Development, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the UK government, the German government, the European Commission, the Global Environment Facility, World Bank, and United Nations Development Program. Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. Corporate partners include The Walt Disney Company, The Tiffany & Co. Foundation, Ecopetrol, and The Coca-Cola Company.

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

2017 WCS Annual Report Compressed

21/11/2018

19:15:55

pdf 4.23 MB

2016 WCS Annual Report 40 pages

21/11/2018

19:15:38

pdf 5.44 MB

Audited Financial Statements 2018 WCS

20/11/2018

17:02:51

pdf 235.6 KB

Audited Financial Statements 2017 WCS

20/11/2018

17:02:43

pdf 141.63 KB

Q12b. Provide details of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application. They can include IWT Challenge Fund and Darwin Initiative projects

Contract/Project 1 Title

Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

US\$ [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

4 years

| | |
|---|--|
| Role of organisation in project | WCS is the lead executing agency for protected area landscapes, Gunung Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan, overseeing de-snaring activities via SMART patrol systems, camera trapping, and operating Wildlife Crimes Units (WCU) to counter IWT while building national park authority capacity, including the application of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | The project is enhancing biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran protected area landscapes, using tiger recovery as a key indicator of success. This will be accomplished through supporting implementation of the National Tiger Recovery Plan, which sets out the key elements to protect forests and wildlife in Sumatra. |
| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) | Tashi Dorji <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 15px;"></div> |
| Contract/Project 2 Title | Implementing a national and transnational multi-agency response to countering wildlife trafficking across Indonesia |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | US\$ <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) | 2 years, 1 month |
| Role of organisation in project | As the single lead organization, WCS Indonesia, through its WCU, manages hundreds of complex informant networks across Sumatra and Java and collaborates with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, including training and providing legal advice to ensure thorough and fair prosecutions, and collaborates with Indonesia's independent media, ensuring transparent prosecutions. |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | This project strengthens various law enforcement agencies' capacity to implement inter-agency, intelligence-led approaches to yield robust multi-agency responses to counter IWT in Indonesia and beyond its borders. Primarily focussing on Sumatra, the project prioritises training and technical assistance to achieve strengthened capacity of the Indonesian judiciary and law enforcement agencies. |

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) Kimberly Penland
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Contract/Project 3 Title Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia (IWT016 and IWT027)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [Redacted]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 3 years

Role of organisation in project As the lead organization, WCS built a strong partnership with MoEF, Indonesian Police, Eijkman Institute, and other agencies to develop and apply the WCU approach to Indonesia. This included WCS providing capacity building and technical assistance to partners, as well as overall project management.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project. This project strengthened law enforcement agency capacity (>500 officials trained and 98 wildlife traffickers prosecuted) and enhanced national and regional collaborations between Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations, serving as a model for inter-agency and south-south collaboration to combat IWT. Additionally, the project supported local communities to mitigate tiger conflict

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) Victoria Pinion
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their 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

Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

| | |
|--|--|
| Lead Organisation name: | Wildlife Conservation Society ("WCS") |
| Website address: | www.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 the country since 1995, operating under an MoU with the Ministry of Forestry (now MoEF).</p> <p>WCS Indonesia's ("WCS-IP") programmes include science and capacity-building, landscape-level conservation, community conservation and the WCU. Initiated in 2003, the WCU is an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia by working across the entire law enforcement chain.</p> <p>WCS-IP employs over 230 staff, including a fully staffed Finance, Grants Management, Legal, Administrative and IT teams that will support project operations.</p> <p>In Malaysia, WCS has operated since the late 1980s in the Malaysian Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia. WCS Malaysia registered in 2010 as a national Malaysian entity 'Wildlife Conservation and Science (Malaysia) Bhd'.</p> <p>WCS will provide leadership and coordination for the project. It will heed lessons learned from operating the WCU to address the systemic institutional and capacity barriers that limit effective national-level and trans-national actions on IWT in Indonesia and Malaysia, and with a new focus on Borneo. WCS will be responsible for the management of all project components, facilitating partnerships with government and non-government organisations, and successful delivery of the project outputs, including M&E.</p> |
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes |
| Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes |

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)

Website address: <http://www.menlhk.go.id/> and <http://gakkum.menlhk.go.id/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The Directorate for Environment and Forestry Law Enforcement (Gakkum) is the MoEF agency responsible for planning and implementation of law enforcement actions related to combatting IWT. As a fairly recently created Directorate (in 2015), the capacity of Gakkum is limited but growing and it is therefore critically important to invest in the institution and its staff. It is also important to ensure good coordination and communication between law enforcement agencies to achieve better outcomes.

In this project, Gakkum will be responsible for law enforcement activities against wildlife crime. Consequently, MoEF will be the key partner for all components of this project, including responsibilities for following up on local informant reports on IWT (Output 1), conducting cyberpatrols to detect, monitor and take action against the online IWT and using new tools, such as i2, to map criminal networks and take action against these networks (Output 3) and leading on a transboundary collaboration with Malaysia (Output 4).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) No

Please explain why. A letter expressing MoEF's support of WCS's involvement in this project is pending, but at the time of submission it has not yet been signed by MoEF's Director General. We expect to obtain this letter by December 2018.

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Criminal Investigation Division, Indonesian National Police, Republic of Indonesia ("INP")

Website address: <https://www.polri.go.id/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Indonesian National Police (INP), particularly its Criminal Investigation Division (CID, Bareskrim POLRI), based in Jakarta, is the national agency responsible for investigating and combating organized crime, including environmental offences and transnational crime.

INP-CID is both interested and active in efforts to combat nationwide IWT, and has played a leading role in the majority of high-profile prosecutions brought successfully in Indonesia over the past five years.

