

Applicant: **Ilano Sanchez, Karmele**
Organisation: **Yayasan IAR Indonesia**
Funding Sought: **£238,100.00**

IWTR7S2\1030

Strengthening governance of legal wildlife trade to combat illegal trade

Using the coronavirus pandemic as policy window, YIARI will pioneer a “One Health” approach to wildlife trade governance, focused on connections between public health, legal wildlife trade, animal welfare and cross-sectoral cooperation. Working with national and local stakeholders across Indonesia, we will formulate a joint strategy for improved risk analysis and governance of legal trade. We will simultaneously build government capacity to improve market conditions, better monitor and enforce wildlife regulations, and reduce health and conservation threats from wildlife trade.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Richard
Surname Moore
Organisation Yayasan IAR Indonesia
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Karmele
Surname Ilano Sanchez
Organisation Yayasan IAR Indonesia
Website www.internationalanimalrescue.or.id
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Silvana
Surname Sita
Organisation Yayasan IAR Indonesia
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	General
Name	Yayasan IAR Indonesia
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Strengthening governance of legal wildlife trade to combat illegal trade

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

IWTR7S1\1229

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 April 2021

End date:

31 March 2023

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

2 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
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Amount:	£76,100.00	£162,000.00	£0.00	£
				238,100.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

YIARI was awarded a grant from the Oak Foundation to host three national level training workshops (2021-22) for the Indonesian legal/judicial and law enforcement sector aiming to increase the capacity within the Attorney General’s Office and the key governmental institutions in handling cases involving wildlife crime. The total budget secured is ██████ USD.

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

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Using the coronavirus pandemic as policy window, YIARI will pioneer a “One Health” approach to wildlife trade governance, focused on connections between public health, legal wildlife trade, animal welfare and cross-sectoral cooperation. Working with national and local stakeholders across Indonesia, we will formulate a joint strategy for improved risk analysis and governance of legal trade. We will simultaneously build government capacity to improve market conditions, better monitor and enforce wildlife regulations, and reduce health and conservation threats from wildlife trade.

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.

A One Health approach improves regulation and enforcement of Indonesia’s legal wildlife trade, thus reducing loopholes that enable the dual risks of illegal wildlife trade and public health problems.

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.

Hanoi conference:

- B – Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- C – Strengthening law enforcement

London Conference Declaration:

VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XIV, XV

Kasane Statement:

B5, C7, D10, D12, D13

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

This project will contribute towards several SDGs, especially goals 3, 15, 16 and 17. By enhancing governmental institutions capacity to regulate and monitor the legal trade, we will contribute to strengthen these institutions (16), reducing corruption and increasing their ability to monitor and punish offenders. We will increase partnerships and collaboration among several institutions (17) in the handling of wildlife trade regulations and law enforcement through working groups and focus group discussions, joint formulations of One Health strategy and engaging governmental institutions in the signature of formal agreements of collaboration. By implementing the One Health approach strategy and better-regulating the legal trade of wildlife, we will also contribute to the Good Health and Well-Being goal (3) and help to reduce the risk of new epidemics.

The overall impact of our project is expected to contribute towards goal 15 by safeguarding life of several species largely threatened by the IWT. Indirectly, our project will contribute towards reduction of poverty (1) through the promotion and implementation of more equitable governance systems that encourage sustainable practices; gender equality (5), which we will carefully address in the design and implementation of all strategies; and responsible consumption and production of wildlife (12) by strengthening regulation of the legal wildlife trade.

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 2008

What is the legal status of your organisation?

NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

YIARI's primary source of financial support for operations and some programmes comes from International Animal Rescue UK and US; YIARI has also secured long-term financial support for programmes through grants from private trusts, foundations and statutory sources, such as the Orangutan Outreach; The Orangutan Project; US Fish and Wildlife Service; USAID – the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, UN Development Programme; Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong, La Fundacion Reina Sofia, MoonDance, and ARCUS Foundation. YIARI has worked with some of these donors for several years, and maintain good relationships with all of them.

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

Aims

YIARI aims to protect and conserve critical wildlife habitats, and the wildlife that inhabits them whilst generating inclusive economic growth and prosperity for people that depend on them. YIARI's vision is a world where humans and animals coexist in sustainable ecosystems.

