Applicant: **Roberts, David**
Organisation: **Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent (UoK)**
Funding Sought: **£360,348.00**

IWTR6S2\1029

Dismantling wildlife trafficking cybercrime networks in Southeast Asia

To address the high volume of transnational online wildlife trafficking in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, this project will:

1. Develop and test an enhanced set of tools to identify, monitor and report online IWT
2. Train government, civil society and private sector partners in these tools
3. Implement a multi-agency approach using these tools to significantly disrupt online IWT transactions
 4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate project results and incorporate lessons learned into an ongoing improvement of the law enforcement response.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	David
Surname	Roberts
Tel (Work)	+ ██████████
Email (Work)	██████████
Address	██████████
	██
	██████████
	████
	██
	█
	██
	██

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent (UoK)
Phone (Work)	██
Email (Work)	████
Website (Work)	████
	█
Address	█████
	██████
	███
	██
	█
	██
	██

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Dismantling wildlife trafficking cybercrime networks in Southeast Asia

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

IWTR6S1\100083

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.

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	Malaysia
Country 3	Singapore	Country 4	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

◉ No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2020	30 September 2022	2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£137,515.00	£153,115.00	£69,718.00	**£** 360,348.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

◉ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

UoK and its partner, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), has secured £■■■■ of co-financing for this proposal, which will support project personnel salaries, followed by national and international travel, and institutional overheads. For Singapore, all costs are co-financed by government.

UoK own funds: £■■■■
US government's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
(INL): £■■■■
German Development Bank (KfW): £■■■■
Private Foundation (Full Circle): £■■■■
WCS own funds: £■■■■

In total £■■■■

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request <u>plus</u> other funding required to run the project).   21

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 write this summary for a non-technical audience.

To address the high volume of transnational online wildlife trafficking in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, this project will:

1. Develop and test an enhanced set of tools to identify, monitor and report online IWT
2. Train government, civil society and private sector partners in these tools
3. Implement a multi-agency approach using these tools to significantly disrupt online IWT transactions
4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate project results and incorporate lessons learned into an ongoing improvement of the law enforcement response.

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.

Enhanced technological solutions are developed and harnessed with law enforcement against major online IWT networks significantly curtailing exploitation of 100s of threatened and protected Southeast Asian wildlife species.

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

Please tick all that apply.

☑ 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.

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

I, XIII, XX: Capacity building (including use of new software) and technical assistance are integral to the

empowerment and training of civil society and government partners in their ability to detect, confiscate and/or arrest online wildlife traffickers and their illicit goods, in-country and transboundary.

II: We will support governments to destroy evidence of wildlife seized from project induced-actions once it 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 detections and convictions.

IX, XXI: Many project activities are specifically designed to address corruption and other forms of mal-governance, and build high-level political support through partnering with state prosecutors in IWT cases.

XI: Through work funded by the IWT Challenge, WCS demonstrated importance of inter-agency cooperation and collaboration in conducting successful CWT operations; Indonesia investigations led to prosecution of 98 wildlife traffickers and in Malaysia seizure of 148 hornbill casques. This project will focus on the online IWT, where much of the trade has migrated, to achieve similar outcomes.

XV, XVII: We will establish transboundary actions and support the political framework to achieve this.

Beyond the 2014 conference, the project supports commitments A1, A3, and C7 of the Kasane Statement, and "Working in Partnership" of the 2018 London Conference Declaration.

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), while the city state of Singapore reached 100% in 2015. Urban centres have a high demand for threatened species as wild meat, pets, use in medicines or ornamental carvings. The provincial/state capitals also serve as major wildlife trafficking hubs. The growing size, wealth and internet penetration (Indonesia = 65%, Malaysia = 83% and Singapore = 85%) of expanding urban populations is predicted to increase demand for wildlife and its online trade.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
SDG11 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.

SDG12 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 overharvesting for the pet trade, ornamental carvings and traditional medicine 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.

SDG15 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

SDG16 on 'Peace, justice and strong institutions' and the project's support to prosecutors.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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
25003	Bob Smith	Conservation Social networking, ecotourism and land-use planning in Maputaland
23033	Matthew Struebig	Marrying community land rights with stakeholder aspirations in Indonesian Borneo
23006	Jim Groombridge	Translocating conservation success and skills' exchange across four IndianOcean countries
21014	Jim Groombridge	Reconnecting poverty-alleviation to biodiversity conservation in Kenya's Eastern Arc Mountains
20016	Douglas Macmillan	Reviving socio-ecological landscapes for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation
19014	Richard Griffiths	Implementing CITES in Madagascar

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.

⬇ **UoKaccounts20172018**
📅 12/11/2019
🕐 13:55:24
📄 pdf 5.57 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:	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent (UoK)
Website address:	https://research.kent.ac.uk/dice/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	DICE, based at UoK, was founded in 1993 and is the UK's leading conservation research and training centre. DICE sets itself apart from other universities with its aims to:

-dismantle barriers between natural and social sciences
-conduct research that informs policy and practice
-disseminate knowledge and provide expertise to stakeholders
-build capacity in the conservation sector through research-led teaching/training
-strive for sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation that benefits people.

With 26 academics, DICE works with conservation organisations and government agencies in >30 countries. DICE's position, embedded within a university, enables it to draw on extensive expertise (e.g. Kent Interdisciplinary Research Centre in Cyber Security), and skilled professional services staff (e.g. finance, research services, ethics and governance, IT services).

