

Applicant: **Dauncey, Vicky**
Organisation: **PanEco**
Funding Sought: **£610,003.00**

IWTR7S2\1019

Protecting megafauna through on-the-ground, legislative and enforcement strengthening in Aceh

Sumatran orangutans and elephants are extremely vulnerable to IWT, and demand for these species is high and well-documented. Our project will enhance the Acehnese provincial legislative framework, and agency-level capacity for effective application of IWT laws. Furthermore, we will increase presence and efficacy of on-the-ground protection responses to tackle IWT across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, and strengthen how human-wildlife conflict, as a driver of IWT, is mitigated while fostering Acehnese community-led and traditional wildlife protection.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Vicky
Surname Dauncey
Organisation PanEco
Website (Work) www.sumatranorangutan.org
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Ian
Surname Singleton
Organisation PanEco
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	PanEco
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Protecting megafauna through on-the-ground, legislative and enforcement strengthening in Aceh

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR7S1\100123

IWTR7S1\1186

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	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date: 01 July 2021	End date: 31 March 2024	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months): 2 years, 9 months
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Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£162,214.00	£254,533.00	£193,256.00	£ 610,003.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

This project has [REDACTED] match funding (£[REDACTED] [REDACTED] confirmed). This comes from a range of Trusts, Foundations, Major Donors and unrestricted fundraising.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total [REDACTED]
Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).

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.

Sumatran orangutans and elephants are extremely vulnerable to IWT, and demand for these species is high and well-documented. Our project will enhance the Acehese provincial legislative framework, and agency-level capacity for effective application of IWT laws. Furthermore, we will increase presence and efficacy of on-the-ground protection responses to tackle IWT across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, and strengthen how human-wildlife conflict, as a driver of IWT, is mitigated while fostering Acehese community-led and traditional wildlife protection.

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 in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.

Wildlife protection and community security in Aceh are enhanced by robustly addressing IWT at the legislative-level, complemented by enhanced protection and HWC/IWT mitigation capacity on-the-ground and engagement with informed communities.

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

Please tick all that apply.

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

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.

Output 1 (increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks) contributes to London Conference Declaration 2014 commitment B, XI; Kasane Statement commitment 5; and Hanoi Statement commitment B.

Output 2 (Acehese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of 2 Governor Decrees and a Fatwa) contributes to Hanoi Statement commitment B.

Output 3 (Dynamics of HWC and IWT in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems better understood in order to (i) better identify hotspots and (ii) and enable identification of future 'at risk areas' through utilisation of statistical modelling and machine learning, informing on-the-ground response and disseminated to decision makers and communities) contributes to London Conference Declaration 2014 commitments C, XIII and D, XIX, D, XX; London Conference Declaration 2018 commitment 16; and Kasane Statement commitment 11.

Output 4 (Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot and at risk areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems) contributes to London Conference Declaration 2014 commitment C, XIII; and Hanoi Statement commitment C.

Output 5 (Community environmental stewardship and community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent to the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems) contributes to London Conference Declaration 2014 commitment D, XX; London Conference Declaration 2018 commitment 13 and 17; Kasane Statement commitment 11; and Hanoi Statement commitment D.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

SDG 1: End poverty

By addressing the depletion of natural resources and threats to sustainable community livelihoods, this project is contributing to SDG1. We will contribute directly to the livelihoods of local people working in critical IWT/HWC law enforcement. Our work to foster environmental stewardship capacity of communities local to the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems will contribute to the livelihoods of local communities in the long-term, and facilitate a more peaceful and safer coexistence between people and wildlife.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality

See Q19. Gender Equality.

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

By addressing poaching and illegal capture of Critically Endangered wildlife species within the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, this project is contributing to SDG 12 and promoting sustainable interactions with key wildlife species.

SDG 15: Life on land

While this project has a specific focus on wildlife species impacted by IWT and HWC, the heightened protection activities that will result from this project have the co-benefits of contributing to the sustainable management of the critical ecosystem services provided by the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems.

SDG 16: Peace, justice, & strong institutions

This project will build capacity for environmental justice by working directly with the government agencies responsible for creating and enforcing Aceh and Indonesia's laws on IWT and HWC. It will also help to build strong transparent relationships between these institutions and local communities.

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)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1996

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? PanEco is funded through institutional grants, trust and foundation grants, public fundraising, and contributions from sustainable conservation enterprises.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims PanEco aims to preserve nature; promote responsible treatment of the environment and the wellbeing of local communities; and address the causes of climate change.

The Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme (SOCP) aims to secure wild orangutan populations and healthy, sustainable forest ecosystems.

Activities The SOCP deals with all aspects of orangutan conservation in Sumatra, including the confiscation, rehabilitation, and reintroduction of captive orangutans to form new wild populations; education and awareness raising; surveys and monitoring of wild populations; habitat protection; and promoting sustainable development.

Achievements Over 300 released into the wild, two entirely new wild orangutan populations created, 80,000 ha of the Batang Toru Ecosystem upgraded to protected status, the first ever scientific surveys of two great ape species' entire distributions, and the description of the Tapanuli orangutan as a new species of great ape.

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

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

Contract/Project 1 Title	Collaborative Protection of an Irreplaceable Landscape: The Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	\$ [REDACTED] USD
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years (2016 – 2019)
Role of organisation in project	PanEco was the lead organisation and co-implemented the programme with Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari; Forum Konservasi Leuser; Hutan Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh; and Orangutan Information Centre.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>We achieved success on the following key outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1. Habitat needs, distribution, threats, and population trends of key species are better understood and managed</p> <p>Outcome 2. Capacity and efficacy of wildlife law enforcement are improved</p> <p>Outcome 3. Spatial planning and management is unified and based on sound environmental principles</p> <p>Outcome 4. Forest area for wildlife habitat is expanded</p>
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	<p>Arcus Foundation</p> <p>Contact: Adam Phillipson</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

Contract/Project 2 Title	The Leuser Ecosystem, Sumatra: Advancing Collaborative Protection of an Irreplaceable Landscape
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	\$ [REDACTED] USD
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years (2019 -2021; open project)
Role of organisation in project	PanEco is the lead organisation of this follow-on, consortium grant from Arcus Foundation. The programme is co-implemented with Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari; Forum Konservasi Leuser; Hutan Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh; Orangutan Information Centre.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

Increasing connectivity in the Leuser Ecosystem through restoration, targeting areas most critical for reconnecting viable orangutan populations as well as other wildlife such as Sumatran elephants, siamangs, and gibbons; working to expand lowland areas for conservation by working with government to review ownership of industrial tree estates and secure support to restore selected areas; 10-year repeat orangutan distribution surveys with the addition of hylobatids; assessing recolonization of selected restored areas by ape species and gaining a better understanding of ape populations, trends and threats.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)

Arcus Foundation
Contact: Adam Phillipson
[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title

The Lion's Share Fund (housed in UNDP)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

[REDACTED]

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

2 year (2020 & 2021; open project)

Role of organisation in project

PanEco is a programme partner of 'Protecting the Last Frontier – Leuser Ecosystem' The Lion's Share Fund's \$2,000,000 flagship investment. In addition to PanEco's specific activities, PanEco also delivers the programme coordination function. Programme partners include Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh, Forum Konservasi Leuser and Orangutan Information Centre.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.

This landscape programme delivers multi-faceted conservation across the eastern Leuser Ecosystem. In addition to land protection and restoration, awareness raising programmes and community empowerment, this programme has a strong IWT focus through elements focussed primarily on addressing tiger poaching with secondary benefits impacting trade in other species traded illegally in the landscape.

The Lion's Share Programme supports the conducting of investigations into IWT cases through support to investigation teams. With this IWT Challenge Fund project's dual-focus of enhanced field-based law enforcement capacity and law enforcement agencies, these projects will work in concert to holistically address IWT in the project landscape.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)


UNDP
Erica Fleet
[REDACTED]


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.


 [PanEco Audited Accounts-2019-Eng](#)


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 [PanEco Audited Accounts-2018-Eng](#)

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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: PanEco

Website address: www.paneco.ch/en

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

PanEco is the lead organisation, ensuring the effective implementation, coordination and grant management. PanEco will provide strategic, technical and operational leadership. PanEco will also work with USC to drive statistical modelling development (3.1) and training and integration with on-the-ground operations of protection teams (3.2/4.3), in close collaboration with FKL, YEL and OIC. PanEco will also work closely with YEL to deliver one of the new SMART patrol teams established as part of this project (4.1).