Activities

YIARI undertakes conservation-focused programmes across Indonesia that include wildlife trade investigations; operational and legal law enforcement support; capacity building of wildlife law enforcement agencies and judicial sector; national-level wildlife crime strategic planning; wildlife demand reduction campaigns; environmental education and outreach; culture and conservation; and sustainable livelihoods.

Achievements

Hold an MoU with Indonesia's Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation. Led development of Indonesia's National Strategy for combatting IWT with Indonesia's Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (2021-25).
Received conservation awards from BBVA Foundation Worldwide Award; Shining World Compassion Award; The Charity Awards .

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

The Development of a National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (Nastra CIWT)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

USD [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

1 year

Role of organisation in project

Working closely with GAKKUM LHK (Indonesia's Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry), YIARI headed the team of consultants that were involved in the preparation, data collection, focus group discussions and development of the national strategy for combatting illegal wildlife trade.

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

Owing to the absence of a comprehensive framework that bridges the two governmental departments of law enforcement (GAKKUM LHK) and wildlife conservation (KSDAE) to the policy makers, academics and the civil society, the UNDP in collaboration with GAKKUM LHK initiated the development of a "National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Wild Animals". The Nastra CIWT is intended to be used as a long-term guide, primarily for the Indonesian Government, but also provides strategic guidance for coordinated approaches involving international organisations, local non-government organisations, the media, academic institutions, local community and grassroots organisations.

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

Achmad Pribadi – UNDP/ GAKKUM Project Management Unit
[REDACTED]





Contract/Project 2 Title	A holistic strategy for slow loris conservation in Indonesia.
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	YIARI was the lead organisation for this project, responsible for overseeing all project activities.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	This Project aimed at tackling the illegal trade in Indonesian slow lorises via a multi-disciplinary approach including physical wildlife market and online trade monitoring, law enforcement support, judicial capacity building, the use of media to increase the deterrent effect of successful operations and demand reduction campaigns.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Karthi Martelli [REDACTED]





Contract/Project 3 Title	Combating illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia (CIWT)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	18 months
Role of organisation in project	YIARI was the lead organisation for a number of key components (two components, seven outputs) that formed part of a larger nationwide project. This project was carried out in collaboration with GAKKUM LHK (Indonesia's Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry).
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The project included two main components. The first was: Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels, which included capacity building for law enforcement agencies in handling and processing seized wildlife, an assessment of the use of positive media to increase deterrent effects and the implementation of an online media demand reduction campaign. The second component was: Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems which included the implementation of SMART Patrol teams in hunting hotspots and vulnerable habitats and the development of a volunteer network to assist in monitoring and reporting of IWT.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Iwan Kurniawan - Programme Manager for Natural Resource Management, UNDP [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.

 [IAR Indonesia Annual Report 2017 English 6.0 7mb 1](#)
 10/11/2020
 22:58:42
 pdf 4.34 MB

 [IAR Indonesia Annual Report 2017 English cut](#)
 10/11/2020
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 pdf 4.09 MB

 [YIARI AUDIT 2016 and 2017 compressed](#)
 10/11/2020
 18:30:22
 pdf 2.01 MB

 [YIARI AUDIT 2018 compressed](#)
 10/11/2020
 18:30:22
 pdf 1.61 MB

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the lead organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for the lead organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

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

Lead Organisation name: YIARI

Website address: <http://www.internationalanimalrescue.or.id>

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

YIARI is the lead organisation, responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring and adaptively managing this project with our partners and community members.

The zoonotic disease risk assessment will be coordinated by YIARI's senior veterinarians and involved experts from government agencies and independent consultants.

Legal experts in YIARI's Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) and external legal consultants will carry out a review of the existing wildlife legislation on legal trade. WPU's field teams will conduct market monitoring and interviews with traders and hunters.

Coordination, meetings and focus group discussions with government agencies and other stakeholders will be coordinated and implemented by the project leader and other experienced members of YIARI's project team.

Analysis of the data and the formulation of the strategy will be led by YIARI's project team with the assistance of system dynamic's and strategy experts.

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:

Indonesia's Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE)

Website address:

<http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/>

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

KSDAE's role in the project will be to assist in coordinating with various government and non-government stakeholders involved in both the focus group discussions and the capacity building workshops; review and provide technical input during the development of the One Health strategy, help ensure enough political will has been gained for the implementation of the strategy and that an appropriate regulatory system for the legal trade is in place.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? No

If no, please provide details YIARI`s has a long-term working relationship with KSDAE, made official by the MoU we have attached in this proposal. Due to Government bureaucracy, it was not possible to collect a support letter for this project on time.