DICE has 8 active academics within its wildlife trade hub, research a variety of issues including cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking. DICE has been actively working in this area for over a decade and offers postgraduate training in wildlife trade.

DICE will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project. However it has specific responsibility for developing training modules in cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking and software to support stakeholders. Through a needs assessment, these will be developed in collaboration with stakeholders. |
| **Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)** | ⊙ Yes |
| **Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)** | ⊙ Yes |

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website address:	www.wcs.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	WCS has a long-term (20-30 years) institutional presence and conservation partnerships in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and is the main NGO partner on this project.
	WCS-Indonesia, through its Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU), manages civil society informant networks and collaborates with law enforcement and the judiciary, offering trainings and providing legal advice, to ensure thorough and fair prosecutions; WCS's positive relationship with Indonesia's independent media also facilitates transparent prosecutions. WCS- Indonesia employs 321 staff, including Finance, Grants Management, Administration and IT teams that will support project operations.
	Since 2010, WCS Malaysia has been registered as a national entity, 'Wildlife Conservation And Science (Malaysia) Bhd' and currently employs 75 staff. Operating in Malaysian Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia, WCS Malaysia manages CWT projects in forest landscapes.
	WCS Singapore is a branch office and administrative with 6 staff.
	WCS will implement and coordinate in-country activities, facilitate partnerships with government and non-government organisations, and shall support successful delivery of the project outputs, including M&E. It will heed lessons learned from its CWT operations, to address the systemic institutional and capacity barriers that limit effective national-level and transnational actions on IWT in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

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

⊙ Yes

2. 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 Indonesia partner for all components of this project: contributing to the situation analysis (Output 1); being a recipient of capacity building in the online IWT tools (Output 2); conducting cyber-patrols to detect, monitor and analyse online IWT using the project developed investigation tools and i2 to map criminal networks (Output 3); and, taking action on IWT reports produced, which may include transnational collaborations (Output 4).
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ No
If no, please provide details	MoEF rarely provides LoS, instead, refers to institutional agreements as evidence of its support. WCS Indonesia has a continuous MoU with the MoEF since 1995. This permits WCS to provide technical assistance to government, civil society and academic institutions in Indonesia including actions to combat IWT across the Indonesian archipelago.

3. Partner Name:	Indonesian National Police (INP), Cybercrime Division
Website address:	https://www.polri.go.id/

Letter of Support:	The INP, particularly its Criminal Investigation Division (CID, POLRI), based in Jakarta, is the national agency responsible for investigating and combating organized crime, including environmental offences, transnational crime and cybercrime.
	INP 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. It is becoming more active in monitoring online IWT. 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 will work in coordination with MoEF's aforementioned Directorate for Environment and Forestry Law Enforcement (Gakkum) in contributing to the situation analysis (Output 1); being a recipient of capacity building in the online IWT tools (Output 2); conducting cyber-patrols to detect, monitor and analyse online IWT using the project developed investigation tools and i2 to map criminal networks (Output 3); and, taking action on IWT reports produced, which may include transnational collaborations (Output 4).
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ No
If no, please provide details	The INP does not provide letters of support for funding proposals. However WCS has closely partnered with INP since 2003 and has held a 5-year technical agreement with INP since 2016. This enables a WCS-INP counter-wildlife trafficking partnership across the Indonesian archipelago.

4. Partner Name:	Indonesian Attorney General's Office (AGO)
Website address:	https://www.kejaksaan.go.id/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	WCS signed a Technical Agreement with the AGO in 2016 allowing WCS to support capacity building of prosecutors in the office of the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes (Jaksa Agung Muda Tindak Pidana Umum) through training and technical assistance. The results have been impressive. Since 2015, 408 prosecutors have trained by WCS across Indonesia, leading to a better understanding of wildlife protection law and more robust prosecutions - 39% increase in fines and 30% increase in prison sentences. This support has been advanced through WCS supporting the AGO to formally incorporate wildlife crime into its now accredited training curriculum. In the project, UoK and WCS will for the first time introduce online wildlife trafficking to the AGO, with a view to expanding its role to addressing this aspect of IWT through participating in the situation analysis (Output 1) and trainings (Output 2) and then handling case in court (Output 4).
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ No
If no, please provide details	A letter has been submitted by WCS, but at the time of submission had not yet been signed by the Director General, who had just been replaced due to the new government. We expect to obtain this letter in December 2019.

5. Partner Name:	Indonesian E-Commerce Association (idEA)
Website address:	https://www.idea.or.id/

Letter of Support:	idEA manages an association of 10 major online companies where wildlife is or is likely to be being traded. These companies are Tokobagus, ceriwis.com, OXL, Kaskus.us, Bhineka.com, BliBli.com, Gramedia.com, Multiply.com, Blanja.com and Tokopedia.com. In 2017, WCS and idEA developed a technical agreement to raise awareness of online IWT.