However, the effectiveness of CID is hampered by organizational deficiencies, particularly related to investigative capacity and training systems, the small number of staff assigned to wildlife crime, the lack of interested and motivated police officers throughout the country, and the limited importance attached to wildlife crimes by prosecutors, the judiciary and customs.

INP-CID will work in coordination with MoEF's aforementioned Directorate for Environment and Forestry Law Enforcement (Gakkum) on the law enforcement components of this project, including involvement in capacity-building activities and enforcement against IWT networks (Outputs 1, 2 and 3) and engaging in the trans-boundary collaboration with Malaysia (Outputs 3 and 4).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

The INP does not provide letters of support for funding proposals, but WCS has partnered with INP since 2003 and has held a technical agreement with INP since 2016.

3. Partner Name:

Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK)

Website address:

<http://www.ppatk.go.id/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

PPATK plays a central role as an anti-money laundering agency, which should be extended to wildlife crime trade detection and enforcement through the application of anti-money laundering legislation (2002 Anti-Money Laundering Law and its 2010 amendment).

WCS has held several meetings with PPATK to discuss the different aspects of IWT. From these meetings, two joint activities were initiated, including in-house IWT training conducted by WCS for 15 PPATK staff members, and an investigation into the bank accounts of 20 wildlife traffickers and the types of financial transactions involved. As a result, 20 criminals consisting of dealers and middlemen were reported to PPATK.

In this project, WCS will work to improve inter-agency communication and coordination between PPATK and INP at the national level.

This could include activities that link bank account information for suspects within the criminal networks mapped using i2 and then connecting this to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the planned trans-boundary investigations. Thus, WCS will work with PPATK and other government partners, especially INP and prosecutors, to compile a stronger evidence base, definitely supported by anti-money laundering laws and possibly anti-corruption laws, which would connect with KPK, as well as transnational cases (Outputs 2, 3 and 4).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

PPATK does not provide letters of support for funding proposals, but WCS has partnered with PPATK since 2016. In this project, WCS will build on this growing partnership with PPATK, which is now actively working IWT cases with KPK, Ministry of Finance and the Police, as facilitated by WCS.

4. Partner Name:

Sarawak Forest Department ("SFD")

Website address:

<http://www.forestry.sarawak.gov.my/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

SFD's primary functions include forest management, forest protection, promoting efficient and effective use of forest resources and the preservation and conservation of the flora and fauna. The major strategies used to attain these functions include:

- A. Enlarging the Permanent Forest Estate
- B. Enforcing the Forests Ordinance 1958 (Cap. 126), the National Parks and Nature Reserve Ordinance 1998, and the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998
- C. Conducting sustainable harvesting
- D. Practising multiple-use forestry
- E. Undertaking applied research in silviculture, ecology, forest operations as well as downstream research on enhancing timber use
- F. Establishing more national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, and undertaking a detailed resource inventory of these areas as well as developing the infrastructure and recreational facilities in national parks and nature reserves to boost their tourism potential
- G. Conducting long-term research on protected wildlife species, conservation management of hunted species and habitat management.

SFD dictates policy for the Sarawak Government whereas anti-poaching enforcement is conducted by the Sarawak Forestry Corporation. WCS works closely with both agencies, and each one is supportive of this project's initiative. Due to fluid task specifications between the two agencies, the final lead role in project-related policy and site-based management is under active discussion.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

WCS Malaysia has been working with Sarawak's Government agencies since the 1980s. In 2015, two MoUs were signed, valid until 2020. Due to on-going changes within the Sarawak Government, obtaining a letter of support for this project was not possible, but fully executed MoUs govern the ongoing partnerships

5. Partner Name:

Sarawak Forestry Corporation ("SFC")

Website address:

<https://www.sarawakforestry.com/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

SFC was established by Malaysia's State Government to position Sarawak at the forefront of sustainable forest management and conservation, as outlined in the Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance, which was approved by the State Legislative Assembly (1995).

SFC launched its operations on June 9, 2003 and is committed to responsibly manage and conserve Sarawak's forests. Its functions are governed by 4 major ordinances, namely:

Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance, 1995; Forests Ordinance, 1958;

National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 and Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998.

SFC's core functions include:

- a. Collection of Forestry Revenue
- b. Control of Harvesting and Enforcement of Compliance
- c. Management of Totally Protected Areas
- d. Conservation of Wild Life
- e. Conduct of Forestry Research and Development
- f. Training of Forestry Workers
- g. Administration and Management of Permanent Forest Estates

The role of SFC had previously been that of an implementation agency, i.e. on the field anti-poaching. However, the staffing capacity of Sarawak Forestry is inadequate and civil society plays an important role in helping them achieve what is needed to effectively and efficiently address IWT.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

WCS Malaysia has been working with Sarawak's Government agencies since the 1980s. In 2015, two MoUs were signed, valid until 2020. Due to on-going changes within the Sarawak Government, obtaining a letter of support for this project was not possible, but fully executed MoUs govern the ongoing partnerships

6. Partner Name:

Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

Website address:

<https://www.kpk.go.id/id/splash>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

In 2002, KPK was established in Indonesia under Law No.30/2002 to investigate and prosecute corruption cases as well as monitor state governance, KPK has wide-ranging powers enabling the investigation and detention of suspects. In May 2017, WCS met six KPK officials to explain the IWT situation in Indonesia, its criminality and the involvement of various groups, which has included government officials. In response, KPK agreed to strengthen its cooperation with WCS, explore the corruption aspects of wildlife crime and consider the next steps thereafter.

Through discussions, KPK has shown particular interest in investigating trans-boundary IWT cases and in working with PPATK to investigate high profile money laundering cases linked to IWT. Thus, the involvement of KPK in supporting prosecutions through evidence compilation will be explored and, where feasible, applied (Outputs 2 and 3).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

KPK does not provide letters of support, but WCS recently began working with KPK in 2017, by raising IWT awareness and sharing information on several test cases to determine the unique and significant role that KPK could play in tackling IWT, and which will be applied to this project.