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

Yes

2. Partner Name: Jacob Phelps, Conservation Governance Lab, Lancaster University

Website address: <https://jacobphelps.wixsite.com/cons-governance>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): J. Phelps will provide external advisory support across the project. Notably, he will support development of the trade chain situational and stakeholder analyses; synthesis of stakeholder and expert inputs to develop the national One Health strategy, and advise on its market-level implementation. He will lead on academic publication on this topic, helping with global dissemination of lessons learned.

J. Phelps has worked in Indonesia for >7 years and he brings expertise on legal and illegal wildlife trade governance. He has experience with three IWT Challenge Fund projects, including 2 in Indonesia.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? No

If no, please provide details We are proposing to access the benefits of an university partnership via direct engagement with J. Phelps as a consultant. This means that the university is not formally engaged, but the project derives the same benefits while costs are significantly reduced.

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

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.


 [Cover Letter](#)


 10/11/2020

 22:52:37

 pdf 278.04 KB

 [Letters of support](#)

 10/11/2020

 19:03:43

 pdf 1.98 MB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. 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?
Karmele Llano Sanchez	Project Leader	15	Checked
Richard Moore	Project Coordinator Bogor	25	Checked
Gail Campbell-Smith	Project Coordinator Ketapang	10	Checked
Joost Philippa	Senior Veterinarian	20	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Silvana Sita	Data Analyst	20	Checked
Saiful Amin Zay	Wildlife Trade Expert (head of WPU)	30	Checked

Robithotul Huda	Conservation expert and field team coordinator	30	Checked
Britha Mahanani	WPU Legal Expert	30	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.

-  [All CVs](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  22:39:10
-  pdf 1.26 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.

Nicobar Crab-eating Macaque (Macaca fascicularis) VU	Large Flying-fox Pteropus vampyrus NT
Greater Green Leafbird (Chloropsis sonnerati) EN	Black-winged Myna (Acridotheres melanopterus) CR

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Other species in (legal and illegal) trade at the target markets will also benefit from improved governance (e.g. song birds, reptiles, small carnivores and primates).

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned.

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. 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).

Wildlife trade threatens hundreds of species in Indonesia, a centre of domestic and regional trade (WCS 2015), often with devastating economic, social, and environmental consequences. However, these arguments have often failed to attract broad buy-in and reforms to meaningfully address conservation threats. In contrast, the Covid-19 pandemic presents new policy windows for public and decision-maker engagement about the dual threats of zoonosis and biodiversity loss.

Wildlife trade presents significant zoonotic disease transmission risks (e.g. outbreak of salmonellosis, avian influenza, etc, including the new Covid-19 pandemic). Risks are highest in unregulated and illegal trade that lack veterinary checks and sanitary safety standard inspections. Threats are particularly acute at the large markets in most major cities, which meet demand for pets and meat from wild-caught birds, reptiles, primate and other mammal species (Nijman et al. 2019). Public health, welfare and conservation standards are regularly disregarded at these markets.

In contrast, regulated legal trade and market spaces can meet consumer and trader demands, radically reduce zoonosis threats and improve animal welfare. It can also provide strong incentives for sustainable wildlife management and be driver to improving people's livelihoods. It can enhance the way societies and communities value nature, tipping the balance in favour of protection in lieu of converting it for 'economically productive' uses (FATF 2020). However, when the economic benefits from legal trade fail to materialise, the lucrative gains from illegal trade become more attractive.

Improving legal trade and marketplace standards is institutionally complex. Legal trade is regulated by harvest and export quota system for non-protected species, which is too often linked to illegal wildlife trade—i.e., harvest without permits, exceeding harvest and trade quotas, mislabelling protected species as non-protected or passing wild-caught specimens off as captive-bred (WCS 2015). In addition, rules and enforcement governing market places involve local agencies with little understanding of wildlife trade dynamics (e.g. local governors, public health agencies).

Weak cross-agency collaboration, poor governance and management structures, lack of capacity and the absence of systematic market monitoring are major constraints to safe and sustainable trade (Janssen and Chng 2018). As such, improved governance of legal trade and markets is key to conservation and public health outcomes. Moreover, this confluence of issues and the explicit links to human wellbeing provide an opportunity to initiative discussions about wildlife governance that have historically been difficult because they were perceived narrowly as conservation issues.