In the proposed project, UoK and WCS will work with idEA to: i) assess the current online IWT situation, associated Indonesian laws and the role that companies can play in reducing wildlife-related cybercrime and, from this, identify company needs and project tools to develop (Output 1); ii) receive online training in IWT investigation and analytical techniques, thus institutionalising project tools and training materials (Output 2); iii) Support idEA's member companies in detecting illicit online trading accounts and compiling actionable information for the Indonesian law enforcement agency partners (Output 3); and, iv) Facilitate working relationships with the Indonesian government's cybercrime team to tackle online IWT through shuttering illegal accounts, conducting law enforcement operations, and providing evidence in court to fully prosecute these traders (Output 4). This comprehensive approach and strong partner base will be used to engage Facebook and other companies to perform similar actions. |
| **Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?** | ◉ No |
| **If no, please provide details** | A letter has been submitted by WCS, but at the time of submission had not yet been signed. We expect to obtain this letter from the different companies in December 2019. |

6. Partner Name:	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
Website address:	https://www.sarawakforestry.com/

Letter of Support:	The Sarawak Forestry Corporation was established by Malaysia's State Government to position Sarawak at the forefront of sustainable forest management and conservation, as outlined in Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance, approved by the State Legislative Assembly in 1995. The Corporation began operations in 2003 and is committed to responsibly manage and conserve Sarawak's forests. Its functions are governed by four major ordinances, namely Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance, 1995; Forests Ordinance, 1958; National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 and Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998. Its core functions include:

1. Collection of Forestry Revenue
2. Control of Harvesting and Enforcement of Compliance
3. Management of Totally Protected Areas
4. Conservation of Wildlife
5. Conducting Forestry Research and Development
6. Training Forestry Workers
7. Administration and Management of Permanent Forest Estates

The role of Sarawak Forestry Corporation had been as an implementation agency, i.e. on the field anti-poaching. However, due to its limited staffing capacity, it is working more closely with civil society, which includes addressing IWT. In this project, Sarawak Forestry Corporation will help with the preparation of workshops (Output 2), apply the project-developed tools to be much more effective in tackling online IWT, including transnational collaborations (Outputs 3 and 4).

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

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

Malaysian National Police (PDRM) - Does not provide LoS. However, it has verbally agreed to work with WCS on this project, which continues a 10-year collaboration. Online IWT reports will be shared between SFC and PDRM as the latter helps with the on-ground enforcement. Attend training, workshops and discussions.

Singapore National Parks Board (NParks) - LoS included. From 1/4/19, NParks is the national CITES authority. In this project, NParks' team of 8 staff who work on wildlife trade issues, as well as additional staff whose work intersects with IWT, will engage with the preparation of workshops (Output 2), apply the project-developed tools to increase their effectiveness in tackling online IWT, including transnational collaborations (Outputs 3-4).

Microsoft - LoS included. As a member of the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online, Microsoft is committed to supporting efforts to identify and disrupt this trade. Microsoft has agreed at a minimum to provide mentorship, sponsorship of meetings at their facilities, and access to cloud-based technologies as the infrastructure for the development of future trade-focused platforms.

Facebook - Does not provide LoS. The project will continue to engage it through the WCS collaboration, as described above, and with support from the BHC, Singapore.

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

⬇ **IWT-CF Cover Letter**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:38:38
📄 pdf 299.51 KB

⬇ **University of Kent Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:38:31
📄 pdf 1.3 MB

⬇ **WCS Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:38:23
📄 pdf 237.3 KB

⬇ **Sarawak Forestry Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:38:14
📄 pdf 342.21 KB

⬇ **IWT-CF Additional partners**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:38:08
📄 pdf 69.51 KB

⬇ **NParks Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:37:54
📄 pdf 317.41 KB

⬇ **Microsoft Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 16:37:38
📄 pdf 648.51 KB

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?
David Roberts	**Project Leader**	10	Checked
Julio Hernandez-Castro	Cybersecurity specialist	5	Checked
To be appointed	Software Developer	100	Checked
Martin Callow	Regional Director	5	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Noviar Andayani	WCS Indonesia Country Director	5	Checked
Matthew Linkie	WCS Indonesia Deputy Country Director	5	Checked
Dwi Adhiasto	CWT Regional Specialist	5	Checked
Sofi Mardiah	IWT Program Manager	5	Checked
Giyanto	CWT Specialist	5	Checked
Joshua Pandong	Regional IWT Expert	5	Checked
Jenny Machau	IWT Operations Lead in Malaysia	5	Checked
Madhu Rao	Regional IWT Expert	10	Checked

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.

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.

Reptiles (especially pythons, crocodiles and tortoises)	Primates (especially gibbons, macaques and orang-utans)
Birds (especially eagles, parrots and hornbills)	Small mammals (especially felids and civets)

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Plants (Paphiopedilum and Nepenthes)	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*
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 its 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 (especially 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 cyber-security and online IWT), 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 transboundary counterparts, especially the close neighbours of Malaysia and Singapore. Preliminary WCS investigations in Indonesia conducted over 12 months in 2017 revealed thriving online

IWT. Products sold on the four primary national e-commerce sites monitored were entirely of processed wildlife body parts, e.g. elephant ivory pipes, tiger canines and sun bear claws, whereas on Facebook most surveyed (97%) products sold were of live animals (eg Sumatran orangutan, Papuan skinks, birds of paradise), followed by a processed body parts (3%). Thus, to address this burgeoning threat to wildlife, remove these barriers and halt this online trafficking, a transnational government-civil society-private sector response is required with training, technical assistance, new tools and technology, and improved communication and coordination in-country and among Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore agencies. This has started through a Borneo island-focused Malaysia-Indonesia Challenge Fund (IWT069) project and increased collaboration has already resulted in the seizure of 148 hornbill casques in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

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 <u>Guidance Notes</u>, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

UoK has developed software that specifically targets cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking, including: i) the application of machine learning to identify elephant ivory; ii) a one-click toolbar that extracts information on a specific item on eBay in the form of a law enforcement intelligence report; and, iii) is nearing completion of a crowdsourcing website for the identification of ivory that will be used for machine learning and act as intelligence for law enforcement. The one-click toolbar has been used successfully in IWT operations with the UK's Metropolitan Police and by the South African National Biodiversity Institute and Environmental Crime Unit.