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

7. Aviation Security (under Ministry of Transportation), Airport and Seaport authorities (Angkasa Pura and Pelindo) <http://www.avsec.id/>

The airport and seaport authorities are supportive of playing a stronger role in IWT detection, with the appropriate species-identification training and capacity building. WCS and Aviation Security have worked together successfully, evidenced by the arrest of an individual caught smuggling 253 reptiles, including Borneo earless monitor lizard for European markets. Collaboration is covered under the MoEF MOU. A discrete Letter of Support ("LOS") is under negotiation.

8. Indonesia E-Commerce Association (idEA) <https://www.idea.or.id/>

idEA manages 10 major online companies, Tokobagus, ceriwis.com, OXL, Kaskus.us, Bhineka.com, BliBli.com, Gramedia.com, Multiply.com, Blanja.com and Tokopedia.com, where wildlife is or is likely to be being traded. idEA has worked with WCS since 2017 under a Technical Agreement. WCS will support idEA members. LOS is in process but slow due to the number of parties involved.

9. APE Malaysia (Sabah) www.apemalaysia.com

APE Malaysia staff will be trained on species identification and will monitor markets in Sabah for the trafficking of protected species or body parts. LOS is attached

10. Sarawak Eco-Warriors <https://www.facebook.com/sarawakecowarriors/>

Sarawak Eco-Warriors will monitor markets in Sarawak for the for the trafficking of protected species or body parts.

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

📄 **Cover Letter and Letters of Support Final Combined Nov 2018**

📅 22/11/2018

🕒 16:08:58

📄 pdf 1.38 MB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. 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.

| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | CV attached below? |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Dwi Adhiasto | Project Leader | 10 | Checked |
| Noviar Andayani | WCS Indonesia Country Director | 5 | Checked |
| Irma Hermawati | IWT Legal Specialist (Indonesia) | 5 | Checked |
| Melvin Gumal | WCS Malaysia Country Director | 20 | Checked |

Do you require more fields?

Yes

| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | CV attached below? |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Giyanto | IWT Training Specialist (Indonesia) | 10 | Checked |
| Joshua Pandong | IWT Program Manager (Malaysia) | 20 | Checked |
| Sofi Mardiah | IWT Policy Expert (Indonesia) | 10 | Checked |
| Jenny Machau | IWT Team Leader (Malaysia) | 100 | Checked |

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

↓ **WCS Project Staff CVs Final Combined**

📅 21/11/2018

🕒 20:03:11

📄 pdf 833.12 KB

Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. 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 fields using the selection option below.

Helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*)

Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*)

Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)

Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Various song bird species

Various freshwater turtle species

No Response

No Response

Q16. 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.

Indonesia is a mega-biodiversity country, but its abundant biodiversity makes it a major IWT source country in Asia. There are numerous barriers to addressing IWT in Indonesia, which also apply to Malaysia, that generally result from weak capacity or the lack of resources within government agencies. These barriers include: limited capacity to conduct investigative activities such as intelligence gathering and determining key criminals to target; limited understanding of criminal network operations (including the emergence of online trade); limited knowledge of protected species identification; poor understanding of the laws pertaining to protected species; and inadequate preparation of legal documents once arrests are made. These problems are compounded by inadequate legal frameworks (especially for non-native species in trade), lack of political will to arrest and prosecute poachers and traders, and general corruption and

complicity of certain government officials.

Coordination is inadequate between Indonesian government agencies and their trans-boundary counterparts, especially neighbouring Malaysia. Preliminary WCS investigations conducted through community informant networks have revealed routes operating across the island of Borneo that facilitate the trans-boundary trade of a multitude of highly threatened and protected species in Indonesia, such as helmeted hornbill, Sunda pangolin and reptiles going to Malaysia, but also large volumes of song birds going in the other direction, to Indonesia.

To remove these barriers and halt this trafficking, site-based efforts are required in Indonesia that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain through training, technical assistance, improved communication and coordination amongst Indonesian agencies and their Malaysian counterparts. Furthermore, coordinated efforts to tackle IWT in Malaysia are integral to Indonesia's economic development and prosperity, and such efforts have been typically lacking for the same reasons given for Indonesia. However, there is increasing political momentum in both countries and strong government support for this project to seriously combat trans-boundary IWT.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. 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. This may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary.

The project approach builds on long-term WCS partnerships in Malaysia-Indonesia and WCS's regional CWT expertise to implement the transnational crime mitigation strategy. It scales up successes from a previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS Indonesia, by introducing the Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) approach to the island of Borneo to tackle major Indonesia-Malaysia trans-boundary trade networks. The previous WCS Indonesia (2015-2018) IWT Challenge Fund grant supported the WCU in facilitating the arrest of 98 prominent wildlife traffickers (primarily on Sumatra), closed trade networks and initiated key policy reforms and, equally as important, developed a politically palatable CWT approach.

Building on this "pilot" work, the proposed project will operationalise the first Indonesia-Malaysia trans-boundary collaboration and the first systematic CWT approach in the biodiversity-rich, yet hitherto poorly protected, island of Borneo. To date, there has been no dedicated attempt to address the institutional and capacity barriers that limit effective national and regional level actions in Borneo, despite it being the world's third largest island and severely suffering from wildlife trafficking.

Malaysia is an Upper Middle Income Country, but has had little CWT success. This is important because Malaysia is an avid consumer of Indonesia's wildlife, is a transit country for Indonesian species trafficked to Vietnam and China, and suffers from IWT itself, especially song birds trafficked to Indonesia. To stop wildlife trafficking between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is vital to strengthen law enforcement actions in both

countries and create a transnational partnership, with shared intelligence. The recent change in Malaysian government also offers fresh opportunities. However, without strengthening the shared knowledge base and without transnational actions, efforts in Indonesia alone will not have a meaningful impact in Borneo.

