

Applicant: **milller, adam**  
Organisation: **Yayasan Planet Indonesia**  
Funding Sought: **£363,150.00**

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# IWTR6S2\1021

## **Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking through a Community-based Conservation Approach**

We build Conservation Cooperatives (CC) at two sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The CC approach reduces IWT through a holistic strategy that integrates community-based law enforcement alongside healthcare and poverty reduction through livelihood development and financial services provision to empower communities to shift away from IWT into sustainable livelihood alternatives. It aims to improve wildlife densities for five threatened species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 1741 households and generating novel insights into strategies to reduce IWT equitably.

## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Title Mr  
Name adam  
Surname miller  
Organisation Yayasan Planet Indonesia  
Website [www.planetindonesia.org](http://www.planetindonesia.org)  
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]  
Email (Work) [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

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| Type           | Organisation   |
|----------------|--|
| Name           | Yayasan Planet Indonesia   |
| Phone (Work)   | [REDACTED]   |
| Email (Work)   | [REDACTED]   |
| Website (Work) | [REDACTED]   |
| Address        | [REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED]<br>[REDACTED] |

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q3. Project title:

Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking through a Community-based Conservation Approach

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR6S1\100123

IWTR6S1\100134

### Q4. Country(ies)

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.

|                  |             |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>Country 1</b> | Indonesia   | <b>Country 2</b> | No Response |
| <b>Country 3</b> | No Response | <b>Country 4</b> | No Response |

**Do you require more fields?**

- Yes
- No

**Q5. Project dates**

|                    |                  |   |
|--------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Start date:</b> | <b>End date:</b> | <b>Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):</b> |
| 01 April 2020      | 31 March 2023    | 3 years                                   |

**Q6. Budget summary**

| Year:          | 2020/21     | 2021/22     | 2022/23     | Total request          |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| <b>Amount:</b> | £119,550.00 | £119,050.00 | £124,550.00 | <b>£</b><br>363,150.00 |

**Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?**

- Yes

**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

We currently have secured matched funding for this project from four donors in the US and EU. These are private foundation (PBNF, The Waterloo Foundation) and from our US partner org who supports Yayasan Planet Indonesia annually to cover core operational costs. Defra IWT covers roughly [redacted] of the total cost and the other [redacted] will be matched from outside donors. We have secured [redacted] of the matched funding required for year 1, [redacted] for year two, and [redacted] for year three.

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).</b> | 49% matched funds, 96% confirmed |
|--|----------------------------------|

**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](https://www.gov.uk).**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

We build Conservation Cooperatives (CC) at two sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The CC approach reduces IWT through a holistic strategy that integrates community-based law enforcement alongside healthcare and poverty reduction through livelihood development and financial services provision to empower communities to shift away from IWT into sustainable livelihood alternatives. It aims to improve wildlife densities for five threatened species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 1741 households and generating novel insights into strategies to reduce IWT equitably.

## **Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?**

**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 34.**

Self-sustaining Conservation Cooperatives provide equitable financial and non-financial benefits to 1741 households in two Indonesian protected areas, increasing stewardship and monitoring of wildlife, while reducing dependency on IWT.

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

**Please tick all that apply.**

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement

## **Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, 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.**

Our project supports the commitments of the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement, and Hanoi Conference; particularly sustainable livelihoods and economic development to address the drivers of IWT (Action D). Specifically,

Action D,10: We empower local communities to manage and gain the most benefit from their natural resources by avoiding biodiversity loss and harmful harvesting methods through community-based patrolling, alternative livelihood options to IWT, and a buy-back program for snares, chainsaws, and poaching equipment. By working as a liaison between local communities and governments, we amplify the voices of these communities as the main stakeholders in the fight to maintain their personal and ecosystem well-being.

Action D, 11: Our programs target indigenous, rural communities living in poverty to cultivate

community-led conservation management plans. We also facilitate pathways to sustainable development to move away from IWT by offering financial training and access to savings and loans, access to basic healthcare and family planning needs, and alternative livelihoods.

Action D, 12: We share information from our community-based approach in the form of reports, presentations, social media and news articles, and open access scientific journals on best practices to combat IWT. We work with and for local communities to develop and scale-up our approach for maximum efficacy and replicability.

Action D, 13: Our programs work with local communities, government agencies, and other NGOs to identify the drivers of IWT and effectively address them down to the local level via empowerment of communities most affected by IWT.

## Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Yayasan Planet Indonesia won the 2017 UNDP equator prize for our nature-based approach's contributions to SDG goals. This is reflected in our proposal's novel and innovative approach which addresses human and environmental well-being simultaneously to combat IWT, including contributions to:

Life of Land by reducing poaching of five threatened species, with knock-on benefits for sympatric species affected by IWT and the greater ecosystem.

No Poverty by creating a village savings and loans program that can be accessed by any CC member, along with creating livelihoods that are both lucrative and sustainable in nature.

Good Health and Human Well-being by facilitating access to healthcare in rural areas where it was previously unavailable and providing educational and financial services to improve overall well-being for community members.

Decent Work and Economic Growth by identifying and facilitating adoption of locally prioritized livelihood alternatives that speak to the physical and financial well-being of our members as well as the health of the environment.

Reducing Inequalities by prioritising interventions in two areas of West Kalimantan that live in poverty to extreme poverty, and focusing on providing services and financial capital to underserved communities, directly.

Climate Action by empowering communities in the Bornean Rainforest ecosystems to adopt sustainable livelihoods and reduce IWT and environmental destruction that exacerbate climate change.

Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions by amplifying the voice of indigenous communities and reducing conflicts between law enforcement and previously IWT-dependent communities.

## Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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### Q12. Lead organisation summary

**Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes

**If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**


| Reference No           | Project Leader                     | Title  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Project Ref No: 25-022 | Dr. Ben Fitzpatrick and AdamMiller | Restoring Coastal Fisheries through Sustainable Development in Indonesia |
| 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  |


**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.**

 **Audit YPI Report in English 2018**


 08/11/2019

 02:23:37

 pdf 3.44 MB

 **Audit YPI - English Version 2017**

 08/11/2019

 02:23:15

 pdf 1.31 MB

## 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 the Lead Organisation and 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:** Yayasan Planet Indonesia

**Website address:** www.planetindonesia.org

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

Yayasan Planet Indonesia an award winning grassroots conservation organization based in Kalimantan, Indonesia. We are the recipient of an active Darwin award as well as prestigious awards such as Future For Nature, UNDP Equator Prize, among others. We have a team of 43 staff who will implement our projects. We have years of experience in project management, planning, evaluations, and are considered experts in community-based methods to conserve biodiversity. In addition to our own projects we have trained and advised community-based working Aceh, Maluku, Sulawesi, and Papua in Indonesia. Yayasan Planet Indonesia will use funds awarded through Defra to support ongoing work since 2015 while also scaling-up our approach to one new site in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)**

Yes

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)**

Yes

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### **Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Planet Indonesia - USA

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**Website address:** www.planetindonesia.org

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

Planet Indonesia - USA is a US based 501c3 organization. We aid Yayasan Planet Indonesia in four areas: (i) international communications, (ii) monitoring, evaluation, and learning, (iii) professional development opportunities, and (iv) fundraising for core costs. Three of Planet Indonesia - USA's staff are based in Indonesia to aid in project support, technical advise, and conduct due diligence on funds raised in the US and provided to Yayasan Planet Indonesia. The rules and regulations are outlined in a 5 year partnership agreement, for which we have attached as proof of our support.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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


- Yes
- No

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

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**[11 11 2019 Scan Document For Adam Miller](#)**


 11/11/2019


 08:27:54

 pdf 474.23 KB

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**[IWT Defra Coverletter Responses](#)**


 11/11/2019


 02:38:12

 pdf 161.06 KB

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**[GA PII - YPI](#)**

 11/11/2019

 02:33:30

 pdf 1.66 MB

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## Section 6 - Project Staff

### Q14. Key project staff

**Please identify the key project personnel 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.**

**If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.**

| Name (First name, Surname) | Role                                      | % time on project | 1 page CV or job description attached? |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Adam Eric Miller           | Project Leader                            | 10                | Checked                                |
| Novia Sagita               | Deputy Project Leader                     | 10                | Checked                                |
| Rusli Filipus              | Program Manager Conservation Cooperatives | 50                | Checked                                |
| Miftah                     | Program Manager Community Empowerment     | 50                | Checked                                |

**Do you require more fields?**



Yes


| Name (First name, Surname) | Role   | % time on project | 1 page CV or job description attached? |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Wahyu Putra                | Program Manager Conservation and Research                            | 50                | Checked                                |
| Dr. Jacob Phelps           | Consultant Illegal Wildlife Trade Evaluations and Strategies         | 10                | Checked                                |
| Dr. Rachel Carmenta        | Consultant Research and Evaluations on Community-based Interventions | 10                | Checked                                |
| No Response                | No Response  | 0                 | Unchecked                              |
| No Response                | No Response  | No Response       | Unchecked                              |
| No Response                | No Response  | No Response       | Unchecked                              |
| No Response                | No Response  | No Response       | Unchecked                              |
| No Response                | No Response  | No Response       | Unchecked                              |

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

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

 **CVs IWT Defra Staff**

 12/11/2019

 03:01:45

 pdf 292.68 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

### Q15. Species project is focusing on

**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 <i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>         | Sunda Pangolin <i>Manis javanica</i>    |
| Straw-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> | Bornean Orangutan <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> |

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Abbott's Gibbons <i>Hylobates abbotti</i> | White-bearded Gibbons <i>Hylobates albibarbis</i> |
| Sunda Bearded Pig <i>Sus barbatus</i>     | <i>No Response</i>                                |
| <i>No Response</i>                        | <i>No Response</i>                                |
| <i>No Response</i>                        | <i>No Response</i>                                |

**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 leading provider in illegal wildlife trade. West Kalimantan is a recognised IWT hub, in the headlines for egregious cases involving endangered species of songbirds, orangutan (CR), gibbons (EN) and helmeted hornbill (CR) trade. For the species targeted in this project, West Kalimantan is important habitat and our target sites represent one of the last contiguous forested areas in all of Borneo and therefore some of the last strongholds for populations of threatened and endangered species.

West Kalimantan also has high rates of rural poverty, corruption, and a lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and diverse livelihood options, often creating dependency on IWT in rural communities. Moreover, government disregard for Indigenous land rights has led to conflict between indigenous residents and protected areas (PAs), a major source of illegally poached wildlife. Traditional land tenures, cultural, and harvesting practices are often disregarded and replaced with government PAs and regulations, the rules and boundaries of which are not explained to indigenous communities living in these areas. As a result, the poorest and most vulnerable people in West Kalimantan are often those implicated in IWT and are the most easily caught and prosecuted by government conservation enforcement efforts. Indeed, anti-IWT enforcement efforts across Indonesia have disproportionately enforced against small-scale perpetrators.

There is a need to consider alternative and complementary anti-IWT strategies that are effective, equitable, and address systemic causes of IWT- particularly poverty in rural communities. Many conservationists and policy-makers have called for community-based solutions to IWT. However, the links between IWT and rural livelihoods are complex and there are relatively few successful SE Asian examples explicitly reducing IWT through novel and holistic community-based approaches.

Our model pioneers, implements, and tests community-based interventions in West Kalimantan to demonstrate the efficacy of poverty alleviation and reduced dependency on IWT.

## Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

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### Q17. Methodology

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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, Please cite evidence where appropriate.**
- **The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.**
- **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.**

Existing initiatives: PI has been based and working in West Kalimantan since 2014 and has a sound understanding of Provincial and Island-wide IWT efforts. To date, all IWT-focused efforts in the province are focused on enforcement strategies (e.g. patrol effectiveness, informant networks, judiciary capacity). At the two project sites in this proposal, PI is the sole NGO working in the area.