This project builds on long-term WCS partnerships in Indonesia-Malaysia-Singapore and its regional CWT expertise to implement the transnational IWT mitigation strategy. It significantly scales up an IWT Challenge Fund grant for WCS to implement a site-level strategy in Borneo, by incorporating UoK expertise and fostering new government partnerships to specifically and comprehensively focus on online IWT and tackle major national and transboundary online trade networks through the application of specifically developed tools, rather than the current manual approach. We specifically include Singapore for several key reasons: i) because its close proximity to Indonesia and Malaysia makes it an IWT hub for wildlife consumption and transportation; ii) recent restructuring in NParks (the national wildlife and CITES authority) is leading to a crackdown on IWT, particularly at its seaports, which creates an exciting opportunity for collaboration; iii) the presence of significant social media company headquarters in Singapore; and, iv) the British High Commission has developed relationships with and has efforts toward tackling IWT with the private sector in Singapore.

This initiative represents a dedicated attempt to address government and private sector capacity barriers which allow online IWT to flourish. So, with IWT funding UoK will:

1. Develop enhanced tools for identifying and investigating online IWT
(a)Conduct a situation analysis for Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to understand the nature of the online trade, including species traded, platforms used, locations, routes and other patterns.

(b)UoK/WCS will assess partner needs to determine gaps, constraints and opportunities for improvement, including tool development, for key government agencies in the three target countries. We will engage key private sector companies to partner in this project, some of which have already been identified and expressed support.

(c)Develop targeted software tools to improve law enforcement capacity for gathering, managing and actioning intelligence to target priority online IWT suspects.

2. Train government, civil society and private sector partners in enhanced investigation and reporting tools
(a)Develop a training syllabus covering fundamental topics and also specialised topics that are tailored to the needs of each partner group and each country. This will be used a rigorous quality assurance process in the design of the training and whether required lecture capture technology (e.g. voice over presentations) for wider dissemination within the partner. Training topics will include cyber-security, legislation, human-rights protection, IWT, species identification online, operation of online trafficker identification and reporting tools; specifically for the government partners a protocol on information flow to support enforcement operations based on cyber-patrol reports.
(b) Run in-country training, refresher and advanced training workshops for partners.

3. Reduce online IWT through a multi-agency approach
(a) UoK/WCS will provide technical assistance to government-private sector partnerships to monitor online IWT - investigating accounts of serious organised crimes units and the species, species body parts, price and volumes traded. Data on the occurrence and changing geographical and temporal (monthly and annual) patterns, trends and threats of IWT will be compiled and analysed for a minimum of 24 months.
(b) Import intelligence data into an i2 database for integrated network analyses (mapping criminal connections across their wider IWT networks) that feed into intelligence product production and support law enforcement partners to conduct operations, typically in urban areas.
(c) Since submitting the Stage 1 proposal, the Indonesian State Cyber and Code Agency, within the President's Office, has begun drafting the National Cyber Security Strategy. To ensure that online IWT and project-generated information is part of this strategy, as of yet wildlife trafficking is not, we will continue to work with the British Embassy's 'Digital Access and Anti-Corruption Lead' and 'Political Counsellor' to Indonesia.

4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate project results
Develop lessons learned that feed into the ongoing improvement of the project intervention strategy by,
(a) Evaluating training impacts and, in response, revise training modules to support advanced training
(b) Monitoring and evaluating arrests and prosecutions of online traders and the explanatory factors
(c) Publishing project results in multidisciplinary peer-reviewed journals to reach a wide audience.

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.

Cybercrime is a pervasive problem in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. In addition to IWT, the dark, deep and surface webs offer a platform, freedom and refuge to drugs, human and weapons trafficking, terrorism, and money laundering. Wherever it flourishes, organised crime undermines social cohesion and renders proximal communities vulnerable as concerns for their security and well-being grow. Though economically vulnerable IWT impacted communities live in all three countries, rural Indonesian communities, particularly those living close to harvesting hotspots, are more likely to experience poverty and are disproportionately affected because they are unable to absorb the shock of criminal activities in their environment. In Indonesia, WCS works with traditional peoples and local communities in the management of protected areas, including areas that they have historically utilized. Local people are disadvantaged when the land they steward is emptied of the biodiversity that sustains them, and they are deprived of livelihoods, security and well-being. Social media platforms facilitate IWT and intensify the scale of exploitation for commercial use, thereby worsening the situation.

Adverse exacerbations, whether food insecurity caused by the relentless trade of wildlife that may have traditionally formed an important source of protein or the decimation of species that commonly generate revenue through nature-based tourism (e.g. Sumatran orangutans), are compounded by weak governance particularly when IWT is ill understood or natural capital undervalued. Thus, the project will target activities that indirectly exacerbate poverty and seeks to benefit IWT-affected communities by advocating for improved governance, while also supporting law enforcement efforts with strategic, well equipped prevention efforts realised by the use of nimble, user-friendly technical tools. Through training and capacity building the protection of economically-valuable wildlife will contribute to poverty reduction efforts.