PanEco has been delivering conservation impact in North Sumatra and Aceh for 20 years, working closely with YEL to run the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme (SOCP). The SOCP focuses on mitigating the impact of illegal trade in orangutans, running the only rehabilitation centre on the island of Sumatra and working to create two new orangutan populations from the reintroduction of rehabilitated orangutans. PanEco has a long history of working collaboratively with the project partners to deliver landscape conservation including on-the-ground, protection work, mapping and statistical modelling and policy change. PanEco is a 'go to' organisation for scientific expertise and technical conservation support amongst our networks. PanEco works under a Memorandum of Understanding with Ditjen KSDAE (Directorate General of the Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation Agency).

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: Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL)

Website address: www.yel.or.id

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

YEL works at the Acehese Provincial Government level to raise the capacity of key public sector actors in the application and penalties related to the newly-established Qanun Satwa Liar (1.1). YEL will also be jointly responsible (with PanEco) for capacity building in predictive model use through training to all the on-the-ground teams, disseminating information produced by the model at the public-sector stakeholder-level (3.3.i) and co-responsible for the on-the-ground presence in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem (3.2/4.3). Furthermore, YEL will also lead awareness raising and training related to the Qanun Satwa Liar at the community level (5.2) and conduct the COVID-related livelihood study (5.4)

YEL has been working in the provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh for 20 years, delivering conservation impact in partnership with PanEco. YEL has considerable experience working at the policy-level in Aceh, including being instrumental in the recent passing of the Qanun Satwa Liar. YEL has run protection activities in Ulu Masen Ecosystem for 10 years, and also manages diverse and long-running community education and livelihood programmes. Furthermore, YEL runs two successful conservation enterprises. YEL works under a Memorandum of Understanding with Ditjen KSDAE (Directorate General of the Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation Agency).

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: Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL)

Website address: <https://www.facebook.com/leuserconservationforum/>

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

FKL will deploy one of the new SMART patrol teams and the Human-Elephant Conflict Response team in this project (4.1 & 4.2).

FKL is made up of former staff of the now disbanded government body (BPKEL) mandated to manage the Leuser Ecosystem. Key strategist Rudi Putra and team were driven to establish an NGO to continue protecting the landscape. FKL has formal agreements with several government agencies to undertake wildlife protection and manage research stations inside the Leuser Ecosystem.

FKL has a staff of over 250 people and deploys 26 Wildlife Protection Teams around the most critical parts of the Leuser Ecosystem. FKL built a Conservation Training Centre in Banda Aceh and operates 3 satellite offices in east, west and central Leuser. FKL have maintained a zero-poaching rate for Sumatran rhino since inception, and the rate of wildlife snares encountered in general has dropped between 2016-2019 as FKL patrol coverage has increased, supporting a deterrent effect of patrol presence on poachers.

FKL operates mobile monitoring units to gather intel on forest and wildlife crime. They conduct monthly law enforcement operations with local authorities and coordinate closely with other NGOs to tackle IWT.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Hutan, Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh (HAKA)

Website address:

<https://www.haka.or.id/>

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

HAKA will be responsible for bringing unsolved IWT cases into public forums and for investigation of cases by journalists (1.4.ii). HAKA will also facilitate and support the development of the Fatwa banning IWT in Aceh, and work at the Acehese Provincial Government-level towards the two Governor decrees relating to human wildlife conflict (2.1 – 2.4). HAKA will also work to enhance community-led and traditional wildlife protection by engaging communities in IWT hotspot areas through focussed outreach activities (5.1), working with Village Forest Management Institutions to build IWT mitigation capacity, and Acehese Pawangs (traditional animal experts) to build capacity in sustainable human-wildlife conflict mitigation techniques (5.3).

HAKA focuses on advocacy and campaigning to tackle major threats concerning the Leuser Ecosystem. Working collaboratively with many partners, HAKA has helped focus a spotlight on pivotal issues such as the Aceh spatial plan, Tripa forest fires and the Tampur mega-dam which resulted in some major victories in policy change and in court. HAKA Chairperson, Farwiza Farhan, is a Whitley Award winner. Google Earth launched a Voyager interactive story on the Leuser Ecosystem and the work of HAKA and FKL to protect the landscape (<https://g.co/earth/leuser>).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Orangutan Information Centre (OIC)

Website address:

<https://orangutancentre.org/>

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

OIC will be responsible for increasing the capacity and fostering stronger collaboration between and within legal and judicial agencies through the delivery of training for agencies involved in IWT prosecutions (1.2 & 1.3) and promoting higher coverage of IWT issues in the national-level media (1.4.i). OIC will also be responsible for the new Human-Orangutan Conflict Response team established as part of this project and one of the new SMART patrol teams established as part of this project (4.1 & 4.2).

OIC focuses on the conservation of orangutans and their forest homes in Sumatra through key programmes: habitat restoration, human-orangutan conflict mitigation, law enforcement consisting of forest patrols as well as forest crime and wildlife trade investigations, and community empowerment. Currently OIC has 100 project and operations staff in total. In implementing programmes, OIC works closely with the authorities and currently has 3 active MoUs: 2 MoUs with the Wildlife Conservation Authorities in Aceh and North Sumatra Province, and one MoU with Gunung Leuser National Park. In addition, OIC has an MoU with two main universities in North Sumatra and Aceh Province: Sumatra University and Syiah Kuala University.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

University of Southern California Centre for Artificial Intelligence in Society (USC CAIS)

Website address:

<https://cais.usc.edu/>

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

USC CAIS will be responsible for developing the predictive models of IWT and human-wildlife conflict hotspots across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, and will also be jointly responsible (with PanEco) for delivering training to all on-the-ground project teams in use of the predictive models to enhance protection activities.

USC CAIS is a joint venture between the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work and the USC Viterbi School of Engineering. USC CAIS's primary goal is to develop, test, iterate, and demonstrate how AI can be used to tackle the most difficult societal problems, including conservation. This project will build on USC CAIS' Protection Assistant for Wildlife Security (PAWS)(1) programme, predictive AI software that leverages machine learning to suggest the most effective patrol routes in order to reduce poaching. PAWS has been successfully tested in Cambodia and East Africa, and is soon to be integrated as a module in the SMART platform.

The USC partnership will be managed as a consultancy contracted by PanEco.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

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

No Response

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?


Yes


No


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


No Response

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

 [PanEco_all partner support letters](#)

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

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?
Dr Ian Singleton OBE	Project Leader	10	Checked
Matthew Nowak	Project Technical Director, PanEco	10	Checked
Yakob Ishadamy	YEL Project Leader	30	Checked
Julius Siregar	YEL Project Manager	30	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Tezar Pahlevie	FKL Project Leader	30	Checked
Mahmudin	FKL HWC Supervisor	100	Checked
Farwiza Farhan	HAKA Project Leader	10	Checked
Badrul Irfan	HAKA Project Manger	25	Checked
Fransisca Ariantiningasih	OIC Project Leader	10	Checked

Erwin Alamsyah	OIC Project Manger	50	Checked
Dr Bistra Dilkina	USC Project Director	3.3	Checked
Graduate Student in Computer Sciences	USC Project Manger/Statistical Modeller	25	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.

 [PanEco_all core team CVs](#)
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 pdf 2.4 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

No

If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.

The USC Graduate student will be selected from the available pool of Ph.D. and M.Sc. students within Dr. Dilkina's research group when the grant commences.

Graduate Student role profile:

- PhD student in Computer Science or related field
- Advanced skills in Machine Learning modeling and analysis
- Advanced skills in Python coding
- Experience in data fusion and geographic visualization
- Excellent communication skills: interface, present and collaborate with both researchers and practitioners in conservation and anti-poaching efforts

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.

Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*)

Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatrensis*)

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

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. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Aceh contains some of the world's most biodiverse ecosystems, and is a stronghold for Critically Endangered megafauna. Sumatran orangutans and elephants are highly vulnerable to IWT, and demand for these species is well-documented. Last year, teams recorded 441 cases of poaching and destroyed 300+ snares, while 60% of illegally-held orangutan confiscations in Sumatra occurred in Aceh. Disconcertingly, 2019 saw the highest recorded intake in Sumatra of confiscated orangutans, while cases of poaching have already increased in Aceh amid the COVID-19 pandemic (2) . This is most likely because of the pandemic's adverse impacts on rural and forest-adjacent livelihoods, driving communities to revert to other livelihood strategies like poaching (3) , with such activities likely to increase.

Within the Acehnese context, Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is a driver of IWT, with certain wildlife now considered by many local communities as pests. These attitudes are utilised by poachers to encourage the killing/poisoning of wildlife, and in some cases, facilitated through the provision of poison and/or firearms (partner research, unpublished). Specifically relating to orangutans, research has shown that increasing human-orangutan conflict events result in increased poaching for illegal trade (4) . In late 2017, tusks were found missing from an elephant that had previously damaged farms and was subsequently poisoned, subsequent smuggling was attempted (5), and a similar case concerning five elephants took place in January 2020 (6) .

HWC-IWT linkages have also been recently demonstrated in other landscapes, finding that "human-wildlife conflict can prompt, pressure, permit, and provoke individuals to engage in both retaliatory killings and poaching."

HWC, and the associated livelihood and wellbeing impacts, persist across the project landscape with teams recording 206 cases of human-elephant conflict in the Leuser Ecosystem alone between 2018 - 2020, and an average of 48 human-orangutan conflicts occur annually. Communities are able to report HWC events through a hotline managed by project partners, in collaboration with authorities. However, the system is not two-way and there is no effective way to warn communities of increased instances of HWC in the area.

Measures to deter IWT activity also need strengthening in Aceh. Currently, few IWT-related seizures lead to arrests, and even fewer are successfully prosecuted. Maximum penalties are rarely applied and/or far below contrabands' market value to deter IWT. Poor institutional coordination is another major barrier, with confiscations disconnected from legal processes. While relatively strong national wildlife laws exist, there is need for strengthening and socialisation at the Provincial-level, aligned with Aceh's Special Autonomous Status. With the recently established Acehnese Qanun Satwa Liar (Wildlife Law), now is a critical time to socialise and train provincial government agencies in applying the Qanun and raise awareness in communities within hotspot and strategic areas, ensuring this new legislation can have maximum impact for wildlife. Following the establishment of the Qanun Satwa Liar there is now an opportunity to work to establish derivative Governor decrees, further strengthening the power and impact of the Qanun, and to work with Aceh's Religious Leaders Institution to develop and pass a Fatwa banning IWT in Aceh.

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 (either by your organisation or others). 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.

This project further develops long-standing, collaborative programmes between project partners to protect megafauna in Aceh and also collaborations with WCS Indonesia and FFI Indonesia. We will build on impacts realised through FFI's IWT Challenge Fund programme by introducing a specific orangutan focus to complement their work in the Ulu Masen landscape. This project will also complement WCS Indonesia's highly-regarded work to address the Sumatran tiger trade, and specifically work alongside the current Lion's share Programme which is supporting investigations into IWT cases. With this project's multi-faceted approach, we will work in concert to holistically address IWT in the project landscape.

Partners have a strong history of working with the Government of Aceh, and since 2015 have been driving the development of the now established Acehese Qanun Satwa Liar (Wildlife Law). USC's Protection Assistant for Wildlife Security (PAWS) is a machine learning pipeline utilising a data-driven approach integrating SMART patrol data (i.e. snares, poacher camps, carcasses, etc.) and spatial features (i.e. forest cover, roads, rivers, towns, wildlife distributions and densities, etc.) to identify areas at high-risk of poaching, previously successfully trialled in Uganda and Cambodia. This project will utilise and extend PAWS in the Acehese context and build on these results. Furthermore, for the first time, this project will utilise HWC occurrences and spatial features to create similar machine learning pipelines for predicting areas of HWC.

Our project will enhance the provincial legislative framework, coupled with on-the-ground increased protection responses to tackle the vast scale of IWT and strengthen how HWC (as a IWT driver) is mitigated while fostering Acehese community-led, traditional wildlife protection.

Activities & Methods

1) To increase effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks, we will take a two-pronged approach:

- a) Heighten capacities of key Acehese public-sector actors (police, legal, judiciary and military institutions) to apply existing wildlife laws and pursue prosecutions and convictions for IWT criminal activity, including training 50 key officials (minimum 30% women), focusing on Aceh's new Wildlife Law (Qanun Satwa Liar) application and penalties, as well as facilitating increased collaboration between these stakeholders and defining collaborative processes for effectively pursuing IWT cases, reaching a further 240 government staff;
- b) Drive increased public attention of active IWT cases through press releases to national-level media (increasing the likelihood of appropriately applied penalties) and utilise investigative journalism to reopen unsolved cases.

2) To strengthen relevant legislative frameworks, we will work with the Government of Aceh to drive the development of Governor decrees, deriving from the Qanun Satwa Liar, and facilitate relevant Fatwa

development with religious leaders.

3) Improving HWC/ IWT data for response we will:

- a) Develop statistical models, utilising PAWS, to enable more effective, accurate identification of IWT/HWC hotspots and future at-risk areas in Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems. This involves using statistical techniques and state-of-the-art machine learning, to dramatically increase accuracy in predicting future locations vulnerable to poaching and HWC. We will use existing data sources from across our partnership (including threats, wildlife confiscations, HWC, geospatial, socioeconomic and wellbeing variables);
- b) There will be an iterative field-testing phase, prior to on-the-ground deployment (see 4 below), focussing on usability and long-term integration in the field context;
- c) Results and recommendations will be disseminated to government partners and communities in at-risk HWC areas on a quarterly basis, enabling early warnings and strategic resource allocation.

4) To enhance law enforcement, we will strengthen on-the-ground ability to strategically respond to IWT and HWC. This will include:

- a) Recruit, train and support 5 new, additional HWC/IWT teams to increase capacity in hotspots and at-risk areas;
- b) Train at least 10 on-the-ground teams (new and existing) within HWC and IWT hotspots to integrate Output 3 data into response strategy.

5) To strengthen communities we will:

- a) Train at least 50 key community members, and 25 groups, in local wildlife laws and the IWT context
- b) Build IWT awareness and capacity of 35 Village Forest Management Institutions, and sustainable HWC mitigation capacity of 15 traditional Pawangs
- c) Complete a study to understand local IWT/HWC drivers in respect to the changes to livelihoods resulting from the COVID-19 context.

While overall project management and oversight will be the responsibility of PanEco, a Project Management Unit will be formed consisting of at least one representative of each partner organisation. Project partners have a strong history of collaborative work, currently managing two >£1,000,000 collaborative initiatives within the project landscape. 6-monthly review and coordination meetings will take place to assess progress, in addition to a kick-off and end-of-project workshops to set working practices and evaluate impact.

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.

Aceh is Sumatra's poorest Province, with 829,000 people living in poverty, with the majority of poor situated in rural districts (80%). To achieve overall outcomes we will work in partnership with rural communities adjacent to the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems to address IWT, which currently leads to insecurity and depletion of livelihood and economic assets, and mitigate HWC (a driver of IWT in the Acehese context) and which results in crop and property damage, psychological and physical health impacts, and lost opportunity costs.

Complementary to this wellbeing and livelihood security foundation, we will directly, and for the long-term, support the livelihoods of at least 30 local households through recruitment into the new SMART patrol and human-wildlife conflict teams established under this project. Project partners recruit locally from IWT hotspots and often work to convert ex-poachers and ex-loggers to become wildlife protection rangers. This contributes to mitigating serious livelihood impacts in the project landscape brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, and strengthens meaningful community conservation involvement, thereby establishing essential elements of long-term conservation success (8) .

Our multi-faceted approach will also foster environmental stewardship and strengthen community-led and traditional wildlife protection governance, reaching at least 150 households using participatory approaches. Ultimately, we aim to empower forest adjacent communities and put Acehese community and tradition at the forefront of conservation. Project design of this element and community selection is based on long-term conservation partnerships with local communities and in response to requests from and aspirations of communities in hotspot and at risk areas, or important forest-adjacent locations. Within communities, training will utilise pre-existing, community-led groups and management structures, such as Forest Village Management Structures and Women's groups, and traditional leadership (Acehese Pawangs) to further build sustainable wildlife management, and conflict and IWT mitigation capacity. Training methodology will be participatory and delivered on an equal terms basis, every trainer is a trainee and vice versa; deepening our understanding of community perceptions and the social dynamics of IWT is as important to the long-term impact and sustainability of this project as the delivery of training. Training materials will be provided to participants and participants will create action plans to implement in their villages. Post-training evaluation will be undertaken to assess any gaps and understand impacts.