With IWT funding, WCS will:

Undertake high-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks

The project will facilitate >50 operations to catalyse the arrest and prosecution of traffickers operating in a new target area - Indonesian Borneo, Kalimantan provinces- and support complementary actions in Malaysian Borneo. This will involve:

- i) establishing informant networks by directly engaging local NGOs and community groups across five provinces/states;
- ii) establishing Borneo island's first WCU;
- iii) conducting evidence gathering investigations by >100 personnel trained by WCS;
- iv) building relationships with provincial/state law enforcement officers (including transnational collaborations);
- v) analysing 20 major criminal networks; and
- vi) and supporting prosecutors and judges to ensure that cases are fairly handled and monitored until their final outcome.

Activate new CWT partnerships to address corruption and money laundering

In Indonesia and Malaysia, CWT is typically hindered by its low domestic political profile and governmental complicity. This leads to poor collaboration between law enforcement agencies, which weakens the legal basis for prosecutions. In this project, WCS will work with three key agencies that should play an influential role, but hitherto have not. These agencies are the Corruption Eradication Commissions in both countries and the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. Based on WCS CWT discussions, these agencies have agreed to integrate new sources of data into i2 analyses and develop Targeted Intelligence Packages for active monitoring, and are following up on Indonesia's first IWT case based on money laundering. Additionally, WCS will compile information on at least 20 Indonesian and Malaysian wildlife traffickers and work with Asia Liberty, a regional WCS-Asia partner, to submit trafficker profiles for inclusion in international financial risk assessment agencies.

Strengthen government CWT capacity

IWT cases are often neglected because government agencies are disinterested or do not understand the relevant laws. Training under the first IWT Challenge Fund grant was provided for multiple law enforcement/prosecution agencies. Under this proposal, >60 enforcement officers from priority provinces/agencies in Indonesia and Malaysia will be trained to enable in-country and transboundary actions, including at major transit points (overland, airports and seaports). Technical assistance to developing i2 criminal network mapping systems/databases and improving the capacity to monitor, detect and act on online IWT will be provided to government agencies in both countries to greatly improve in-country and transboundary efforts.

Strengthen the legal framework for transboundary CWT

WCS will first assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration. This will draw heavily upon WCS's experience in supporting the development and/or implementation of Memoranda Of Understanding (MOUs) and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) between the Indonesian government and other Asian countries, e.g. Vietnam and China. WCS will organise and facilitate workshops enabling the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia to discuss IWT and collaborative wildlife law enforcement within the recommended framework. Based on the outcome, WCS will explore establishing a partnership platform leading to a transboundary CWT agreement.

Q18. 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?**
- **Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?**
- **How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?**

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

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

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

Communities in target landscapes (Batang Ai and Lanjak-Entimau in Malaysia and Kalimantan provinces, Indonesia) (>300,000 people) in Indonesian/Malaysian Borneo will benefit through improved governance by having more responsive, informed and fair local law enforcement agencies, and by the removal of criminal networks that threaten their well-being and security.

Poaching and trafficking, often conducted by outsiders, disrupts entire ecosystems, thereby depriving local communities of their livelihoods, many of whom depend strongly on forest products. Indeed, in Malaysia, the reduction and potential elimination of IWT is anticipated to alleviate poverty via reducing the collateral of illegal hunting of wildlife.

Poachers do not bring rations into the jungle and hunt whatever they can feed on. This subsequently reduces the legally approved wild protein sources, such as non-protected species, for indigenous groups that live in the area. Illegal and unsustainable/over-harvest of wildlife has already been documented as a major issue in reducing the protein intake of rural Sarawak communities. It is for this reason that the commercial sale of wild meat is illegal in Sarawak, under 'A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak'.

Dismantling IWT networks will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging, land-grabbing, human trafficking and narcotics), which are often driven by the same people and blight community livelihoods and prosperity. A reduction in illegal offtake should increase the amount of bushmeat legally available for local hunters, mainly by avoiding incidental killing of non-traded bushmeat species. Securing ecosystem services (e.g. from watershed destruction and erosion) and non-economic losses (e.g. cultural) are particularly important to marginalised communities, especially where they support

ecotourism, the production of bushmeat or non-timber forest products. Women in particular are dependent on a wide range of wild harvested products, from fruits to craft materials, as a source of cash income or for daily household use.

Several of the charismatic target species prioritised by this project, such as Bornean orangutan and hornbills, benefit communities through enhanced tourism initiatives which offer indirect benefits to forest habitats and afford communities with alternative sustenance on land that might otherwise be converted to other use types, particularly oil palm, as has occurred across large swaths of Borneo.

The strong project focus on community-based site interventions, namely establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in forest landscapes, will provide employment opportunities within the project for forest-edge communities, who are typically amongst those with the lowest household incomes. Imposing larger sanctions on organised IWT crime is anticipated to improve the safety of rural communities living in those areas (Batang Ai and Lanjak-Entimau in Malaysia and Kalimantan provinces in Indonesia). WCS will monitor the engagement of community groups through review of minutes of meetings, facilitated by WCS, and data products developed, such as intelligence information. Socio-economic survey data will measure livelihood benefits over the project (with gender-disaggregated data).

Finally, newer IWT monitoring and anti-poaching techniques developed in Malaysia will be shared with counterparts in Indonesia such as DNA tracking of wildlife products, including Malaysian expertise in developing DNA databanks provided Indonesian counterparts.

Q19. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.7)

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.