Rationale: There is a need for holistic approaches that address systemic drivers leading to IWT, which is a clear gap in W. Kalimantan and Indonesia. Moreover, there is a need to implement these alongside research that can help to explore and evaluate their design, as key to learning “what works” in IWT and scaling-up.

#### 1. Establish deterrents to reduce rates of IWT

Our method establishes deterrents to IWT. First, they improve law enforcement effectiveness through SMART patrols. Co-led SMART patrol units consisting of one government park ranger, three villagers, and one PI staff, support members to detect and disarm snares and other illegal activity. They simultaneously support government park rangers to meaningfully engage local residents. Monthly SMART patrol reports are provided to village leaders, cooperative leaders, and government officials to build transparency and collectively decide on response actions. We also establish deterrents through conservation agreements within CCs that outline sanctions and fees for those breaking rules around the poaching of protected species. Fees and sanctions are paid to the CC.

#### 2. Provide financial incentives and benefits to reduce IWT and strengthen community resilience

Communities at these sites have limited access to services, and have been side-lined by state-led conservation. We will provide immediate financial benefits that quickly engage communities in CCs. Members who join CCs then receive access to a suite of financial services that strengthen livelihoods. We utilize a simple but effective four-step approach:

- Identify income generating commodities and strategies
- Provide asset-based inputs (e.g. fertilizer, seedlings, farming equipment) to kick-start livelihoods
- Provide access to a savings/loans program to build resilience (currently with a 99.5% repayment rate)
- Provide leadership and financial literacy training to support long-term change

In addition, our approach includes a novel chainsaw/rifle buy-back program, the first of its kind in Asia. This will provide incentives (monetary and agriculture based) for individuals willing to ‘sell’ their rifle and/or chainsaw.

### 3. Provide non-financial incentives to reduce the dependency on IWT

Focus Group Discussions highlight that lack of access to healthcare is a key driver of IWT, as people turn to IWT for cash in emergency situations. In response, we utilize an integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach, which recognizes that human and environmental health are inextricably linked. Our health services team engages local community members as Health Ambassadors to access and distribute basic healthcare and family planning materials. We also facilitate monthly visits by government health workers to provide immunizations, contraceptives, and health information.

### 4. Support community-led organizations for sustainability

While in early stages CC's represent a platform to mobilize community-led conservation, over time these platforms grow into self-sustaining and governing community-based organizations. They have their own vision, mission, hold elections, have monthly meetings, and manage a revolving fund that is supported through the savings/loans program. CCs in the past have even accessed government funding and used their revolving fund to match government grants for development projects.

### 5. Research the CC model

Our project follows-up with rigorous research-based monitoring and evaluation, using quantitative and qualitative comparisons of IWT occurrences and locally defined human well-being before, during, and after, project implementation. This focuses on understanding the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided and reduced dependency on IWT. It also includes bi-annual tracking wildlife populations using the "Pooling Local Expert Opinion" method to estimate wildlife densities (Hoeven et al. 2004) as well as traditional distance sampling methods. This research will be the first of its kind to evaluate the success of this community-based approach to tackling IWT in Southeast Asia, helping to develop a model that is highly adaptable and can be replicated regionally and globally.

#### Management

Planet Indonesia is the project implementer and responsible for the implementation of the project. We will oversee program activities, annual work plans, quarterly reports, and the financial management of the award.

Drs J.Phelps (Lancaster) and R.Carmenta (Cambridge) will provide academic oversight, including comments on design, analysis and publication, of research on key elements of the CC model. They will also help with continual, external review of our outputs and internal reports.

## 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?**
- **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.**

The project will benefit 1741 households in Indigenous Dayak communities, including Dayak Bekati and Dayak Belangin communities in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve, and Dayak Seberuang and Dayak Taman communities in Gunung Naning Protected Forest. These communities live in poverty (<\$5/day) and, based on previous focus groups, report challenges such as:

**Challenge:** a cycle of exploitation by IWT intermediaries: rich knowledge of species behaviour has drawn intermediaries to solicit the Dayak to illegally harvest wildlife for cash. From generations of skilled hunter-gathers, traders often capitalize on the rural low-income nature of many Dayak villages to offer high-risk financial incentives for those willing to poach hornbills, pangolins, primates, and other high-valued species.

**Our Approach:** Our approach provides incentives and deterrents to reduce the dependency of rural communities on IWT

**Challenge:** Collapse in income and agriculture production: community members identified poor soils, high rates of pests, and lack of access to equipment and technology as drivers of decreased harvest rates

**Our Approach:** We provide sustainability training and asset-based inputs) through our farmer field schools. Field schools include trainings, local competitions between farmers, access to assets (eg equipment/seedlings/fertilizer), and organic demonstration plots for farmer groups

**Challenge:** Lack of access to government health services: Members noted access to health and other government services were almost non-existent

**Our Approach:** Health ambassadors act as a link between government health clinics and rural villages, providing health education materials and voluntary family planning options.

**Challenge:** Forest Tenure and Biodiversity loss: Forest tenure issues ranged from the perceived 'theft' of their land by government agencies to inter-village conflict on land rights to lack of clear boundaries for PAs. A collapse in game species leading to food insecurity and dependency on rare species. Members identified outside poachers and loggers that would illegally enter the village and raid the protected area

**Our Approach:** Each SMART patrol team consists of government park rangers and local villagers to improve collaboration in the management and governance of local forests. We also support participatory decision making and mapping wherever possible to create transparency on village and protected area boundaries.

Our novel rifle/chainsaw buy-back also provides incentives to reduce IWT.

**Challenge:** Lack of 'Bargaining Power' within Supply Chain: Communities identified that they had no systems in place that allowed for farmers or other producers to negotiate with middlemen on commodity prices.