Our work at the Provincial Government-level will train a total of 290 people on the new Qanun Satwa Liar and collaboration techniques in IWT investigation and prosecutions. This project element will build on long-term collaborations between provincial government agencies and project partners, and not least the last five years of close collaboration for the development and passing of the Qanun Satwa Liar itself. For gender considerations in participant selection please see Q19.

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.

Our project design reflects our commitment to reducing gender inequality. Our activities will endeavour to ensure gender balance in participation of community-based and training activities where possible, and all our indicator data collection will be gender disaggregated. Indonesian guidelines set minimum female participation of 30%, we will take this a step further to minimum 40% female participation. While, in the long-term, all partners unite in a vision for equal % female/male participation, the political and religious context of Aceh must be taken into account.

Our consortium's commitment to female empowerment is demonstrated by HAKA's recent launch of an all-female Ranger team (9) in Damaran Baru village, representing an exciting first in Aceh. Furthermore, our close partner Orangutan Coffee (10) , who work alongside YEL with coffee farmers in Aceh, promote female

empowerment through a focus on women-led coffee berry harvesting, a highly skilled role that directly impacts end product quality.

The COVID-19 relevant livelihoods study will be designed to analyse gender dimensions and differences in needs, priorities, knowledge and decision-making. Where appropriate, we will conduct all female focus groups. Similarly, our capacity building activities will incorporate gender considerations in the content and delivery methods and we will also work with pre-existing women's groups as key delivery partners within our beneficiary communities.

Gender equality is more challenging for the aspects of our project that collaborate with Government agencies, due to the high percentage of male staff. However, we will encourage female involvement in training activities by identifying "gender champions" from within partner agencies prior to training taking place and we will specifically mention female participation in the training invitations. Furthermore, we aim to select specific female training beneficiaries for post-training mentoring (above and beyond follow-up activities), project partners have had a strong impact on past programmes through such mentoring.

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?

Sumatran orangutans and elephants have drastically declined in recent decades. Both species are Critically Endangered, CITES Appendix I listed, and afforded full Indonesian legal protection. The nexus of IWT and HWC, together with adverse habitat change, are key factors driving these species towards extinction.

The average population growth rate for both elephants and orangutans is 1-2% annually (11,12), meaning that the loss of even a few individuals can have a dramatic impact on population growth. Currently, there are <500 Sumatran elephants and <14,000 Sumatran orangutans in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystem combined (13,14), with these landscapes representing the last major strongholds for both. If these populations continue experiencing reductions from IWT and HWC, beyond their ability to naturally increase, these pressures alone could drive these species to extinction.

As such, tackling IWT and HWC, in parallel with other conservation strategies being carried out by project partners is urgent and critical to the future of both species. This is especially poignant considering the likely threat-increase from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Critically Endangered species including Sumatran tigers and rhinoceroses and other threatened species found in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems will also benefit from the enhanced wildlife protections of this project.

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 aims to deter and decrease IWT in Indonesia's Aceh Province, while improving community security. By project end, wildlife traders in Aceh will face increases in prosecutions, convictions, and delivery of maximum penalties. This will be achieved through facilitating increased collaboration between agencies and capacity building of key legal and law-enforcement staff (totalling 290 beneficiaries), including around the newly-established Acehese Wildlife Law. Acehese legislation will be enhanced by the issue of two

Governor decrees on IWT and HWC mitigation, and a religious Fatwa banning IWT.

Complementing legal strengthening, we will harness state-of-the-art machine learning, utilising PAWS, to implement on-the-ground, anti-poaching and HWC mitigation more strategically in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems. By project end, on-the-ground response decisions and resource allocations will incorporate insight and data produced by the statistical models in a user friendly and sustainable manner. Furthermore, patrol and HWC response coverage in hotspot and at-risk areas will have increased by 15%.

Community-led and traditional wildlife protection governance will be strengthened through holistic, participatory training activities focusing on IWT, and capacity building of Village Forest Management Institutions and Acehese traditional Pawangs to raise awareness of IWT issues and introduce sustainable HWC and IWT mitigation techniques in communities.

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 legislative strengthening outcomes (Governor Decrees/Fatwa) are an evolution following the establishment of the Qanun that will have long-lasting impacts and set the scene for strengthened enforcement of wildlife protection in Aceh.


The governmental capacity building elements of this project, while designed to be self-sustaining within partner agencies through incorporation into agency policies and processes, will also be reviewed at project end to identify any gaps or future needs. Project partners will continue to work with partner agencies in the long-term as part of our holistic landscape-level strategy.

The Village Forest Management Institutions are permitted by the Government of Indonesia to sustainably manage their forests for the long-term. Building their capacity will enhance their effectiveness for sustainable governance and wildlife management. We will utilise a training of trainers approach.


USC will provide knowledge transfer to local NGO and government staff for utilising PAWS and other predictive modelling tools for IWT and HWC mitigation purposes. PAWS will be integrated as a module for predicting snare locations in a future SMART software update and we will develop additional modules for IWT and HWC prediction during this project.

Regarding SMART patrol teams and HWC team please see PanEco’s cover letter for more details.

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

 [PanEco References](#)

 10/11/2020

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 pdf 117.02 KB

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 budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.

- [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.

 [PanEco Budget over £100K May 2020 FINAL +lines unprotected](#)
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 23:10:32
 xlsx 73.42 KB

Q24. Funding

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

New Initiative

Please provide details:

As mentioned previously in the application, the legislative development elements of this project are discrete but build on the recently established Qanun Satwa Liar, which has resulted from in many years of collaboration between project partners and the Government of Aceh. Capacity building for IWT at the Government agency level is a new initiative, building again on the Qanun Satwa Liar and also on long-term collaboration with project partners.

The use of statistical modelling in tackling IWT, through roll out of PAWS in the project landscape, is a new initiative but builds on PAWS' experience elsewhere in Southeast Asia and East Africa in addressing poaching. The use of PAWS to mitigate human-wildlife conflict will be an entirely new initiative.

The additional, new SMART patrol and human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams established under this project (covering newly identified at-risk areas) build on long-running and successful wildlife protection initiatives, however, the integration of statistical modelling into teams is a new development that will significantly impact efficiency effectiveness.

The community-based elements of the project are new but derive from the Qanun and are built on long established community conservation partnerships and previous training/capacity building initiatives focussed on building community empowerment and community-led conservation.

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
TFCA	██████	GBP	No Response
Arcus Foundation	██████	GBP	No Response
The Waterloo Foundation	██████	GBP	No Response
Global Wildlife Conservation	██████	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
PanEco Unrestricted Fundraising	██████	GBP	No Response
Sumatran Orangutan Society	██████	GBP	Please see budget for further secured co-finance from 2 x anonymous donors (£██████ and Wildlife Reserve of Singapore (£██████

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
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
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 mentioned above, the statistical modelling tools for IWT and HWC prediction will be released as free modules for SMART software. Additionally, outputs from these modelling exercises, as well as field testing in year two, will be disseminated through conference presentations and in high impact peer-reviewed journals. Page and conference costs will be covered by USC CAIS and PanEco Foundation's existing budgets for publication and dissemination.

Q27. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

Robust financial management procedures will be established at the outset of the project to mitigate potential risks. The IWT Challenge Fund Programme Coordinator, with oversight from the PanEco Director, will take responsibility for overseeing project financial management, including partner liaison. PanEco has worked with all partners previously and is aware they all have sound financial management systems and capabilities. At project outset, PanEco will complete due diligence processes with each partner, using a checklist to review financial policies, controls, procedures and systems and identify potential risk areas for action. PanEco will develop reporting templates, timelines and roles and responsibilities for partner financial reporting. Fraud and bribery mitigation activities are described in Q31. Training will occur at the project inception workshop in all these areas. PanEco will review financial reports and supporting documentation throughout the project, and follow-up on any concerns identified.