Finally, the global online trade is growing rapidly, allowing small businesses to prosper and reach a global audience. This will be particularly significant in rural areas where increased connectivity will drastically change trade dynamics in buying and selling. Thus by improving governance of internet use, the project will increase buyer and seller confidence that they are not purchasing illicit goods.

It is important to note that while the project is primarily focussed on Indonesia, it is important to include Malaysia and Singapore. Malaysia is a source country for the IWT and both Malaysia and Singapore are demand countries for Indonesia's wildlife and actions must therefore be taken within these three countries for significantly greater effect in reducing the losses to affected rural communities in Indonesia.

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.

As the lead, UoK, through its Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity (EDI) team, is committed to the creation and support of a balanced, inclusive and diverse community. This commitment is embedded within the project through promoting and replicating gold-standard EDI practice. UoK and its partner, WCS, have robust non-discrimination policies that are foundational to both organisations and their culture. Throughout the project we will vigorously encourage proportional representation in all of our activities and aim to break down recognised gender barriers. Specifically,

(1)Where government or societal gender imbalances exist, UoK-WCS will take a proactive approach to the inclusion of women.
(2)During our capacity-building activities (workshops, meetings), equal representation will be promoted.

(3)Disaggregated data will be reported in relation to all project activities.
(4)Crime statistics collected during the project will be disaggregated.
(5)The role of women in conservation will be promoted during outward facing activities through highlighting women in a variety of roles, including senior positions.
(6)At the UoK, 'Women in Conservation Canterbury Network' (WCCN) has been recently developed. WCCN will, where appropriate, provide mentorship to those working in the project and also those who are external to but interact with the project. This mentorship may include, though not limited to, workplace dynamics, career development and/or engagement with women working in conservation.

Gender equality will be promoted to stakeholders by the direct involvement and project implementation by female WCS staff, including senior positions.

+WCS-Indonesia Country Director and in-country project lead, Dr Andayani, is one of Indonesia's leading conservationists; within WCS-Indonesia several other female staff hold senior positions
+WCS-Malaysia, Jenny Machau is operations lead for IWT in Malaysia; supported by a predominantly female team
+WCS Data Analysts and Legal Specialist assigned to this project are all female
+WCS-Singapore, Dr Rao, Regional Advisor, is one of Asia's leading CWT experts

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?

Poaching for the wildlife trade is the greatest threat, or a principal threat, to our highly threatened focal species groups. Vast numbers of species, including our target species, are traded live or as parts and much of the IWT has migrated online, largely as a result of the high internet penetration in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. For example, WCS cybercrime monitoring in Indonesia over 12 months in 2017 found four sites with 1280 advertisements for the sale of protected species. The project will benefit highly threatened species through significantly improving national law enforcement capacity in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, undertaking targeted actions to remove the key illegal online traders and deterring future actors from IWT engagement through private sector partnerships. Our efforts will focus on recovering wild populations through tackling online trafficking. This will include making it increasingly harder to trade online through project partner reforms to their online platforms and with the introduction of new tools and technologies to private sector and government. 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.

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.

Our project Outcome is 'Enhanced technological solutions are developed and harnessed with law enforcement against major online IWT networks significantly curtailing exploitation of 100s of threatened and protected Southeast Asian wildlife species'. To achieve this requires understanding the current situation pertaining to online IWT and the needs of the project partners to mitigate it, so as to develop the tools and techniques that enable these partners to effectively respond (Output 1). Building the capacity of these partners, especially governments, in new and enhanced techniques removes one of the main barriers to tackling the online IWT (Output 2) and providing technical assistance thereafter (Output 3) is strongly

predicted to enable a multi-agency partnership to identify and actively monitor online IWT accounts, to compile the evidence base and then conduct sting operations to arrest the most notorious online wildlife traffickers. In turn, this should lead to their conviction under protected species laws and, possibly for the first time, cybercrime laws, which creates a positive feedback loop as motivated government agencies independently investigate and prosecute subsequent cases. From the project outset, we will use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to enable M&E within a rigorous analytical framework (Output 4).

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?

This project has been specifically designed to establish a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combating online IWT in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, facilitated by UoK-WCS. Through working with the law enforcement agencies at a high political level, building considerations of wildlife crime into national-level training courses (and for Indonesia, its national cyber-security strategy) 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 (including the production of IWT cybercrime training modules), transfer of knowledge and innovative tools (in particular UoK custom built user-friendly online investigation technology), enabling improved inter-agency cooperation and new government-private sector partnerships, as well as providing cybercrime investigation technical assistance represents a sustainable and unprecedented investment for combatting online IWT both in-country and transnationally for Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The low cost solutions to effectively reduce online IWT enable financial sustainability. Here, UoK-WCS will work through government agencies and mechanisms so that project outcomes are mainstreamed into the regular operations and budgets of these agencies.

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

No Response

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

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_St2_Darwin_R26_IWT_R6_FINAL**

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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:

An IWT Challenge Fund grant to project partner WCS (IWT069), includes a single activity that is relevant to this current proposal. This involves monitoring online IWT at a subnational level by focusing on two Kalimantan provinces in Indonesian Borneo and one state in Malaysian Borneo. Despite being a pilot activity, this will nonetheless provide valuable data to inform the development of the cybercrime mitigation response to be developed in the proposed project that aims to significantly scale up project intervention to a national level in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, and transnationally across these countries. The proposed project greatly expands the scope of work, partnerships and has prioritised a sustainability strategy, whereby the tools and techniques developed to tackle online IWT will be fully embedded within the key government agencies by the project end. The project approach also scales up the successes from an IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS (IWT027) in Indonesia, whereby the project developed a multi-agency government partnership to revise the national protected species list, which was enacted into law in July 2018. This provides a model for incorporating online IWT within the Indonesian cybercrime strategy that is currently being drafted.