**Our Approach:** We link CCs with markets in urban areas shortening supply chains and allow small stakeholder farmers enrolled in cooperatives to interact directly with buyers

**Challenge:** Lack of Financial Services and Institutions: Communities identified that many villages had no access to financial services (eg accounts/loans), and those that did felt exploited by Banks and loan sharks

**Our Approach:** All CC members receive training in financial literacy as well as access to a savings/loans program run at the village level. This increases economic security while improving collaboration between villagers as they save money and support each other through loans in a participatory process.

## **Q19. Gender Equality**

**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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

PI recognizes that the health of people and the environment are inextricably linked and that there are gender-specific needs related to healthcare and bolstering livelihood opportunities. Through our CCs, Planet Indonesia provides basic healthcare, voluntary family planning services, and savings promotion that specifically seeks out and engages women and girls; over 65% of our beneficiaries thus far are women.

Women and girls in remote and rural areas often face lower rates of education and employment than their male counterparts. With access to healthcare and family planning services, and by developing educational and financial skill sets, women and girls have more opportunities to engage in leadership and decision-making roles in their communities as well as garner income. Women and girls (as well as other community members) can then move away from IWT towards financially and environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

Cultural expectations and traditional gender roles also affect the way different genders access natural resources and earn income. For this reason, during Focus Group Discussions as well as in future Participatory Impact Assessments, we collect gender-disaggregated data to identify discrepancies in program benefits. As part of this project we are also designing women farmer groups, as the agricultural sector employs a large portion of women. This means groups of the cooperative that are specifically for the benefit of women, co-designed, and led by women in our target communities aimed to improve agricultural practices. Planet Indonesia is also designing a “gendered aspects of conservation” PIA to be implemented in villages where programs have been active for several years to best guide deliverables for women and girls in the future. Additionally, the vast majority of people engaging in IWT are men, so sex-aggregated data collection and PIAs will identify factors driving men engaging in the trade and their needs to alleviate dependency on IWT.

## **Q20. Impact on species in focus**

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

Our program directly reduces pressures on species threatened by IWT, which can be verified through past iterations of our model. Over the past 24 months of implementation of pilot CC's, SMART patrol data identified a statistically significant drop in the encounter rates of illegal poaching instances. By removing these pressures we aim to stabilize wildlife densities of the five target and co-existing species. This provides a proof-of-concept that our approach is effective in reducing IWT pressures. Importantly, this project will further allow us to monitor the impacts of our interventions on target species, comparing the densities and occupancy of key species between 2017 and 2023 and comparing these against our initial 2017/18 baselines.

## **Q21. Pathway to change**

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

Cooney et al. (2016, including J Phelps), developed a simple approach to inform the design of impact-driven Theories of Change for community-based IWT reduction. They reason that  $A - B > C - D$ , where the:

- (A) Benefits from conserving wildlife (financial and non-financial) subtracted from the
- (B) Costs of conserving wildlife (risks, crop damage, conflict) must be greater than the
- (C) Benefits from engaging in IWT (e.g. income, status, culture) subtracted from
- (D) Costs of engaging in IWT (e.g. risk for arrest, CC sanctions, etc)

From this TOC framework, our outputs:

- (A) Increase short-term benefits for conservation through providing healthcare and loans, mid-term benefits such as alternative livelihoods, and longer-term benefits of improved community well-being and reduced dependence on IWT

- (B) Reduce the costs of conserving wildlife by offering lucrative alternative sustainable livelihoods to replace IWT activities

- (C) Reduce IWT benefits by shifting its relative economic attractiveness and social acceptability as a

livelihood option, and

(D) Increase the costs of engaging in IWT through establishing deterrents (law enforcement and conservation agreements)

Our logic relies on a holistic approach; IWT cannot be tackled through “simple” interventions and requires a broad view of well-being and human-environment relationships while also remaining focused on IWT outcomes.

## Q22. 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?**


The Conservation Cooperative (CC) model was developed to (i) create or strengthen a self-sustaining community-based governance structure to manage local biodiversity, (ii) provide short-term benefit for villagers who are CC members, creating fast incentives to incentivize participation, and (iii) provide services within this governance structure that address why individuals are exploiting biodiversity. At the heart of our model is a dedication to creating self-reliant communities. Our exit strategy is built into the model itself where each Cooperative is creates an independent, locally-led, community-based organization. By identifying local champions that take on management responsibility for each program aspect, activities such as patrols, health ambassador support, and the VSL can be continuously implemented after the life of the program. Village leaders continue to run community meetings to proliferate natural resource management systems.


We also work with government agencies to support and adopt these methods. In 2018, the Department of Natural Resources funded the support of three Cooperatives in GNNR. The government also has a ‘Mitra Masyarakat Polhot (MMP)’ program where community-led forest patrols can be ratified and supported by district-level government offices. We combine locally-led and state-led strategies to ensure that our programs can continue well after the life of donor funds.

**if necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the file upload below:**

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## Section 9 - Funding and Budget

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### Q23. Budget

**Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application.**

Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the IWT Challenge Fund budget.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


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.

 [Budget IWT UK DEFRA Planet Indonesia](#)

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 xlsx 64.86 KB

## Q24. Funding

**Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

- Development of existing work

**Please provide details:**

This initiative is a continuation of an on-going project in the Gunung Niut Nature Reserve. However, UK IWT funding will allow us to scale-up our approach to include the Gunung Naning Protection Forest (a completely new area we are not yet working in) and focus our activities on directly addressing IWT. Past work has been supported by the Waterloo Foundation, the David & Lucile Packard Foundation, ARCUS Foundation, Wildlife Reserves Singapore, the International Foundation, and from private donors through our US 501c3 partner organization (Planet Indonesia - USA).

**Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

- No

## Q25. Co-financing

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

- Yes

**Q25a. 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.**

| Donor Organisation                  | Amount | Currency code   | Comments   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--|
| Planet Indonesia - USA Private      | ██████ | USD             | Planet Indonesia - USA fundraises to cover core operational costs of YPI. These funds are essential for covering staff time, and overhead costs associated with project management and implementation. |
| The Waterloo Foundation             | ██████ | Pounds Sterling | The Waterloo Foundation awarded YPI a 18 month grant to continue supporting our community-based work in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss.                      |
| Prince Benard Nature Fund           | ██████ | Euro            | PBNF Supports SMART patrols and community-based law enforcement in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve  |
| The Otter Family Private Foundation | ██████ | Euro            | The Otter Family Foundation support community health, agroforestry, and sustainable agriculture work in the Gunung Niut Nature Reserve.  |

**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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.**

| Date applied for | Donor Organisation | Amount | Currency code | Comments |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|----------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|----------|

|                       |                          |            |                 |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| 31<br>October<br>2019 | Whitley Award<br>Funding | [REDACTED] | Pounds Sterling | YPI Director Novia Sagita has been nominated for a WFN award in October of this year. In 2018 she was a semi-finalists and it is likely she will be a very competitive applicant for this award. Funds will be used to support the Gunung Niut and Gunung Naning project. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|

|                       |                  |            |     |   |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----|---|
| 31<br>January<br>2019 | USFWS Great Apes | [REDACTED] | USD | USFWS Great Apes fund may support our working in Gunung Naning, one of the project sites covered in this grant. They will support community-based SMART patrols as well as livelihood work. |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----|---|

|                    |                    |   |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> | 0 | <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> |
| <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> | 0 | <i>No Response</i> | <i>No Response</i> |

**Do you require more fields?**  
 Yes  
 No

## Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

### Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

We adhere to principles of open learning and will post copies of any publications online as well as provide translated summaries in Bahasa Indonesia to enhance regional learning. We agree to all datasets, reports, and articles being made available under the recommendations of Guidance Note 5.6. All spatially explicit

datasets, such as layers describing forest cover and other ecosystem values, locations of rare endangered protected or endemic species, protected areas zones, etc. will be made available to research, planning and management stakeholders. Exceptions to complete open access are where data might relate to current proceedings against illegal or criminal activities or sensitive personal records that might breach confidentiality agreements, or particularly rare or endangered populations of plants and animals where it would only be wise to disclose information in general terms only or to trusted sectors. We will make outputs available for dissemination on our websites, university libraries, and logged with Defra IWT Initiative collections. Reference to these materials will be made in press releases and social media notifying individuals they can request copies.

## **Q27. 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.**

Planet Indonesia has a strict anti-fraud protocol outlined in our Standing Operating Procedure that is reviewed annually by our national and international board. Our protocol requires that risk assessment and risk management forms be completed and analysed for every project. We audit our Indonesian accounts annually and use form 990 for 501c3 IRS status to represent our US-based organization annual financial summary. Planet Indonesia has both an Indonesian and US board of directors that oversee financial reports, spending, and provide oversight into annual goals, growth, and overall organization direction. Our organization also scans the names of subgrant and subcontract recipients, sub-recipient employees and contacts against terrorism and law enforcement watch lists, such as OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and conducts Leahy Vetting for any government officials who have received training of benefit from programs.

## **Q28. 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.**

No capital items will be purchased.

## **Q29. 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.**

Planet Indonesia is a grassroots conservation organization with an award-winning approach to address the drivers, not just the symptoms, of IWT and its impacts on local communities, and so creates long-lasting changes to reduce poaching and biodiversity loss.

Important to value for money, we are not a large multinational group with high overheads, teams of fundraisers and international offices; instead we focus on the program, communities, and country where we implement our programs. Moreover, Dr. Jacob Phelps and Dr. Rachel Carmenta will be hired as consultants to avoid high overhead costs that would be associated with university fees.

These factors make our proposal competitive when compared with those of large international NGOs and Universities. Yet, this proposal still secures the collaboration of academic partners (without overheads) to ensure high scientific standards.

Key to value for money, our initiatives and programs are developed locally in response to community needs, not by international teams distant from target communities. As such, this project funnels resources to needs already defined by community members themselves. Moreover, the CC model facilitates self-reliant and sustaining community groups, which means we have adopted measures and precautions that do not flood rural communities with funds and create dependencies on international aid and donors. Rather, our programs create pathways to self-sustaining independent communities.

### **Q30. Ethics and human rights**

**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?**

We adhere to the highest ethical standards. Work undertaken by Planet Indonesia features all sustainable development activities targeted at individuals for their financial development and gain. All financial revenue generated by sustainable development activities is retained by the individuals and communities they are a part of, with no profit sharing or similar defining our bilateral agreements.

Our approach is driven by local community needs with our pilot project operating since 2016, demonstrating a significant benefit to the community including strengthening their traditional land rights through management tenure and improving the literacy, health, business, and financial well-being of the community.

All research is conducted under principles of prior informed consent and adherence to strict privacy and confidentiality. Health and education initiatives are implemented according to best practice standards in the US. Results are subject to strict scientific method and practice. We have built our reputation on objective, impartial science and ensuring results are clearly verifiable and transparent regardless if they are positive, negative, or indifferent to objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation is conducted closely with local villages who are involved with the data collection process. The Indonesian Department of Research and Technology (RISTEK) is always consulted prior to the commencement of any work to obtain correct permits, and permits to evaluate and monitor the outcome of this project are not required.

### **Q31. Corruption**

**Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.**

Planet Indonesia has a strict zero fraud and corruption policy. This internal policy is percolated through our relationships and agreements with community and government partners. Our MoU's with government agencies as well as village governments explicitly state zero corruption policies and consequences of violations that can result in the cancellation of a program or removal of funding and/or support. In addition, within the projects themselves, we work to co-design standard operating procedures and fraud policies embedded in Conservation Cooperatives and VSLs. We are proud that to date, the participatory process of the creation of these regulations and transparency with community members has resulted in no instances of theft from Cooperative assets by a member nor any violations of VSL's agreements. In the

event that corruption does occur, Cooperative agreements require the immediate removal of the individual from the program. For government cases, our MoU's outline that any fraud or corruption will result in termination of support, either technical or financial until the case is finished.