Financial data will be stored securely by PanEco. No large capital expenditures for materials are required

for this project, and therefore no major procurements are required nor any associated risks.

Currency fluctuations are a risk and difficult to predict given the volatility of the global economy during the on-going pandemic, however we have worked based on a [REDACTED]

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 purchased as part of this project are patrol equipment; HWC team equipment; cameras; GPSs; a satellite phone; laptops; a printer; and miscellaneous items (machete, compass etc.). These will remain in the possession of the project partners after project end and be used for ongoing wildlife protection purposes. Capital items make up [REDACTED] of our budget.

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.

Based on the FCDO (ex-DFID) 3E's value for money framework, we believe this project offers VFM as follows:

Cost-Effective:

The budget is realistic as it is based on the extensive in-country experience of all partners, which have all contributed to the budget development by a PanEco-led process. Most costs, including for staff, are incurred in Indonesia which represents good VFM in comparison to projects which may have significant UK administrative costs. A significant proportion of the activities are low-cost (training) and they have limited inputs beyond staff costs. Output 4 activities involve salaries for wildlife protection/HWC mitigation teams. These represent a sustainable livelihood and living wage, but are in line with local salary standards, while having added benefits of local capacity building and empowerment.

Efficiency and Effectiveness:

The project has been collaboratively designed through this partnership consortium on the basis of identified needs. Partners will draw significantly on extensive infrastructure, resources and systems established through other projects, including staff, offices, monitoring & evaluation systems, etc. Impact on the Critically Endangered focal species is high and achieved for a relatively modest investment, especially considering the long-term nature of project impacts. Furthermore, the project consortium has a long history of working together effectively and has already established collaborative systems and processes that we will capitalise on and develop further under this project.

Matched Funding

Lastly, we have secured £[REDACTED] in match funding covering a large proportion of higher-level salaries.

Q30. Ethics and human rights

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes.

Additionally, are there 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?

This project is built on strong local leadership. Four partner organisations are Indonesian NGOs and our aim to enhance Acehese provincial legislation builds on recent Acehese-led wildlife policy development. Traditional knowledge, alongside community-led natural resource management, forms a central tenet of our project, specifically including the important role of Acehese Pawangs in IWT mitigation and the empowerment and capacity building of Village Forest Management institutions.

All project partners commit to upholding the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination, noting that prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. All project partners will ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives. In implementing the project, partners will mainstream human-rights based approaches in the following ways:

- Each partner organisation will adhere to its own internal approach to complying with international human rights standards, with regard to avoiding negative impacts in delivery of the project mission.
- The project will employ standard protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) when working with government enforcement staff to ensure that project law enforcement efforts are respectful of human rights. This includes recognising local and indigenous communities as key conservation actors/partners and respecting the importance of cultural and customary values in natural resource management.

Q31. Corruption

This question specifically considers 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. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

Corruption (such as fraud or bribery) is a risk in Indonesia, with the country 2019 scoring of 40/100 on the Corruption Perception Index (global average 43/100). PanEco has worked in Indonesia since 2001 and are well placed to mitigate this risk based on our experience working with a range of stakeholders in the country including the government. We and all of our partners maintain good, anti-bribery reputations while operating in a very complex environment and are able to mitigate potential corruption risks.

Within sub-grant agreements and consultancy contracts clear anti-corruption clauses will be included, and for due diligence purposes partners will be required to provide links to or copies of their relevant policies prior to contracting. Furthermore, at project inception, PanEco will reinforce the importance of mitigation and management corruption risk through a specific policy-related session during the kick-off meeting. A reporting mechanism for the partnership will be established.

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.

This project does not involve data collection that identifies individuals or informant networks.

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 and processes 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 attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep 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 share 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





Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.

As with anti-corruption described above, within sub-grant agreements and consultancy contracts clear safeguarding clauses will be included, and for due diligence purposes partners will be required to provide links to or copies of their relevant policies prior to contracting. Furthermore, at project inception, PanEco will reinforce the importance of robust and enforced safeguarding policies through a specific policy-related session during the kick-off meeting.

Please note that the ticked the boxes above align with PanEco's current policy development process. As stated in PanEco's Feedback and Support letter, at present, PanEco's policies do not include staff based in Indonesia. However, PanEco is currently working to extend our policies to explicitly and fully cover staff based in Indonesia. PanEco is also currently further developing our policies to specifically include sections on safeguarding, and zero tolerance on bullying, harassment, and sexual exploitation. We are willing and able to submit our updated policies to LTSI before project commencement. Furthermore, PanEco and

project partner staff are due to participate in upcoming UNDP training on Preventing Sexual Harassment and Abuse.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

-  [HR Personalreglement v10 140825 en-2](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  23:26:16
-  pdf 219.52 KB

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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a pdf using the file upload below. Copy your Impact and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-  [IWT logframe PanEco Aceh Forests STAGE 2](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  23:28:23
-  pdf 148.59 KB

Impact:

Aceh's biodiversity is sustainably protected under an effective legal system and there is peaceful co-existence between critical megafauna and resilient local communities

Outcome:

Please ensure that your Outcome statement has been copied from your logframe into Q8.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases

Output 2:

Acehnese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of two Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that build on the IWT and HWC elements of the Qanun Satwa Liar

Output 3:

Dynamics of HWC and IWT in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems better understood in order to (i) better identify hotspots and (ii) and enable identification of future 'at risk areas' through utilisation of statistical modelling and machine learning, informing on-the-ground response and disseminated to decision makers and community

Output 4:

Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot and at risk areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems

Output 5:

Community environmental stewardship and community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems

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:

- a. In collaboration with GAKKUM, formulate derivative activities under Aceh's Qanun Satwa Liar, focusing on rules governing illegal wildlife trade (YEL; Y1 Q2-3)
- b. Socialise the Qanun Satwa Liar and its derivative activities at three district authority levels (Districts of: Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, chosen specifically based on conservation value of the Districts) and relevant government institutions (Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency [DLHK Aceh], Gunung Leuser National Park Authority [BBTNGL], Aceh's Natural Resource Conservation Agency [BKSDA Aceh], and the local Police). Training will be conducted through a series of 12 meetings and workshops (three at each district-level and three at the provincial-level, with a minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) post-training evaluations will be conducted at each workshop (Y1 Q3;YEL)
- c. One year post training evaluation conducted (Y2 Q3; YEL)

1.2:

- a. Conduct series of trainings on collaboration working techniques and processes for public sector staff of law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors, reaching at least 80 people (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (Y1 Q3;OIC)
- b. Facilitate quarterly coordination meetings between law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (initiating in Y1 Q3;OIC)

1.3 (i): Conduct annual press conferences and press releases involving local and national-level media on the IWT cases handled during the project period (initiating Y1 Q4; OIC)

1.3 (ii):

- a. Identify and monitor unsolved IWT crimes (initiating Y1 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Hold public FGDs and public discussions on unsolved IWT cases (annually, initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Collaborate with leading local journalists (e.g. AJI Aceh [Independent Journalist Alliance] & FJL Aceh [Environmental Journalist Forum] to investigate two unsolved specific IWT crime cases per year; conduct related investigations (initiating Y1 Q3; HAKA)
- d. Submit investigation results to law enforcement authorities and distribute through annual media release and social media (initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)

2.1:

- a. Open formal discussion and meeting with academics and religious leaders to gather support for Fatwa issuance in Aceh Ulema Institution council (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- b. Hold forum discussion to gather inputs from Aceh Religious Leaders for the Fatwa banning IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- c. Present results of the discussions in a and b to the Aceh Ulema Institution and advocate for it to issue a Fatwa banning IWT in the province (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)

2.2:

- a. Disseminate Fatwa issuance in a press release and on social media platforms e.g. HAKA and partners' facebook, instagram, twitter (Y2 Q3, 4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)
- b. Promote the Fatwa on billboards in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around the Ulu Masen Ecosystem (Y2 Q3 & 4; HAKA)

2.3:

- a. Open formal discussion with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and a collaborative effort to draft an Aceh Governor's Decree (A derivation of Qanun Satwa Liar) recognizing Human-Wildlife Conflict as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status (Y1 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Formally request the Governor of Aceh to establish a Working Group for the development of this decree (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)
- c. Hold at least 2 meetings and 2 FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y1 Q3-4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- d. Obtain an audience with the Governor of Aceh to advocate for agreement on a Draft Governor's Decree and for the final Decree to be formally issued (Y2 Q2; HAKA)