WCS has robust non-discrimination policies in place that are foundational to the organisation and its culture. WCS Indonesia Country Director, Dr Andayani, is one of Indonesia's leading conservationists. She will be directly involved in project implementation, along with several senior female WCS staff members. The Malaysian partnering organisation staff members are predominantly female as well. Where applicable and appropriate, WCS will promote women's prominent role in the project through media and publications.

WCS will take a proactive approach to the inclusion of women in this project, through working groups, committees, trainings, fieldwork and assessments, and inclusion in prominent positions. Consideration of gender-disaggregated information on socio-economic aspects of resource use and livelihoods related to IWT and the implications for women will be made through the M&E survey and shall be used to inform and, where necessary, adapt the project strategy.

For capacity-building activities, we will seek to have an equal number of male and female participants, and several of the key training staff are female Indonesian conservationists.

As standard practice, which will be applied in this project, WCS records the number of male and female participants in all meetings, workshops and other events. In part, this is used to monitor government and community institutional gender imbalances that often exist.

During all phases of project implementation, WCS will strive to ensure that both males and females are equally represented. Reports on the number of people trained and crime statistics will be gender disaggregated. Additionally, the project will collect socio-economic survey data as a way to measure

variation in livelihood benefits over the course of the project. These data will also be gender disaggregated and used to guide the project intervention if any disproportionately negative patterns are observed.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

Poaching for wildlife trade is the greatest threat to helmeted hornbill, Sunda pangolin, Bornean orangutan, Asian elephant, song birds and freshwater turtles, amongst many other species in Indonesia. All species are highly threatened, e.g. in 2013 about 500 adults helmeted hornbills were killed monthly in West Kalimantan; the Sunda pangolin trade has received little attention in Borneo but a 5 tonne shipment was detected by the WCU in North Sumatra in 2015; the East Kalimantan police arrested a suspect with raw ivory (5 tusks) coming from Sabah in 2017.

The project will benefit highly threatened species in Indonesia/Malaysia through significantly improving national law enforcement capacity, undertaking targeted actions to remove the key illegal actors, and deterring future actors from IWT engagement. The long-term impact of these efforts on the target species will be a reduction in the numbers taken from the wild, leading to a quicker recovery of these species populations in key regions of Borneo.

Equally vital, much of Indonesia's IWT network has moved to online transactions, mainly through Facebook and Indonesian e-commerce sites. Vast numbers of species, including our target species, are traded live or as body parts. Thus, efforts to recover wild populations must tackle online trafficking.

Q21. 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?

This project has been specifically designed to establish a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combatting IWT in Indonesia and Malaysia, facilitated by WCS. Through working with the law enforcement agencies at a high political level, building considerations of wildlife crime into site-based and national-level training courses and improving regional understanding of IWT, the project will mainstream action to combat IWT into "business as usual". This will ensure that results are not dependent upon individual interests and capacities, and instead become part of the enforcement culture.

The strong project emphasis on capacity building, transfer of knowledge, application of innovative tools (such as i2 software), enabling improved inter-agency cooperation and new government-civil society partnerships, as well as providing technical assistance across the entire law enforcement and judiciary chain represents a sustainable investment for combatting IWT. These low cost solutions to reduce wildlife trade effectively enable financial sustainability. Here, WCS will work through existing government agencies and mechanisms so that project outcomes are mainstreamed into the regular operations and budgets of these agencies. Furthermore, demonstrating a successful counter-IWT strategy for Borneo will also enable WCS and other NGOs to leverage additional funds to expand their work across Borneo's vast forested landscapes.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

↓ [Sunda pangolin \(frozen\)](#)

📅 22/11/2018

🕒 16:07:48

📎 jpg 621.59 KB

↓ [Trafficked Bornean orangutan](#)

📅 21/11/2018

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↓ [Sunda pangolin](#)

📅 21/11/2018

🕒 20:32:19

📎 jpg 301.63 KB

↓ [Earless monitor \(Holger\).](#)

📅 21/11/2018

🕒 20:26:34

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↓ [Trafficked Bornean orangutan \(2\)](#)

📅 21/11/2018

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↓ [Freshwater tortoise](#)

📅 21/11/2018

🕒 20:33:24

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↓ [Sun bear \(fang\)](#)

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↓ [Hornbill2 resize](#)

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↓ [Freshwater tortoise2](#)

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Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q22. Budget

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

IWT & Darwin Budget Template

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

N.B.: 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.

Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

↓ **Final Budget St2 - Darwin R25IWT R5 - 22 No**

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Q23. Funding

Q23a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please give details:

The project approach scales up the successes from a previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS Indonesia in a format that heeds the key lessons learned, which are:

- Building the CWT capacity of partners and allies across the entire law enforcement chain, notably MoEF, INP, Attorney General's Office, and providing expert technical assistance thereafter resulted in them placing a high priority on tackling IWT. For example, the project trained more than 500 law enforcement officials trained from the main agencies who went on to arrest and prosecute 98 prominent wildlife traffickers. The enthusiasm amongst these partners was further boosted by the significant project media coverage that highlighted their successes, with over 1800 articles published in national and international media on cases supported by the WCU.
- Developing a new IWT partnership with the Conservation Policy Working Group, Indonesian Parliament, MoEF and the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) was an effective multi-stakeholder approach for policy reform. This initiated the revision of Law No.5/1990 which is currently a 'priority bill' that is being discussed in Parliament. It also enabled the partnership to successfully support a revision to the Indonesian protected species list (PP7/1999), enacted into law in July 2018.

Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

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

WCS is the only organization in Indonesia with high level, established relationships with Indonesian law enforcement agencies focussed on combatting IWT. WCS has been asked by MoEF to develop a new, large IWT program focused on involving relevant law enforcement agencies, to be funded by the GEF. However, this will focus on northern Sumatra and northern Sulawesi, not Borneo.