Using the coronavirus pandemic as a high-profile policy window, YIARI will work with key stakeholders involved in the management and regulation of wildlife trade, health agencies, communities in source habitats and traders in markets to formulate of a joint strategy for improved governance of legal trade in accordance with the One Health paradigm, focussing on connections between people, animals, and the environment, whilst simultaneously building the capacity of the government to better monitor and enforce the regulations, and to reduce the threat of illegal wildlife trade.

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.

In response to the Covid-19 crisis, the Mayor of Bogor City approached YIARI to discuss a possible strategy for the closure or improved regulation of the city's animal markets to reduce zoonotic risk. Since then YIARI have also led related Focus Group Discussions (FDG) with local governments in West Kalimantan, West Java and North Sumatra.

The project will create and implement a national strategy to improve legal trade and market governance following a "One Health" approach that recognises interlinkages among the health of humans, animals and ecosystems. It involves a coordinated, collaborative, and multidisciplinary approach to attract multi-sector engagement, and trial the strategy implementation at four priority animal market sites and two forest-edge (wildlife suppliers) communities across two provinces: West Java and West Kalimantan. This is possible via YIARI's strong relations with key national and local government agencies and experience hosting multi-agency stakeholder meetings, carrying out capacity building, trade monitoring, community engagement and strategy planning.

Specific activities include:

Output 1:

- 1.1 Conduct situational analysis of legal wildlife trade and market governance systems in the two provinces including: a review of legislation, management structures, the regulatory system for managing legal trade (trade permits, harvest and export quotas, quarantine, breeding licences, frequency of inspections), and a systems dynamics approach (using Venism) to model and map the governance network structure.
- 1.2 Carry out surveys by YIARI's experienced Wildlife Protection Unit field team of selected markets (n =4) in the two provinces for collection of trade data.
- 1.4 Assessment of hunters (species harvested, volumes, permits and methods) and zoonotic disease risk through semi-structured interviews with members of two forest-edge communities (Sandai, West Kalimantan and Ciwidey, West Java) involved in the supply of wildlife to markets.
- 1.5 Zoonotic Disease Risk Assessment of Indonesian animal markets – desktop study including (Greatorex et al., 2016): 1. potential for wildlife and human contact; 2. potential for traded wildlife to carry a zoonotic

pathogen; 3. opportunities for pathogen transmission from infected wildlife to humans or via intermediary species (based on observed biosafety practices or lack thereof in markets); 4. potential for human spread of a disease from markets to wider populations (based on market location and origin of market visitors); and 5. severity of the disease (pathogenicity, morbidity, mortality).

1.6 Develop a risk management plan to recommend potential preventive measures and protocols for animal markets.

Output 2:

2.1 Establish a stakeholder working group including members of local governments, academic institutions, market vendors, wildlife traders and breeders, community members and NGOs to inform development of the strategy.

2.2 Carry out a series of FGDs and webinars with the stakeholder working group to co-formulate the One Health strategy for Indonesian animal markets and along the wildlife trade chain.

2.3 Joint formulation of a national One Health framework for wildlife trade in cooperation with government partners.

Output 3:

3.1 Hold two capacity building workshops (one in each province) for provincial-level agencies involved in animal market management and governance, such as Quarantine, Public Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan), Department of Animal Husbandry (Dinas Perternakan) and the Provincial Market Office (Dinas Pasar Provinsi) to increase capacity, motivation and integrity. Each workshop will be held for approx. 30 participants.

3.2 Carry out six capacity building workshops for national level agencies (GAKKUM and KSDAE) – with 30 participants per session - to increase capacity of officers responsible for the management, regulation and enforcement of legal trade.

Output 4:

4.1 Through the collaborative working group, use the national framework to co-formulate suitable, local pilot strategies for four priority markets (i.e. one in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, and three in West Java: Bogor, Tasikmalaya and Bandung) that will ensure long-term commitment from key stakeholders and serve to demonstrate how the framework can be operationalized at the local level.

4.2 Communication and engagement of traders in animal markets through a series of socialization activities at the four target animal markets involving different stakeholders.

4.3 Assist in the inspection and monitoring of the target animal markets, reassuring that trader and market staff comply with the strategy provisions, and there are appropriate responses from regulatory governmental agencies. This will be enabled by frequent presence in the target markets, continuous data collection and communications with traders and government.