2.4:

- a. Open formal discussions with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and collaboration to draft a Governor's Decree on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for HWC mitigation in the province (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Advocate to the Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency (DLHK Aceh) to establish a formal Working Group for the development of this decree (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)
- c. Hold meetings and FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y2 Q3-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)
- d. Advocate to the Governor of Aceh to agree on the Draft Governor's Decree and issue the final Decree (Y3 Q2; HAKA)

3.1:

- a. Collate, organise and clean historic data (i.e. SMART observations of snares, HWC occurrences, orangutan confiscations, etc.). Describe predictive features (i.e. geographic features, human infrastructure and habitation, animal distributions and densities, climate, etc.) (Y1 Q2-3; PanEco, USC, YEL)
- b. Train statistical models of a) poaching and IWT and b) HWC. Assess the model accuracy with local experts

and iterate with descriptive features to refine the model. (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; PanEco, USC, YEL)

c. Test model performance and utility through field testing, i.e. patrolling in high snare risk and low snare risk areas, monitoring, and reporting of HWC in high-risk areas, etc. (Y2 Q1; PanEco, USC, YEL)

d. Deploy and continuously iterate on the model, utilising new field data to refine and improve performance (i.e. from 3.3, 4.1, 4.2,4.3, etc.) (Y2 Q2 onwards; PanEco, USC, YEL)

3.2: Provide monthly reports on IWT and HWC hotspots/at-risk areas including recommendations for SMART patrolling and HWC mitigation teams (4.1., 4.2., 4.3). Includes model outputs, i.e. maps, reports and tables, which identify hotspots (direct insights) and predictors (indirect insights) of IWT and HWC (Y2 Q2 onwards; PanEco, USC, YEL)

3.3 (i): Field findings and reports on IWT and HWC will be reported quarterly to GAKKUM, BKSDA Aceh, DLHK Aceh, and BBTNGL (subsequent investigation and litigation processes on IWT will be led by GAKKUM and its legal advisors see Output 1 for complementarity with other initiatives supporting cases) (Y3 Q1 onwards; YEL)

3.3 (ii): Building off the current BKSDA Call Center reporting platform, each focal community will maintain a WhatsApp group with their respective Community Ranger team (4.1, 4.2, 4.3). Reports regarding environmental crimes and HWC will be reported within these WhatsApp groups. A representative from each Community Ranger team will relay these reports to the BKSDA Aceh Call Center and follow up on active cases. Community Ranger teams will also be responsible for relaying necessary information back to the local communities with regards to the active reports. (Y3 Q1 onwards; PanEco, YEL)

4.1 Three new on-the-ground Wildlife Protection teams, (SMART patrol teams, Community Rangers) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified IWT hotspots/at-risk areas, enhancing current protection activities (Y2 Q1 onwards; YEL, FKL, OIC)

4.2 Two new on-the-ground HWC Mitigation teams (one Human-Elephant Conflict Response Unit and one Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Unit) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified HWC hotspots/at risk areas enhancing current mitigation activities. (Y2 Q1 onwards; FKL, OIC)

4.3: At least 10 collaborative Wildlife Protection/HWC Mitigation teams (five new teams, at least five existing teams) are trained in the integration and effective field-use of Output 3 data and deliverables (Y2 Q3-4 & refresher training Y3 Q3; PanEco, USC, YEL)

5.1:

- a. Engage Acehnese art groups to secure collaboration in a campaign against IWT (Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- b. Collaborate with Acehnese art groups to create at least 20 local art products for the campaign (Y2 Q2-4; HAKA)
- c. Hold a small art exhibition in a public space (location TBD) in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)
- d. Identify local youth environmental groups in Aceh (Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- e. Hold one training for local youth environmental groups in Aceh on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- f. Collaborate with local youth environmental groups to develop a coalition to raise awareness on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- g. Collaborate with local youth groups to build awareness on IWT through creative campaign methods (digital campaigns, campus tours, etc) (Y2 Q2-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)

5.2:

- a. Conduct community outreach relating to the Qanun Satwa Liar (focusing on rules governing IWT) in the communities in the three districts of Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, through a minimum of nine meetings (three per district) and distribution of materials containing IWT regulations in the Qanun Satwa Liar, with minimum participation of 30% female participants (target 40%) and specific promotion of female participation through pre-existing women's groups (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; YEL)

5.3

- a. Identify the 35 LPHDs (Village Forest Management Institutions) in target districts (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)
- b. Hold one IWT training and capacity-building for LPHDs members in Banda Aceh in which we will develop collaborative action plans (Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Identify Acehnese 'Pawang' in Aceh (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)
- d. Hold one 'Sustainable Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Training' for Acehnese 'Pawang' in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)
- e. Engagement and field visit to LPHDs, community rangers and 'Pawang' villages for post-training evaluation (Y1 Q4, Y2 Q1 & Y2 Q4, Y3 Q1; HAKA)

5.4:

- a. Conduct site background information gathering (including but not limited to existing data on IWT in the district of Aceh Besar, potential economic opportunities; gaps and needs for local livelihoods; impacts of COVID-19 pandemic) and validate the key activity(ies) and/or infrastructure(s) for local livelihoods (Y1 Q2-4; YEL)

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.

 [PanEco IWT R7 St2 Implementation Timetabl](#)

[e Template](#)

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Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the indicators in your logframe, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and

evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

PanEco will maintain overall responsibility for monitoring & evaluation of the project, working closely in coordination with partners throughout all stages of the project. This will be led by the IWT Challenge Fund Programme Coordinator at PanEco, while M&E focal points will be established for each partner. Based on the project logical framework, we will develop a M&E plan that clearly indicates key information across each outcome and output including data collection methods and timelines, necessary data collection tools required and roles and responsibilities across the partnership. This will be discussed in detail at the project kick-off workshop and revised accordingly through discussions. PanEco will provide on-going oversight and support to all partners in the implementation of the M&E plan and the development of tools, such as post-training evaluation questionnaires.

For the project, PanEco will develop an overall results tracker, with a similar, nested results tracker developed for and maintained by each partner. The results trackers will be used to record progress against all outcomes/outputs (underpinned by supporting data and evidence). These will be harmonised with the overall results tracker, and these will be updated (at minimum) as part of 6-monthly reporting. Monitoring outcomes and outputs will also be integrated into each partner's existing M&E frameworks and systems, with PanEco providing support in this process.

Each partner will also provide six-month narrative reports aligned to the M&E plan, that includes reporting progress against respective outcomes/outputs in the results tracker and providing further qualitative details. Collective partner data will be reviewed in the 6-monthly meetings, including any potential positive or negative experiences. The partnership will then consider if any adaptive measures need to be taken across the project, based on the continued monitoring of all aspects of the project. An overall project review will be collaboratively carried out at project end.

While partners have suitable capacities in monitoring and evaluation, PanEco will assess M&E capacities required for this project in specific detail as part of due diligence processes. Relevant M&E training will be provided at the project inception workshop, and establish any further provisions required for follow up support.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 40

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

Q37. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development 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

PanEco

I apply for a grant of

£610,003.00

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 Ian Singleton

Position in the organisation Director, Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [ian signature](#)
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Date 10 November 2020

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin/IWT	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 attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	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 included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO 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).