### Q32. 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.**

**If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.**

Data collection from SMART patrols follows the same Standard Operating Procedures, collection techniques, and datasheet layouts in each site to ensure consistency and minimize human error. Individuals from the Planet Indonesia team are trained wildlife professionals who then train other members on correct data collection techniques. After collection, data is promptly transferred into our management system from where we run analyses. Planet Indonesia is a team of highly educated, trained, and qualified wildlife biologists with advanced degrees and years of experience collecting, analyzing, and publishing wildlife data in West Kalimantan as well as other areas.

### Q33. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:**

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| <b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>  | Checked |
| <b>We have a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>  | Checked |
| <b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>  | Checked |
| <b>We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>   | Checked |
| <b>We have a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>  | Checked |
| <b>We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b> | Checked |

# Section 11 - Logical Framework

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## Q34. 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.

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

### Impact:

Impact: Improved densities of five threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty alleviation for 1741 households at two sites in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

---

| Project Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

---

**Outcome:**

Indigenous communities in Gunung Niut and Gunung Naning show reduced dependency on IWT

0.1) 1741 households enrolled in Planet Indonesia's Conservation Cooperatives and 10% Village Savings & Loan growth per CC per year (baseline= 541 households Gunung Niut, 400 new households enrolled in each Y1, Y2 and Y3 ; 100% beneficiaries Indigenous Dayak and 60% are women)

0.2) 60% of total area (353,000 ha) patrolled and managed by local communities (50% by Y2 and 60% by Y3 baseline = 40% of Gunung Niut nature reserve)

0.3) Reduction in tree cover loss by 10-20% annually across target sites (Y1, Y2, Y3)

0.4) Stabilizing or increased wildlife populations by reduced IWT (Baseline values [individuals / km<sup>2</sup>] in Gunung Niut for priority species as follows  
 Helmeted Hornbill= 1.13  
 Sunda Bearded Pig= 6.79  
 Abbotts Gibbons= 1.13  
 Sunda Pangolin= 2.05  
 Straw-headed bulbul = 0.10 ; Gunung Naning baseline will be estimated in Y1)

0.1) Cooperative membership reports, participant lists, and quarterly development report

0.2) SMART patrol monthly, quarterly, and annual reports

0.3) Global Forest Watch data (Tree cover loss, GLAD alerts, terra-I alerts)

0.4) Annual report on state of wildlife populations from PLEO method (both sites) and traditional distance sampling (GNNR only)

- Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll and invest in Savings & Loans program

- Communities value CC services provided and enroll in healthcare and education programs

- SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations in the program's Standard Operating Procedures

- Community members are open to adopting new livelihoods and farming methods

- Wildlife populations stabilize or increase as a response to reduced poaching

**Output 1:**

1. Improved community-based monitoring of Gunung Niut Nature Reserve and Gunung Naning Protection Forest through implementation of SMART patrols

1.1) 6 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve (baseline= 4 units, by Y2=6 active units, Y3= 6 active units)

1.2) 4 SMART patrol units supported and conduct monthly patrolling in Gunung Naning Protection Forest (baseline = 0, Y1=2 active units, Y2= 4 active units, Y3=4 active units)

1.3) A total of 42 community members enrolled in SMART patrols and trained in SMART (baseline= 12 members, Y1= 24 members, Y2= 36 members, Y3= 42 members)

1.4) 60% of Gunung Niut protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols (baseline = 40%, Y1=40%, Y2=50%, Y=60%)

1.5) 60% of Gunung Naning protected and patrolled regularly by SMART patrols, (baseline=0%, Y1=20%, Y2=40%, Y3=60%)

1.1) Participant list and enrollment in SMART patrols, including gender disaggregated data

1.2) Monthly SMART patrol reports provided to government agencies

1.3) SMART Patrol reports

1.4) Quarterly and annual SMART patrol reports (e.g. annual recap on all SMART indicators such as snares removed, hectares covered, individuals encountered, wildlife encounter and detection rates)

1.5) Number of SMART reports that result in government action

- Members are interested in participating in SMART patrol teams

- SMART patrol teams collect high-quality data in the field and abide to rules and regulations relayed in the programs Standard Operating Procedures



**Output 2:**

2. Increased populations of five species threatened by IWT

2.1) Stabilization or increase in target wildlife populations

(Baseline values [individuals / km<sup>2</sup>] in Gunung Niut for priority species as follows  
Helmeted Hornbill= 1.13  
Sunda Bearded Pig= 6.79  
Abbotts Gibbons= 1.13  
Sunda Pangolin= 2.05  
Straw-headed bulbul = 0.10 ; Gunung Naning baseline will be estimated in Y1)

2.2) Annual estimations of wildlife populations at both sites using Pooling Local Expert Opinion (PLEO) method and distance sampling in the Gunung Niut Nature reserve

2.1) Annual estimations of wildlife populations using Pooling Local Expert Opinion (PLEO) Method in both sites and distance sampling from pre-existing transects in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve

2.2) Annual working report on trends in wildlife densities across project sites

2.3) Publications in primary literature based on project results

- Community members are open to new livelihoods
- Wildlife populations stabilize or increase as a response to reduced poaching
- PLEO method is used effectively

**Output 3:**

3. Improved access to financial services and livelihood development through Conservation Cooperatives (linked to reduced IWT rates, please see Theory of Change)

3.1) 200 new households enrolled in CCs in Gunung Niut annually (baseline value=541, Y1=741, Y2=941, Y3= 1,141 total=1,141 ; 60% of beneficiaries are women)

3.2) 200 households enrolled in CCs in Gunung Naning annually ( baseline =0, Y1 = 200, Y2=400, Y3=600, total = 600 and 60% of beneficiaries are women)

3.3) 10% growth annually in Gunung Niut Village Savings & Loan program (baseline= £23,265, Y1=£25,591, Y2=£28,510, Y3=£31,325)