Fauna & Flora International (through IWT049 grant) is tackling IWT in two Sumatran tiger landscapes, which WCS will support through its WCU. At the national level, the University of Lancaster (through IWT061 grant) is investigating how sanctions against IWT can better reflect the injuries to society and use this as a way to apply these first-of-a-kind civil liability suits holding IWT perpetrators financially responsible for environmental harm. If successful, this would provide new opportunities for quantifying and prosecuting IWT in Indonesia, including our Kalimantan target provinces.

Other agencies have similar programs focused on combatting forest crime (e.g. the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC). The US Government, through its Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), is supporting national level training workshops for law enforcement agencies in Indonesia regarding environmental crimes, and WCS is an implementing partner.

Q23c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

No

Q24. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q24a. 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 and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

| Donor Organisation | Amount | Currency code | Comments |
|--|--------|---------------|---|
| Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation | ██████ | GBP | Will mainly be used to cover staff salaries and a limited budget for travel and subsistence |
| Fondation Segré | ██████ | GBP | Will be used to cover staff salaries |
| WCS private donations | ██████ | GBP | Will be used to cover WCS operating costs |
| US Fish and Wildlife Service | ██████ | GBP | Will be used to cover staff salaries, fieldwork and consumables |

Q25b. 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 | Currency code | Comments |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response |
| No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response |

No
Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No
Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q25. Financial Risk Management

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

WCS has strong anti-corruption systems in place. As a US organization, it must comply with the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits any offer, promise or payment, directly or indirectly of payments or anything of value (including gifts, loans or services) to any governmental official or employee or any political party or candidate for political office, for the purpose of inducing or rewarding any favorable action or influencing any act or decision of such official or of the government. WCS has also adopted a number of institutional policies and standard procedures to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and with the highest standards of ethics.

Bad governance and corruption in the selected project countries are an inherent problem in IWT, and has not been underestimated in our project design. Addressing corruption requires high-level political support and reducing its impact requires action against corruptors. Thus, several of the described project outputs are designed to specifically address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance. For example, the main agencies responsible for anti-corruption measures, namely the Corruption Eradication Commission and Financial Transactions Analysis and Reporting Centre are key project partners in strengthening the multi-agency approach to IWT investigations and prosecutions.

Q26. 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.

For capital items, we plan to apply a small amount of funds from the DEFRA funds, totaling approximately GBP [REDACTED] or < [REDACTED] % of the funding request, to purchase three laptop/desktop computers.

Q27. 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.

Facilitated by WCS, Indonesian government law enforcement agencies have demonstrated over the past several years, including through a previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS Indonesia, that they are willing and able to take action against high-level wildlife traffickers, once they understand the issues and are provided with appropriate information.

To build on prior achievements, our project is scaling-up the WCU approach to address the more systemic legal, informational and capacity barriers to effective national-level action, as well as addressing IWT in Borneo trans-nationally. This work is anticipated to feed into other larger programs of work funded by the GEF, which will scale-up the strategies developed.

This project is therefore excellent value for money, both in terms of leveraging the significant capacities and resources of the Government of Indonesia, and securing the GEF resources for long-term implementation. Critical to securing this value for money will be building lasting partnerships with the government, both across scales (national, provincial, and local), and between agencies.

We will take several measures to maximize economy and efficiency of the IWT Challenge funds, which are outlined below:

Working in remote parts of Indonesia where conservation and development projects do not typically reach.

Working with low indirect costs, enabling greater investment in field operations.

Working with Indonesian and Malaysian partners as integral members of the team, which builds long term capacity both in-country and trans-boundary and promotes sustainability.

Consistent and participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enables adaptive management and increases local capacity.

Q28. 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?

WCS Indonesia and Malaysia management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations, alongside US government regulations. WCS has a Duty of Care policy that its details obligations to create an environment of safety in the fulfillment of our mission.

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (<http://community.iucn.org/cihr>) and works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. This project will ensure activities conform to the Conservation and Human Rights framework by respecting the rights of people involved with, or impacted by the project, and by protecting the vulnerable through targeting high-level traders in addition to the rights of those accused of wildlife trafficking.

Our Institutional Review Board (IRB) supports the implementation of these principles by reviewing all research, and ensuring that we obtain informed consent from all human subjects, respect all relevant legal standards to minimize risks and protect rights to privacy and confidentiality.

We do not anticipate specific issues since the proposed activities fall within existing legal frameworks, and seek good governance through improvements of existing legal frameworks, capacity-building and high-profile arrests of wildlife traffickers.

Indonesian law enforcement agencies ensure legal obligations are met and prosecutions are fairly implemented. The Malaysia State Attorney General's Office ensures satisfaction of legal obligation through

Prosecutions are carried out in court and this is an independent authority from the law enforcement agencies.

In Indonesia and Malaysia, WCS works closely and in a culturally-appropriate context with the leaders of villages adjacent to our project forest landscapes.

Q29. Use of data

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

The project involves data collection on IWT. Individually identifiable data are gathered only when anonymous data are insufficient, and are limited to what are adequate and relevant for the purpose. WCS complies with applicable laws, restricts access to such data and stores it securely with password protection and encryption. WCS regularly reviews the data for accuracy and compliance with policies. The project will neither gather individually identifiable information of persons not suspected of IWT nor information related to political affiliation, religion or health. In 2015, WCS established the IWT Database using I2 intelligence data analysis enterprise software. I2 adds value to WCS briefings in support of law enforcement by providing intelligence analysis on offenders, methodologies and relationships. The Database now contains over 10,000 entries related to IWT networks, incidents and offenders, and incorporates trained WCS users in Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Q30. Safeguarding

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide insurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have the relevant policies in place at that these can be available upon request.