Project Title: Protecting megafauna through on-the-ground, legislative and enforcement strengthening in Aceh

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Impact: Aceh’s biodiversity is sustainably protected under an effective legal system and there is peaceful co-existence between critical megafauna and resilient local communities (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Wildlife protection and community security in Aceh are enhanced by robustly addressing IWT at the legislative-level, complemented by enhanced protection and HWC mitigation capacity on-the-ground and engagement with informed communities. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1: Increased numbers of: i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year) ii) wildlife trader criminal convictions (target: 4 cases/year by March 2024; 2 cases/year), and iii) delivery of more severe penalties (above 1 year) to wildlife traders (target: 2/year by March 2023; baseline 1 case/year)</p> <p>0.2: The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) issues a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT by September 2022</p> <p>0.3: The Governor of Aceh issues: (i) a Governor’s Decree for a derivation of the newly established Acehese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ status), by July 2022, and (ii) a Governor’s Decree to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing HWC, by July 2023</p>	<p>0.1: Aceh provincial legal and judicial records</p> <p>0.2: Fatwa decree, <i>Ulema</i> records; posters/public notices</p> <p>0.3: Governor Decree records</p>	<p>Indonesia remains committed to upholding and strengthening wildlife laws and coordination, including at Aceh provincial level</p> <p>Increased prosecutions, convictions and penalties will reduce (disincentivise) IWT activity</p> <p>Strengthened on-the-ground capacity will reduce IWT/HWC activity in key hotspots/at risk areas</p>

	<p>0.4: On-the-ground capacity a) increased by 15% to directly address HWC and IWT issues in key hotspots in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems and b) effectiveness enhanced through the integration of machine learning techniques to highlight hotspot and at-risk areas, streamlining resource allocation, by March 2023</p> <p>0.5: 90% of LPDH (Village Forest Management Institution) training participants self-report they are confident to conduct community awareness raising activities related to negative impacts of IWT and the importance of criminal sanctions of wildlife traders within their villages; and 90% of Acehese <i>Pawang</i> self-report increased awareness and capacity to introduce effective and sustainable HWC mitigation among their communities by December 2022</p>	<p>0.4: Partner reports on HWC Mitigation and Wildlife Protection teams (2020 and during project period) and records on IWT/HWC deployment activity.</p> <p>0.5: Training records, training post-evaluation individual records and report</p>	<p>Informed, engaged communities will mitigate and protect against IWT/HWC and reduce related activity</p> <p>Project partners maintain permissions to continue operations in Aceh</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases</p>	<p>1.1: (i) 45 (90% of 50 key staff selected for training; minimum 30% women, target 40% women) public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) self-report increased knowledge, after training sessions focused on the newly-established Acehese Provincial <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) (Y1 Q3), and (ii) 40 participants (80% of 50 key staff trained) self-report use of new knowledge in their jobs 1 year after training (Y2 Q3)</p>	<p>1.1: Post-training evaluation questionnaire, records and report</p>	<p>Stakeholders (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) willing to actively participate in training and meeting sessions, including key decision makers</p>

	<p>1.2: Increased evidence of collaboration between law enforcement agencies in IWT cases, demonstrated by at least 3 cases handled jointly by agencies, by March 2024</p> <p>1.3: (i) each active IWT case during the project period receives at least 1 mention in national-level media during the project period and; (ii) at least 5 unsolved IWT cases per year are raised in public forums, and 2 unsolved illegal wildlife trade cases per year during the project period are investigated by professional journalists</p>	<p>1.2: Law enforcement records, meeting minutes, project evaluation (stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions [FGDs]).</p> <p>1.3: Media news stories, social media activity.</p>	<p>Stakeholders (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) remain open to collaboration on cases and improving processes, including key decision makers</p> <p>Reporters interested, engaged and resourced to report on wildlife-related law enforcement</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1:</p> <p>a. In collaboration with <i>GAKKUM</i>, formulate derivative activities under Aceh' s <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>, focusing on rules governing illegal wildlife trade (YEL; Y1 Q2-3)</p> <p>b. Socialise the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> and its derivative activities at three district authority levels (Districts of: Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, chosen specifically based on conservation value of the Districts) and relevant government institutions (Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency [DLHK Aceh], Gunung Leuser National Park Authority [BBTNGL], Aceh's Natural Resource Conservation Agency [BKSDA Aceh], and the local Police). Training will be conducted through a series of 12 meetings and workshops (three at each district-level and three at the provincial-level, with a minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) post-training evaluations will be conducted at each workshop (Y1 Q3;YEL)</p> <p>c. One year post training evaluation conducted (Y2 Q3; YEL)</p> <p>1.2:</p>			

- a. Conduct series of trainings on collaboration working techniques and processes for public sector staff of law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors, reaching at least 80 people (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (Y1 Q3;OIC)
- b. Facilitate quarterly coordination meetings between law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (initiating in Y1 Q3;OIC)

1.3 (i): Conduct annual press conferences and press releases involving local and national-level media on the IWT cases handled during the project period (initiating Y1 Q4; OIC)

1.3 (ii):

- a. Identify and monitor unsolved IWT crimes (initiating Y1 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Hold public FGDs and public discussions on unsolved IWT cases (annually, initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Collaborate with leading local journalists (e.g.AJI Aceh [Independent Journalist Alliance] & FJL Aceh [Environmental Journalist Forum] to investigate two unsolved specific IWT crime cases per year; conduct related investigations (initiating Y1 Q3; HAKA)
- d. Submit investigation results to law enforcement authorities and distribute through annual media release and social media (initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)

<p>2. Acehnese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of 2 Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that build on the IWT and HWC elements of the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i></p>	<p>2.1: At least 90% of discussion forum participants (academics, religious leaders) support the <i>Fatwa</i> (formal issue of the <i>Fatwa</i> is outcome indicator 0.2)</p> <p>2.2: The <i>Fatwa</i> is disseminated through billboard advertisements in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around Ulu Masen Ecosystem in December 2022</p> <p>2.3: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh regarding a Governor’s Decree recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ status), a drafting</p>	<p>2.1: Discussion forum notes and survey</p> <p>2.2: Billboard advertisements recorded (including photos in districts)</p> <p>2.3: Meeting minutes, FGD minutes.</p>	<p>Academics and religious leaders willingly engage in discussions and support the issuance of Fatwa banning IWT and a discussion forum, including key decision makers</p> <p>Government of Aceh support and participate decree</p>
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	<p>team established and FGD held by December 2021 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 i).</p> <p>2.4: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure collaboration to draft the SOPs on HWC Mitigation, a drafting team established and FGD held by December 2022 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 ii).</p>	<p>2.4: Formal decree, meeting minutes.</p>	<p>development discussions, including key decision makers</p> <p>Government and religious leaders and actors enact relevant decrees following discussions advocacy processes</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>2.1:</p> <p>a. Open formal discussion and meeting with academics and religious leaders to gather support for <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in Acehnese <i>Ulema</i> Institution council (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Hold forum discussion to gather inputs from Acehnese Religious Leaders for the <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Present results of the discussions in a and b to the Acehnese <i>Ulema</i> Institution and advocate for it to issue a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT in the province (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>2.2:</p> <p>a. Disseminate <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in a press release and on social media platforms e.g. HAKA and partners' facebook, instagram, twitter (Y2 Q3, 4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Promote the <i>Fatwa</i> on billboards in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around the Ulu Masen Ecosystem (Y2 Q3 & 4; HAKA)</p> <p>2.3:</p> <p>a. Open formal discussion with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and a collaborative effort to draft an Aceh Governor's Decree (A derivation of <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>) recognizing Human-Wildlife Conflict as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status (Y1 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Formally request the Governor of Aceh to establish a Working Group for the development of this decree (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold at least 2 meetings and 2 FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y1 Q3-4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p>			

d. Obtain an audience with the Governor of Aceh to advocate for agreement on a Draft Governor’s Decree and for the final Decree to be formally issued (Y2 Q2; HAKA)

2.4:

a. Open formal discussions with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and collaboration to draft a Governor’s Decree on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for HWC mitigation in the province (Y2 Q2; HAKA)

b. Advocate to the Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency (DLHK Aceh) to establish a formal Working Group for the development of this decree (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)

c. Hold meetings and FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y2 Q3-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)

d. Advocate to the Governor of Aceh to agree on the Draft Governor’s Decree and issue the final Decree (Y3 Q2; HAKA)