3.4) 10% growth annually in Guning Naning Village Savings & Loans program (baseline = 0, Y1=baseline +10% growth, Y2, Y3 ; note growth depends on initial investment by community members and groups)

3.5) >95% loan repayment rate from cooperative members (Y1, Y2, Y3) and >99% repayment rate for women

3.6) 3 new commodities (e.g. forest honey, organic products, new ag commodities) and income generating activities identified and supported

3.1) Participants monthly list at meetings including gender disaggregated data

3.2) Participant list and enrollment books of cooperative

3.3) Monthly tracking of Village Savings & Loans Program including gender disaggregated data

3.4) Savings amount per member

3.5) Loan amount and repayment rate including gender disaggregated data

3.6) Total savings/loans across all cooperatives including gender disaggregated data

3.7) Number of "working groups" supported and running within each cooperative focusing on new commodities

- Communities are open to Conservation Cooperatives and continue to enroll
- Communities value CC services provided and enroll/remain active in health, literacy, and finance programs
- Communities are active in savings funds in community-based savings/loans program
- Communities see explicit links between IWT and CC services provision

annually in both target areas (Y1, Y2, Y3)

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**Output 4:**

4. Improved access to healthcare and family planning needs identified as priorities by members to improve well-being and reduce dependency on IWT

- 4.1) 1190 beneficiaries reached through population – health – environment model ( baseline=290, Y1=590, Y2=890, Y3= 1190; 75% of annual beneficiaries are women)
- 4.2) 150 women and girls receive improved access to healthcare in Gunung Niut annually (baseline= 290, Y1=440, Y2=590, Y3=740)
- 4.3) 10 new health ambassadors trained annually in Gunung Niut (baseline = 20, Y1=30, Y2=40, Y3=50 ; 75% of ambassadors or women)
- 4.4) 150 women and girls receive improved access to healthcare in Gunung Naning annually (baseline= 0, Y1= 150, Y2= 300, Y3=450)
- 4.5) 10 new health ambassadors trained annually in Guning Naning (baseline = 0, Y1= 10, Y2 = 20, Y3 = 30, 75% of all ambassadors are women)

- 4.1) Participant list and monthly activity log book of health ambassadors
- 4.2) PHE baseline and post intervention survey
- 4.3) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training including gender disaggregated data
- 4.4) PHE baseline and post intervention survey including gender disaggregated data
- 4.5) Certificates for “Health Ambassadors” provided for participants who complete training

- Women and youth enroll in healthcare and family planning services
- Members enroll in literacy program and remain active to reach graduation
- Health ambassadors are properly trained and remain active and effectively distribute healthcare services

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Output 5:</b><br>5. Trial and evaluation of rifle, snare, and chainsaw buyback program to reduce IWT at project sites | 5.1) 150 rifles/chainsaws returned annually across both sites, in exchange for additional trainings, agriculture and other incentives (Y1, Y2, Y3, total=450) | 5.1) Cooperative and farmer log books with gender disaggregated data                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members are open to new livelihoods and farming methods</li> <li>• CC members are open to rifle buy-back program</li> </ul> |
|  | 5.2) 7500 seedlings planted annually in Gunung Niut Nature Reserve buffer zone area (Y1, Y2, Y3 total=35,000)   | 5.2) Number of seedlings planted in Gunung Niut  |  |
|  | 5.3) 7500 seedlings planted annually in Gunung Naning protection forests buffer zone area (Y1, Y2, Y3, total 35,000)  | 5.3) Number of seedlings planted in Gunung Naning  |  |
|  | 5.4) 150 farmers annually join sustainable and organic agriculture trainings across both sites (Y1=150, Y2=300, Y3=450 total=450, 60% or women farmers)       | 5.4) Participant list of sustainable agriculture training with gender disaggregated data |  |

**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.**

Yes

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

**Output 6:**

6. Improved understanding of how CC model design can impact IWT, participation rates and livelihoods, based on evaluation and novel research

6.1 Evaluation of the CC model impacts on wildlife (baseline = 0, no structured evaluations of this type of intervention in SE Asia, Y2 interim report, Y3 report, linked to Indicator 2.2)

6.2 Publication on the causal pathways between 'bundles' of interventions provided by the CC model and reduced dependency on IWT

6.3 Publication on the factors that shape non-participation/participation in the CC model, and specifically the buy-back scheme (baseline = 0 no such study conducted in this context, Y3)

6.4 Policy Brief published on key lessons from the CC model (baseline = 0, Y3 = 300 distributed to key policy makers and NGOs)

6.5 Blogs on the CC model and its design to inform policy (baseline = 2, Y2 = 2, Y3 = 2)

6.1 Copy of journal article evaluating the outcomes of the CC model

6.2 Copy of journal article

6.3.1 Number of interviews secured with non-participants  
6.3.2 Copy of journal article

6.4.1 E-copy of Policy Brief in English and Indonesian

6.4.2 Distribution list of who brief was shared with

6.4.3 List of meetings

6.5.1 Links to blogs on the Planet Indonesia website

6.5.1 Link to blog on IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods website

In the context of a complex environment and multiple interventions, we are able to identify the salient variables that influence outcomes. Local residents, including people who are not active in the CC, are willing to participate in research

**Output 7:**                      *No Response*                      *No Response*                      *No Response*  
*No Response*

---

**Output 8:**                      *No Response*                      *No Response*                      *No Response*  
*No Response*

---

## Activities

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

**Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.**

### Output 1

- 1.1 SMART Patrol recruitment and training for new villages / members
- 1.2 SMART Patrol monthly patrols (7-10 days per month) and data reports (due every 15 days of patrol finishing, 1 copy to village and 1 copy to government agencies)
- 1.3 SMART patrol semester review and evaluation
- 1.4 SMART patrol data used to triangulate/validate M&E findings from social surveys, Focus Group Discussions, and Participatory Impact Assessments
- 1.5 Bi-annual government SMART review and evaluation