Checked

Q31. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.6)

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

WCS is a science-based organization that is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make all analytic outputs publicly available through the WCS Indonesia website (indonesia.wcs.org). Additional project outputs, including policy briefings, legal assessments, research findings, training manuals, tools and reports, and case-tracking statistics will also be made available through this portal. Some of this information will also be incorporated into reports to the CITES secretariat/standing committee and available as information documents online. Funds have been allocated in the proposal budget for printing and disseminating reports, and holding meetings and workshops to disseminate these results.

In addition to these reports, the WCU will gather information on illegal wildlife trade occurring in Indonesia. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, WCS will share this information only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the Government of Indonesia. This description is the same for the sharing of information with the Government of Malaysia. This sharing of information is typically done in person with the law enforcement staff – the costs for such meetings are in the WCS staff salary and travel lines in

the budget.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q32. Logical Framework

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

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

The Outcome statement in your logframe should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 8.

Impact:

Empowered government and civil society organisations significantly disrupt major trans-boundary wildlife trafficking networks operating within and/or between Indonesia and Malaysia, thereby delivering substantial biodiversity and rural livelihoods benefits.

Project summary

Measurable Indicators

Means of verification

Important Assumptions

Outcome:

Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks significantly stems exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, Asian elephants and other threatened species and protects communities from criminal activities.

0.1. From Yr1-3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of <2 per year from 2009-2017 in project area.

0.2. Money laundering, anti-corruption and other alternative laws are being used by Yr3 to prosecute IWT cases (baseline = 0).

0.3. Yr1-3, the first Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary CWT operations occur and annually increase in number as the transnational partnership flourishes.

0.4. In Yr1, >5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests of Borneo (baseline = 0 communities engaged in addressing IWT in the project area).

0.1. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated) and government court records.

0.2. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated).

0.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated), media articles and minutes of meetings from bilateral workshops.

0.4. WCS will monitor the engagement of community groups in the project through review of minutes of meetings, facilitated by WCS, and data products developed, such as intelligence information. Socio-economic survey data will measure livelihood benefits over the project (with gender disaggregated data).

The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia are committed to reducing IWT through improving policing and prosecutions, reforms of the criminal justice system and trans-boundary cooperation to tackle IWT.

Mitigation: Delivery of project training and technical assistance by WCS is predicted to increase prosecution rates and create positive media coverage that yields highly committed and effective government partners.

Communities living in the target landscapes are willing to tackle IWT and form a meaningful CWT partnership with WCS.

Mitigation: WCS has an excellent track record of developing enduring multi-stakeholder CWT partnerships, including facilitating productive relationships between government and civil society partners.

Output 1:

Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce the IWT in 5 priority forest landscapes (>1 million ha) in Indonesia (in 3 Kalimantan provinces) and Malaysia (in Sarawak and Sabah states).

1.1. In Yr 1, informant networks established with local communities in Indonesia (3 Kalimantan provinces) and Malaysia (state of Sabah and Sarawak), with >100 people trained (baseline = 0).

1.2. From Yr1-3, >100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on >20 major networks (baseline = 1).

1.3. From Yr2-3, >50 operations and >20 high-profile test cases against wildlife crimes (poaching or trafficking) in forest landscapes successfully prosecuted (baseline of 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 in Malaysia project areas from 2009-2017).

1.1. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation. Approval obtained from the WCS Institutional Review Board regarding the adherence to international ethical standards, data safety protocols and Free, Informed and Prior Consent (FPIC).

1.2. IWT reports from local informant networks and project reports.

1.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases and media articles (all crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated) and government court records.

WCS remains a credible and trusted partner with civil society and law enforcement agencies, with a mandate to build capacity and understanding towards wildlife crime, facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships, and to provide information on the extent of wildlife trade that elicits law enforcement actions.

Mitigation: All government partners have expressed their willingness to collaborate on this project and communities will be sensitively engaged.

WCS will work through its regional CWT program, long-term country programs and their productive partnerships, and use this to enable good communication and coordination both in-country and transnationally. WCS will work with its Institutional Review Board to ensure ethical standards and data safety protocols are in place

Output 2:

New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.

2.1. By Yr2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia (baseline = 0).

2.2. From Yr1-3, profiles generated on >20 wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' (baseline = 0).

2.3. From Y2-3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions (baseline = 0).

2.1. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post-training monitoring on participant involvement in prosecutions.

2.2. Profiles of new traffickers submitted to international ombudsman; summary reports on financial institution screening for name matches on project-profiled traffickers.

2.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases.

There is a sufficiently high level of government commitment and capacity to tackle corruption and complicity in IWT.

Mitigation:

Anti-corruption and anti-money laundering institutions in Indonesia have already shown a high level of interest in CWT through initial WCS engagement. WCS will therefore provide them with high-quality training and technical assistance throughout the project.

Output 3:

Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along major trafficking routes between Indonesia and Malaysia developed and implemented.

3.1. By Yr2, >4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in Indonesia and Malaysia, assessed to determine their capacity to address IWT (baseline = 0).

3.2. By Yr2, at least 60 law enforcement officials from >4 agencies are trained in new approaches and demonstrate sufficient understanding of the law and enforcement procedures (Indonesia baseline = 17 people from Aviation Security trained in 2017; Malaysia baseline = 30 people in 2017).

3.3. From Yr1-3, online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections, monitored with >20 illicit accounts shut down, >5 traders arrested.

3.4. From Yr2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and >40 staff trained in i2 software/iBase, with each country having a fully operational i2 database and sharing transboundary data (Indonesia and Malaysia baseline = 0 agencies i2 trained).

3.1. Assessment reports, with port-specific metrics on IWT situation and management capacity.

3.2. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post-training monitoring on participant/agency involvement in CWT.