<p>3. Dynamics of HWC and IWT in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems better understood in order to (i) better identify hotspots and (ii) and enable identification of future ‘at risk areas’ through utilisation of statistical modelling and machine learning, informing on-the-ground response and disseminated to decision makers and community</p>	<p>3.1: Statistical models are created, that are capable of (i) better identifying IWT and HWC hotspots, and (ii) IWT and HWC ‘at risk’ areas (predictive modelling, machine learning, PAWS, etc.) across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, including an iterative field-testing phase, by December 2022</p> <p>3.2: Data and insight generated by the statistical models is fed into (and actively informing and influencing - see indicator 4.3) on the ground activities of current and new: (i) HWC mitigation teams and (ii) Wildlife protection teams (Community Rangers, SMART Patrol teams) in identified key hotspot areas, by July 2022</p> <p>3.3: Analysed results and recommendations are reported and disseminated to (i) key public-sector stakeholders on a quarterly basis commencing in April 2023; and</p>	<p>3.1: Statistical models, USC reports</p> <p>3.2: Training notes, model-generated data reports, patrol records.</p> <p>3.3: Reports, dissemination records</p>	<p>Project partners remain willing to share data to inform models’ development</p> <p>HWC and Wildlife protection teams actively participate in training processes</p> <p>Project partners/teams using data to direct patrols and mitigation activities</p>
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	(ii) Strengthen the current BKSDA Aceh Call Center into a system capable of two-way dialogue, also enabling early warnings to be relayed to hotspot and at-risk communities, commencing April 2023		
<p>Activities</p> <p>3.1:</p> <p>a. Collate, organise and clean historic data (i.e. SMART observations of snares, HWC occurrences, orangutan confiscations, etc.). Describe predictive features (i.e. geographic features, human infrastructure and habitation, animal distributions and densities, climate, etc.) (Y1 Q2-3; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p> <p>b. Train statistical models of a) poaching and IWT and b) HWC. Assess the model accuracy with local experts and iterate with descriptive features to refine the model. (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p> <p>c. Test model performance and utility through field testing, i.e. patrolling in high snare risk and low snare risk areas, monitoring, and reporting of HWC in high-risk areas, etc. (Y2 Q1; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p> <p>d. Deploy and continuously iterate on the model, utilising new field data to refine and improve performance (i.e. from 3.3, 4.1, 4.2,4.3, etc.) (Y2 Q2 onwards; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p> <p>3.2: Provide monthly reports on IWT and HWC hotspots/at-risk areas including recommendations for SMART patrolling and HWC mitigation teams (4.1., 4.2., 4.3). Includes model outputs, i.e. maps, reports and tables, which identify hotspots (direct insights) and predictors (indirect insights) of IWT and HWC (Y2 Q2 onwards; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p> <p>3.3 (i): Field findings and reports on IWT and HWC will be reported quarterly to GAKKUM, BKSDA Aceh, DLHK Aceh, and BBTNGL (subsequent investigation and litigation processes on IWT will be led by GAKKUM and its legal advisors see Output 1 for complementarity with other initiatives supporting cases) (Y3 Q1 onwards; YEL)</p> <p>3.3 (ii): Building off the current BKSDA Call Center reporting platform, each focal community will maintain a WhatsApp group with their respective Community Ranger team (4.1, 4.2, 4.3). Reports regarding environmental crimes and HWC will be reported within these WhatsApp groups. A representative from each Community Ranger team will relay these reports to the BKSDA Aceh Call Center and follow up on active cases. Community Ranger teams will also be responsible for relaying necessary information back to the local communities with regards to the active reports. (Y3 Q1 onwards; PanEco, YEL)</p>			
4. Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement	4.1: Three newly established Wildlife Protection teams (minimum 15 rangers) are actively patrolling	4.1: Wildlife Protection team salary records,	Partners remain committed to

<p>capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot and at risk areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems</p>	<p>IWT hotspot/at-risk areas at a rate of at least 15 days/month, by October 2022</p> <p>4.2: Two newly established HWC mitigation teams are active within HWC hotspot/at-risk areas, responding to at least 95% of reported HWC events by October 2022</p> <p>4.3: 10 collaborative Wildlife Protection/HWC Mitigation teams (five new teams, at least five existing teams) are actively using data and deliverables from Output 3 to inform patrolling and protection activities by January 2023</p>	<p>patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p> <p>4.2: HWC Mitigation team salary records, patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p> <p>4.3: Law Enforcement team salary records, patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p>	<p>supporting IWT/HWC programmes</p> <p>Partners maintain existing government permissions to patrol and carry out protection activities in Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>4.1 Three new on-the-ground Wildlife Protection teams, (SMART patrol teams, Community Rangers) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified IWT hotspots/at-risk areas, enhancing current protection activities (Y2 Q1 onwards; YEL, FKL, OIC)</p> <p>4.2 Two new on-the-ground HWC Mitigation teams (one Human-Elephant Conflict Response Unit and one Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Unit) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified HWC hotspots/at risk areas enhancing current mitigation activities. (Y2 Q1 onwards; FKL, OIC)</p> <p>4.3: At least 10 collaborative Wildlife Protection/HWC Mitigation teams (five new teams, at least five existing teams) are trained in the integration and effective field-use of Output 3 data and deliverables (Y2 Q3-4 & refresher training Y3 Q3; PanEco, USC, YEL)</p>			
<p>5. Community environmental stewardship and</p>	<p>5.1: At least 50 key community members in IWT and HWC hotspots (minimum 40% female participation), and 25 local art and youth groups,</p>	<p>5.1 Outreach activity records (sign-in</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in training activities and</p>

<p>community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems</p>	<p>are reached through IWT focused participatory training activities, by April 2024</p> <p>5.2: At least 90% of community training participants self-report (i) increased awareness of the newly established Acehnese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Provincial Wildlife Law), including penalties and sanctions and,(ii) positive changes in knowledge and attitude towards importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>5.3: (i) At least 30 of 35 LPHDs (Village Forest Management Institutions) that participate in IWT capacity building training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training; and (ii) at least 13 out of 15 Acehnese <i>Pawang</i> (traditional animal experts) that participate in sustainable HWC mitigation training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training</p> <p>5.4: Deepen understanding of local IWT/HWC drivers/dynamics in respect to the changes to livelihoods and wellbeing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, through completion of a study on two focal communities (identified from within highly at-risk IWT/HWC areas adjacent to Ulu Masen and the Leuser Ecosystems).</p>	<p>sheets, meeting minutes, content)</p> <p>5.2 Training post-evaluation individual records and report</p> <p>5.3 Training records, training post-evaluation individual records and report</p> <p>5.4 Study report, data collection tools and records.</p>	<p>are receptive to key messages</p> <p>Training content developed collaboratively with local community members, based on proven methods/approaches and led by experienced facilitators/educators to ensure effectiveness</p> <p>Livelihoods have been impacted by COVID-19 and local people are willing to participate in the study.</p>
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Activities

5.1:

- a. Engage Acehese art groups to secure collaboration in a campaign against IWT (Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- b. Collaborate with Acehese art groups to create at least 20 local art products for the campaign (Y2 Q2-4; HAKA)
- c. Hold a small art exhibition in a public space (location TBD) in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)
- d. Identify local youth environmental groups in Aceh (Y2 Q1; HAKA)
- e. Hold one training for local youth environmental groups in Aceh on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- f. Collaborate with local youth environmental groups to develop a coalition to raise awareness on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)
- g. Collaborate with local youth groups to build awareness on IWT through creative campaign methods (digital campaigns, campus tours, etc) (Y2 Q2-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)

5.2:

- a. Conduct community outreach relating to the *Qanun Satwa Liar* (focusing on rules governing IWT) in the communities in the three districts of Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, through a minimum of nine meetings (three per district) and distribution of materials containing IWT regulations in the *Qanun Satwa Liar*, with minimum participation of 30% female participants (target 40%) and specific promotion of female participation through pre-existing women's groups (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; YEL)

5.3

- a. Identify the 35 LPHDs (Village Forest Management Institutions) in target districts (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)
- b. Hold one IWT training and capacity-building for LPHDs members in Banda Aceh in which we will develop collaborative action plans (Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Identify Acehese '*Pawang*' in Aceh (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)
- d. Hold one 'Sustainable Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Training' for Acehese '*Pawang*' in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)
- e. Engagement and field visit to LPHDs, community rangers and '*Pawang*' villages for post-training evaluation (Y1 Q4, Y2 Q1 & Y2 Q4, Y3 Q1; HAKA)

5.4:

- a. Conduct site background information gathering (including but not limited to existing data on IWT in the district of Aceh Besar, potential economic opportunities; gaps and needs for local livelihoods; impacts of COVID-19 pandemic) and validate the key activity(ies) and/or infrastructure(s) for local livelihoods (Y1 Q2-4; YEL)

b. Conduct community consultation and mapping to assess the social impact of the potential sustainable livelihood diversification; identify and analyse governance and capacity (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1-2; YEL)