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

◉ Yes

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

IFAW have reported on aspects of the online IWT since 2004. Recently WWF and TRAFFIC, working with private sector, partnered to develop the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online. Coalition partners recently received funding to disrupt wildlife trafficking in/via the EU that uses internet and postal services. As the Coalition only targets the private sector, to engage other stakeholders IFAW and INTERPOL developed the Global Wildlife Cybercrime Action Plan; Dr Roberts is the Academic Lead.

Within the project region, WCS is the only organization with established, high level relationships with Indonesian law enforcement agencies focussed on combating IWT. WCS is the only organisation in-country to regularly monitor online IWT, through assigning dedicated staff. This also applies for WCS's work in Sarawak.

Other agencies have programs within the region on combating online crime in general (UNODC). While the US Government, is supporting law enforcement training in Indonesia on environmental crime; WCS is an implementing partner.

Our project is unique as it incorporates a major component of software development to aid detection and investigation of online IWT, and specific expertise in cybersecurity (Prof Hernandez-Castro). While there are a number of projects developing software solutions, few have reached beyond the experimental stage.

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
University of Kent own funds	■■■■	GBP	Will be used to cover staff salaries
INL	■■■■	GBP	Will be used to cover staff salaries, fieldwork and consumables
KfW - German Development Bank	■■■■	GBP	Will mainly be used to cover staff salaries and a limited budget for travel and subsistence
Private Foundation (Full Circle)	■■■■	GBP	Will mainly be used to cover staff salaries and a limited budget for travel and subsistence

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

01 June 2019	WCS own funds	████	GBP	THIS IS SECURED (you can not add more fields to Q25a) Will be used to cover staff salaries
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

⊙ 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.

As an academic institute, DICE is committed to evidence-based conservation, including the open sharing of outputs. The project will make publicly available all analytic outputs through the University of Kent's Kent Academic Repository (kar.kent.ac.uk) and WCS Indonesia's website (indonesia.wcs.org). Additional project outputs, such as policy briefings, research findings, training manuals and reports will also be made available through these portals. Funds have been allocated in the proposal budget for printing and disseminating reports, and holding meetings and workshops to disseminate these results.

As the project will detect and investigate online IWT, due to the sensitive nature of this information, UoK and project partner, WCS, will share this information only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Any further sharing of data will be either through a data sharing agreement or that the data has been anonymised. In both cases this will be in accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), copyright law and other relevant laws.

Software developed during the process of the grant will be made publicly available where possible through the likes of Chrome Web Store or other appropriate repositories.

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.

As a UK university, UoK has a rigorous financial management systems that is subject to regular review to ensure it meets all legal requirements under UK law. This includes a specific policy on anti-bribery and corruption that has been drawn up in the context of the Bribery Act 2010 that outlines four offences. This

applies to all staff, students, agents and other persons/bodies acting on behalf of the University.

The risk of fraud and bribery will be reduced though a number of steps including regular reporting and accounting of expenditure. Further, for the purposes of transparency and accountability, the University publishes an annual review and report, including an annual Financial Statement. Finally, the University as a Whistleblowing Policy to promote an environment and culture where individuals can safely raise serious concerns.

Poor governance and corruption in Indonesia and Malaysia are, however, 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 (#2-4) are designed to specifically address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance, through increasing transparency and accountability.

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.

Capital items represent a very small component of the funding requested, specifically ▮▮▮▮▮▮ representing 2% of the total funding request, which has been allocated to purchase computer hardware and software. As the hardware and software will now form part of the infrastructure of the partners they will remain there after the project.

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.

IWT is complex, however the shift to online markets makes it even more challenging. Two particular challenges exist:

(1) Time-consuming nature of searching, identifying and intelligence data capture.
(2) Lack of specially trained individuals.

Investigating online IWT often takes place only when resources allow. However, online IWT offers enforcement opportunities, through rapid data capture and machine learning technologies. This project addresses both challenges:

(a) Developing cost-effective software to rapidly identify and capture intelligence associated.
(b) Building a knowledge of online IWT within stakeholders and training in efficient software (a).

UoK's expertise in online IWT, cybersecurity, software development and teaching, and WCS's experience in monitoring online IWT, training and technical assistance with governments and others, provides for exceptional Value for Money (VfM) due to minimal start-up costs, thus delivering swift and robust results. The project provides distinct VfM legacy through these time-saving initiatives.

UoK and WCS have proven track records in developing high-impact projects that are effective and efficient, through our many Darwin Initiative and IWT Challenge Fund grants. Cost-effectiveness is considered throughout and ensured through several measures:

+Working with low indirect costs, enabling greater investment in field operations.
+Working with Indonesian and Malaysian partners, which builds long term capacity both in-country and transboundary, thus promoting sustainability, and with partners in Singapore that closes the IWT loop.
+Consistent monitoring and evaluation, enabling adaptive management.

We strongly believe that through focusing attention on online IWT, a neglected aspect of wildlife trafficking, we will deliver swift and robust results that represents excellent VfM.