### Output 2

- 2.1 Training of field assistants in distance sampling and PLEO methods
- 2.2 Bi-annual survey using distance sampling on pre-existing transects in GNNR and PLEO in both sites
- 2.3 Data input and compilation
- 2.4 Data analysis and technical report writing
- 2.5 annual density estimates for at least 5 target species in technical report
- 2.6 Density and wildlife data used to triangulate/validate M&E findings from social surveys, Focus Group Discussions and Participatory Impact Assessments

### Output 3

- 3.1 Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages
- 3.2 Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge
- 3.3 CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures
- 3.4 CC monthly meetings for VSL (savings, active loans, loan repayments, etc) and other important issues (village by village based)
- 3.5 CC agreement creation and socialization
- 3.6 Asset transfers and field schools to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources
- 3.7 Bi-annual CC evaluation with all members in each village
- 3.8 Participatory impact assessment (PIA) activity through focus group discussions with CC members
- 3.9 PIA results compiled and reported upon
- 3.10 PIA results validated with results from output 2 and output 3 and integrated into output 6

### Output 4

- 4.1 Health ambassador recruitment and training in PHE method
- 4.2 Health ambassadors weekly visits (5 households a week) to distribute health information and collect data under 'Health Family Initiative'
- 4.3 Health ambassadors monthly report to local government clinics and PHE staff
- 4.4 Quarterly and bi-annual evaluations with health ambassadors
- 4.5 Bi-annual meetings and evaluations with ambassadors and government health workers
- 4.6 Integration of health outputs and outcomes through PIA and other social survey methods into final

reports and program evaluations

Output 5

5.1 Program socialization and community hearings

5.2 Baseline survey to identify incentives and needs

5.3 Buy-back program implemented in target sites

5.4 Rewards and incentives provided

5.5 Additional support, training (focus on agriculture) provided to individuals

5.6 Bi-annual review and evaluation of program

5.7 Integration of buy-back outcomes through PIA and other social survey methods into final reports and program evaluations

Output 6

6.1 Consultations and workshop with international technical advisors (Dr. J. Phelps and Dr. R. Carmenta) on research-based M&E methods for output 6

6.2 literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology

6.3 In-country visit and training by international technical advisors on social survey methods such as qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), most significant change (MSC) and social network analysis

6.4 Field data collection

6.5 Data input, analysis, and compilation

6.6 Consultations and workshop with international technical advisors on results, findings, and interpretation

6.7 Final report writing and submission

6.8 Journal article submission

6.9 Policy brief created from results in both Indonesian and English

## Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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### Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

#### Implementation Timetable Template

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.

📄 [IWT R6 - Stage 2 - Implementation Timetab](#)

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## Section 13 - M&E and FCO notification

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## Q36. 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 Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).**

### 1) Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA)

A PIA recognizes that local community program beneficiaries are central to identifying and measuring indicators of change and outcomes (Catley et al. 2015). Planet Indonesia's was adapted from the PRISM Conservation Evaluation toolkit (Dickson et al. 2017) to include a nested ranking system to evaluate indirect changes identified by community members, changes that can be directly attributed to the project, and the impact these changes have made in people's lives. This nested ranking system allows us to test how different activities, incentives, and deterrents drive different outcomes. (See attached supporting documents Miller et al. In review People and Nature).

### 2) SMART Patrols

The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool tracks data on wildlife encounters and poaching points. We track indicators through a time-based encounter rate per hour patrolled and kilometer patrolled.

### 3) Distance Sampling and PLEO

We use transects and distance sampling techniques to estimate wildlife densities through time. We also use a method called 'Pooling Local Expert Opinion' (Hoeven et al. 2004). We have attached a manuscript (Miller et al. in review) that compares PLEO-based wildlife density estimates to point counts and transect density estimates in the Gunung Niut Nature Reserve; PLEO is a cost-effective community-based tool that can produce robust density estimates for wildlife.

### 4) Conservation Cooperative Monthly Reports

Each cooperative has a monthly meeting that reports the number of members, size of the savings/loans program, number of active and outstanding loans, and repayment rate.

### 5) Health Ambassador Monthly Reports

Health workers visit five households per month and check the following indicators: Is there a smoker in the house? Are women using contraceptives? Is there a toilet in the house? What is the trash disposal method? Is there an infant in the house? Is there a pregnant woman in the house? Responses are recorded and if indicators are flagged, appropriate corresponding health information is provided.

### 6) Sustainable Farming Quarterly Reports

Our team records data for monthly and bi-annual reports that track the number of farmers enrolled, number and topics of trainings provided, and the number of participants.

### 7) Novel research on interventions to address IWT

We are building research components into the project that provides M&E support, and also generates new insights into the design of interventions to address IWT. This will include an investigation into the causal pathways that link community-based interventions to reduce dependency on IWT. We will investigate both individuals who opt-in and opt-out of the program to understand perceptions, motivations, and links between bundles of interventions provided and outcomes observed.



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

Number of days planned for M&E 270

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

### Q37. FCO Notifications

Please state whether 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 Challenge Fund competition in the host country.

No

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)

## Section 14 - Certification

### Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Yayasan Planet Indonesia

I apply for a grant of





£363,150.00

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 enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Name</b>                                  | Adam Miller  |
| <b>Position in the organisation</b>          | Executive Director   |
| <b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b> |  <b><u>esignature Adam</u></b><br> 12/11/2019<br> 03:02:39<br> jpg 19.1 KB |
| <b>Date</b>                                  | 11 November 2019   |

## Section 15 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

|   | <b>Check</b> |
|---|--------------|
| <b>I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".</b>  | Checked      |
| <b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>   | Checked      |
| <b>I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.</b>   | Checked      |
| <b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.</b>   | Checked      |
| <b>I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.</b>                              | Checked      |
| <b>The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>   | Checked      |
| <b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b> | Checked      |
| <b>I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.</b>                  | Checked      |
| <b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>                                 | Checked      |
| <b>I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>                    | Checked      |
| <b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.</b>  | Checked      |
| <b>I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>  | 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.**

Checked

**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 organisation, 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).