3.3. Successful generation of online IWT account profiles; WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases.

3.4. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post-training monitoring on participant involvement in CWT; i2 network maps developed for at least 4 priority species, including transboundary connections

Port authorities understand the seriousness of IWT and have sufficient willingness and capacity to address it.

Mitigation: Initial discussions between WCS the airport/seaport authorities in Indonesia have been very positive and the planned training and technical assistance by WCS are the key actions required.

Conserving protected species takes a higher priority for e-commerce companies that have a firm commitment to working with WCS and proactively addressing IWT through their respective trading platforms.

Mitigation: the project will promote best practices by e-commerce companies in industry/government newsletters, with awareness raising events driving market self-regulation and improved industry standards.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Output 4: Legal framework for transboundary CWT between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia strengthened | 4.1. In Yr 1, 1 assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration. | 4.1. Project report | There is sufficient political will to support the development of a transboundary agreement and to work with WCS in doing so. Mitigation: There are existing collaborative agreements (MOUs and MLATs) that WCS has facilitated between Indonesia and other Asia countries, such as Vietnam and China. This WCS experience and its strong in-country government partnerships will be drawn upon during the project. |
| | 4.2. In Yr 2&3, 2 Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement | 4.2. Minutes of meetings, with gender disaggregated participant lists. | |
| | 4.3. By Yr3, 1 CWT partnership document that enables continued transboundary collaboration post project. | 4.3. Publically available legislative records and associated media releases. | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Output 5: <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

Do you require more Output fields?
It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.
 No

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).

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

| |
|---|
| <p>Activity details</p> <hr/> <p>Activity Number 1.1</p> <p>Activity Details Establish informant networks with local communities in Indonesia and Malaysia</p> |
|---|

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Local informant monitoring of IWT and reporting, via WCS, to law enforcement agencies

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Prepare information to facilitate government sting operations and prosecutions

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Train key government partners in CWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Generate profiles on wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Prepare information to support IWT court cases using alternative laws related to financial transactions.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Conduct capacity assessments of seaports and airports that are major trafficking sites in Indonesia with connections to Malaysia

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Train key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Monitor and report online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia trans-boundary connections

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Train key government partners in i2 software/iBase and operate i2

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Prepare and facilitate Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Support the development of a CWT partnership that enables continued transboundary collaboration post project

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q33. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add 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.

📄 [2018-11-21 Implementation Table FINAL](#)

📅 21/11/2018

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Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q34. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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 project's 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/IWT).

The project brings together a diverse partner base and ensuring excellent coordination across the partnership is critical for the robust delivery of activities and to further build political momentum and understanding of the need to tackle IWT. The WCS Project Manager, Dwi Adhiasto, with the support of Dr Noviar Andayani and Dr Melvin Gumal, will conduct project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

There are four mechanisms by which M&E will be directly integrated within this project, to ensure timely reporting on indicators and an adaptive management approach to project implementation:

Quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings will be held with all core project staff and via skype for Indonesia-Malaysia partner meetings.

We will conduct pre- and post-training knowledge assessments to assess the impact of our training programs and track trainees thereafter, through SMS and WhatsApp, to further understand the application

of the training content in daily work.

Tracking of enforcement operations and intelligence sharing will occur through the case-tracking database, building a systematic approach to information gathering on wildlife crime. The database permits a more detailed analysis of the impacts of individual arrests on the organization and operations of criminal networks, which will enable us to advise enforcement agencies in targeting subsequent enforcement actions.

Converting actionable intelligence into enforcement action is a key goal of this project. As such, in addition to the formal indicators, a unique role of WCS's field programs across Indonesia will be to independently monitor the situation on the ground, thereby enabling us to evaluate and effectively direct support to government agencies in the most effective way.

More specifically, the Project Manager will oversee the compilation and analysis of data for all project indicators. The IWT Training Specialist will oversee all training events (Activities #1.1, #2.1, #3.2 and #3.4), including the compilation of participant survey data that will be used to evaluate all trainings. The IWT Team Leaders from Indonesia and Malaysia will be responsible for the M&E of fieldwork activities and site-based assessments (#1.2 and #3.1) and handling the IWT tracking data generated (#2.2 and #3.3). The IWT Legal Specialist will monitor law enforcement operations and court cases (#1.3, #2.3), compiling information on the agencies involved, the location, evidence confiscated, number and types of people arrested, and then the outcome of court cases etc. The IWT Policy Manager will oversee the implementation of Output 4 activities (#4.1-4.3) and their M&E data. The WCS IWT Field officers will provide more general support for all the project activities, which will include supporting M&E tasks.

As indicated in the Logical Framework, all data will be gender disaggregated. The costs for these M&E tasks are built into the salary costs of the named staff and because data collection and analysis is a core part of the project, and its M&E, we estimate that each staff member will dedicate [REDACTED] of their time (approximately [REDACTED] in total requested from DEFRA and [REDACTED] in match-funding).

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs) | £ [REDACTED] |
| Number of days planned for M&E | 70 |
| Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E | [REDACTED] |

Q35. FCO notifications

Q35a. Please put a tick in the box below 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.

Checked


Q35b. 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 (click to attach)

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

 [UK Embassy-Indonesia letter of support for WCS IWT Nov18](#)

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Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£395,000.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)


- I have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.


Checked

Name Joe Walston

Position in the organisation Senior Vice President Global Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Joe Walston e-signature](#)

 21/11/2018

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Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|--|--------------|
| Have you read the Guidance, including the Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund? | Checked |
| Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund? | Checked |
| Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project? | Checked |
| Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP? | Checked |
| Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up? | Checked |
| Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? | Checked |
| Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader? | Checked |
| Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations? | Checked |
| Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed? | Checked |
| Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? | Checked |
| Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? | Checked |
| Have you checked the IWT website to ensure there are no late updates? | Checked |
| Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK? | Checked |

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to the illegal wildlife trade and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

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