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?

For collaborative projects UoK has a specific document outlining "Principles and governance framework for the ethical conduct of external activity linked with the University of Kent". This will ensure project activities conform to the UK Government's approach to Human Rights, and the Conservation and Human Rights framework (WCS was a founding member), by respecting the rights of people involved with, or impacted by, the project, and protecting the vulnerable through targeting high-level traders and ensuring the rights of those accused of wildlife trafficking. All law enforcement agencies within the three countries ensure legal obligations are met and prosecutions are fairly implemented. Further, in Malaysia, for example, the Attorney General's Office is independent from law enforcement agencies.

All UoK projects require ethical approval. This involves a two-step process that considers safety and well-being of participants, and environmental impacts of the research. This also includes a full risk assessment to those involved and a data security risk assessment. These assessments are reviewed by the Research and Ethics Committee, requiring approval from two members.

Further, ethics around internet-mediated research has been recently reviewed by Dr Roberts and will be submitted for peer-review (but also see https://www.bps.org.uk/news-and-policy/ethics-guidelines-internet-mediated-research-2017). Ethics of use and handling of data are discussed in Q32.

Free Prior Informed Consent will be sought from workshop participants, questionnaire respondents and during other stakeholder consultation activities. Information sheets will be prepared and reviewed by the Research and Ethics committee. Anonymity will be preserved during these activities.

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.

Mal-governance and corruption is a major factor in IWT and accordingly one that has not been underestimated. Even when laws and mandates are clear, the mandated response is not always forthcoming. This is related to low motivation, as discussed above, poor resource allocation, as discussed below, but also to the insidious effects of corruption, that thrives in the poorly regulated environment. Addressing corruption therefore requires considerable high-level political support. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and

improved monitoring that highlight when appropriate action is not being taken. Many of the described project activities will address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance. For example, strengthening the regulatory framework and government capacity will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for mal-practice. Presence of an internationally funded high profile project will further support the government's efforts to fight corruption.

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.

Individually identifiable data will be collected during the project. Such data will only be collected when anonymous data are insufficient, and limited to what is necessary for the success of the project.

Based in the UK, the UoK is required by law to comply with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The UoK has a dedicated GDPR office to ensure strict compliance along with ethics and copyright.

On initiation of the project, a full data risk assessment will be undertaken as part of the ethics review (eg use of password-protected/encrypted computers and storage devices). Where required data sharing agreements will be put in place between partners.

Further, the Kent Interdisciplinary Research Centre in Cyber Security (KirCCS) at the UoK is a UK-government recognised Academic Centre of Excellence in Cyber Research (accredited by GCHQ) and therefore works to the highest standards of data security; Dr Roberts is a member.

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:

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	Checked
We have a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
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	Checked
We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked

We have a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
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	Checked

Section 11 - Logical Framework

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:

Empowered government, civil society and private sector to significantly disrupt major online wildlife trafficking networks through enhanced operations within and between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, thereby delivering substantial biodiversity benefits.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions

Outcome:

Enhanced technological solutions are developed and harnessed with law enforcement against major online IWT networks significantly curtailing exploitation of 100s of threatened and protected Southeast Asian wildlife species.

0.1. By 2021, 2 new tools developed that extract item details and automate the search process, against a baseline of 0.

0.2. By 2021, 3 Southeast Asian countries have adopted new and enhanced measures to effectively identify, monitor and take action against major online wildlife traffickers, against a baseline of 0 countries.

0.3. From 2020-2022, at least 10 major traffickers of target species from at least 5 major cybercrime networks are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of 0 major online traffickers per year from the 3 target countries from the past 10 years.

0.1. Software tools and code

0.2. Training reports and training assessments (with gender disaggregated data) and project M&E reports on government uptake of new tools.

0.3. WCS monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated) and government court records.

• The governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and key private sector e-commerce and social media companies in the region are committed to reducing online IWT through improving monitoring, policing and cybercrime prosecutions.

• Mitigation: Delivery of project tools and training, underpinned by key technical assistance by UoK and WCS is predicted to increase uptake of new tools and techniques and prosecution rates that yields highly committed and effective government and private sector partners.

Output 1:			
1. Enhanced tools for identifying and investigating online IWT developed and tested in 3 Southeast Asian countries	1.1. 1 online IWT situation analysis report and 1 needs assessment for relevant agencies in each of the 3 countries. 1.2. >=5 companies partner with the project. 1.3. 2 types of automated online tracking tools developed.	1.1. Online IWT situation analysis report and needs assessment report. 1.2. Agreements developed with >=5 companies. 1.3. Project online tracking tools and code.	• Identified government agencies and private sector are unable to effectively tackle online IWT due to limited knowledge on IWT, lack of technology to tackle cybercrime, limited human resources and/or financial resources. • Mitigation: The situation analysis will raise awareness and create a common understanding amongst all partners of the seriousness of IWT in target countries and transnational connections; the tools developed will be specifically based on partner needs, thereby improving their effectiveness to tackle online IWT.

Output 2:

2. Government, civil society and private sector partners in 3 Southeast Asian countries trained in enhanced investigation and reporting tools.

2.1. 1 set of cybercrime IWT training modules, including an online training course, for each country.
2.2. 6 in-country training workshops (including refresher training) in 3 Southeast Asian countries with >60 men and women trained.
2.3. 1 regional workshop with >30 IWT and cybercrime experts.

2.1. Training modules developed.
2.2. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation.
2.3. Workshop report with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation.

• The governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore are committed to reducing IWT through improving policing (identifying, monitoring and prosecuting online traffickers) and transboundary cooperation to tackle IWT and therefore send the appropriate personnel to be trained.
• Mitigation: Government partners engaged so far have expressed strong interest in the project. Delivery of project training and technical assistance by UoK, with support enabled by long-term WCS in-country partnerships, is predicted to increase prosecution rates and create positive media coverage that yields highly committed and effective government partners.

Output 3:	3.1. 24 months of online IWT data collected and >5 cybercrime criminal network maps developed in i2.	3.1. Successful generation of online IWT account profiles and i2 network maps developed for at least 5 networks, including transboundary connections.	• Conserving protected species takes a higher priority for e-commerce companies and responsible government agencies that have a firm commitment to working with UoK and WCS to proactively address online IWT.
3. Enhanced online IWT tools applied through a multi-agency approach in 3 Southeast Asian countries.	3.2. >10 cybercrime Target Intelligence Packages produced, leading to >10 government sting operations.	3.2. Target Intelligence Packages, project reports and media coverage of sting operations.	• 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; government partners in the past have proven to become highly motivated by arrests and prosecutions, so the anticipated project impacts are expected to elicit a similar response.

Output 4:	4.1. Training assessment reports from 3 Southeast Asian countries.	4.1. Training assessments, with post-training monitoring on participant involvement in online IWT case preparation, arrests and/or prosecutions.	• Project lessons learned are captured and used to continually improve understanding of IWT and, consequently, greatly advance efforts to reduce cybercrime.
4. Monitor, evaluate and disseminate results from the project intervention strategy.	4.2. >40 major online IWT accounts identified and shutdown with >10 online traffickers in-country arrested and prosecuted.		• Mitigation: e-commerce companies have already developed their own initiatives (mainly awareness raising) to address online IWT, which is a positive sign of their motivation to make change; UoK experience from the UK and South African has shown that government agencies will independently use UoK developed tools beyond a project lifespan.
	4.3. 2 manuscripts on online IWT submitted to peer-reviewed journals.	4.2. WCS monitoring of IWT court cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated), project reports. 4.3. Submitted manuscripts.	
Output 5: *No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*

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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

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

1.1. Conduct a situation analysis and needs assessment for the 3 target countries
1.2. Develop and strengthen private sector partnerships with the social media/e-commerce companies that are most used by wildlife traffickers
1.3. Develop and subsequently upgrade the tools to enhance law enforcement capacity for gathering, managing and actioning intelligence to target priority online IWT suspects

2.1. Develop a set of high-quality training modules
2.2. Provide in-country training in project-developed tools
2.3. Run a regional IWT cybercrime workshop

3.1. Monitor and analyse online IWT

3.2. Produce Target Intelligence Packages (TIP) and technical assistance to government partners

4.1. Evaluate training impacts and enhance training modules to support advanced training

4.2. Monitor and evaluate arrests and prosecutions of online traders based on project generated information

4.3. Submit results in peer-reviewed journal

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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.

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Section 13 - M&E and FCO notification

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).

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 UoK project lead, Dr David Roberts, with the support of the WCS country leads, Dr Noviar Andayani, Dr Melvin Gumal and Dr Madhu Rao, will conduct the project

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

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 as follows:

1. UoK will hold quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings via Skype with all core project staff in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.
2. UoK-WCS 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.
3. Tracking of online trading cases, enforcement operations and intelligence sharing will occur through the WCS 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.
4. Converting intelligence data 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, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia, 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.
5. Gender equality during engagement with stakeholders and events (eg workshops, meetings etc) will be monitored throughout the project using gender disaggregated data.

More specifically, the project leads will oversee the compilation and analysis of data for all project indicators. The IWT Training Specialist will oversee all training events (Activities #2.1-2.3), including the compilation of participant survey data that will be used to evaluate all training (#4.1). Working with UoK, the WCS leads from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore will be responsible for the M&E of in-country activities and assessments and handling the IWT tracking data generated (all activities). The WCS IWT Legal Specialist will monitor law enforcement operations and court cases (#4.2), 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 WCS IWT Program Manager and Regional IWT Experts 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. The costs for these M&E tasks are built into the salary costs of the named staff and because data.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£■■■■■
Number of days planned for M&E	60
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	■

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.

Yes

Please outline and provide reasoning for any sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office need to be aware of.

Given the fraught and delicate nature of IWT, particularly around law enforcement, and the recent death of a high profile environmental prosecutor in Indonesia we strongly believe there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office need to be aware of should they wish to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund competition

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 Jakarta Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 15:42:39
🗎 pdf 123.87 KB

⤓ **UK BHC Singapore Letter of Support**
🗓 12/11/2019
🕐 15:42:27
🗎 pdf 54.89 KB

Section 14 - Certification

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

University of Kent

I apply for a grant of

£360,349.00

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

| **Name** | Dr Andrew Massoura |

Position in the organisation	Deputy Director of Research Services
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⬇ **Andrew_Massoura_Signature** 📅 12/11/2019 🕓 15:51:36 🖼 png 31.47 KB
Date	12 November 2019

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance for Applicants" and"Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
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.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
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.	Checked
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.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
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.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.	Checked
I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have 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.

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).