4.4 Carry out community outreach and health education in the two target communities in collaboration with universities (e.g. One Health Collaborating Center – OHCC under INDOHUN) and local NGOs in the health sector (e.g. ASRI).

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.

Direct beneficiaries of this project will be primarily the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem (KSDAE) and the Environment Law Enforcement Agency (GAKKUM) responsible for leading on wildlife trade issues, through the strengthening of their collaboration, capacity, strategic development and visibility via the "One Health" framework. Other government stakeholders with responsibilities for regulating, enforcing or managing wildlife trade and markets spaces, including public health and city planning officials, will be also directly benefited from the framework resources, having their voices heard in national planning about wildlife trade. Government stakeholders at the 4 trial market sties will benefit most tangibly. Government staff will benefit from their increased capacities to carry out the monitoring and enforcement of trade regulations and also from the increased transparency in governance, which will result in greater trust between the government and non-government stakeholders.

The One Health approach will benefit the general public through reduced risk of zoonotic disease transmission, with potential impacts on global health. Rural communities across Indonesia will be specially benefited due to their close proximity to wildlife stocks and their greater dependency on natural resources. In a recent survey carried out by YIARI with forest-edge communities in West Kalimantan, only about 9% of the community members had some income coming from the trade of hunted wildlife. Conversely, these forest-edge communities suffer as a whole from the effects of the rapidly depletion of their environment, diseases contamination and lack of health facilities and infrastructure. For the past four years, YIARI has worked alongside these communities to develop sustainable livelihood activities, but also to sensitize about the risks imposed by environment and wildlife depletion to health and livelihoods. In addition, a pilot One Health education programme will be held in two wildlife supplier communities (Sandai and Ciwidey) in order to encourage a reduction in illegal hunting and increase biosecurity of these vulnerable communities.

Ultimately, this project will empower the government with tools for more effective and equitable governance systems, reduced corruption and greater protection of targeted wildlife. Corruption facilitates the poaching and trafficking of wildlife across Indonesia, which is ranked 85th out of 180 in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. Documented cases of government officials involved in the laundry of wildlife and documentation fraud of 'legal' traders gives evince of the strong link that corruption has in the IWT. By increasing transparency and coordination among different government institutions in the regulation of the legal wildlife trade and law enforcement, this project will contribute to national efforts to hold institutions accountable and to strengthen national anticorruption campaigns. Thus, the project will indirectly benefit wider society in Indonesia.

Q19. Gender Equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

Gender equality is a core value for YIARI and our team is composed of a mixed of genders. Throughout the implementation of this project, we will ensure equal gender representation where possible and take active steps to endue equal opportunities are available for all genders. We will encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in trainings, events, meetings, and working group discussions held in the course of this project. We will also encourage women to voice their opinions, needs and ambitions in all

environments and decision-making processes. Gender equality will also be a core value advocated by our team while discussing the One Health strategic plan.

We will produce gender disaggregated statistics for attendance, participation, and surveys whenever possible. Measures will be built into project implementation through participation of women in key activities such as researching the legal trade, meetings, focus group discussions, and training sessions for government officials.

We expect our work will positively impact gender equality by including more women into policy and decision-making. Indonesia is a country with high gender inequality, ranking 103rd out of 189 countries (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>), therefore, including more women in indecision-making, we hope to encourage future actions from the government and local institutions, empowering women to step forward and take leadership roles, and encouraging institutions to address gender equality in their internal operations and policies.

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?

The focus species have been categorised into two distinct groups of beneficiary species.

1. Non-protected species, regulated trade (e.g., *Macaca fascicularis* and *Pteropus vampyrus*)

Both species are hunted and traded in large volumes across Indonesia. *Macaca fascicularis* is traded for biomedical research, pets, consumption and entertainment. *Pteropus vampyrus* are traded for meat and medicinal purposes. Both are representative of higher zoonotic disease risk species (Cantlay et al 2017) that are regulated under Indonesia's harvest and quota system (although a zero-quota for wild-caught macaques has been effective since 2012).

2. Protected species with no legal trade (e.g., *Chloropsis sonnerati* and *Acridotheres melanopterus*)

These highly threatened and protected bird species are still commonly observed in Indonesia's bird markets on sale illegally. They are traded for pets and their use in singing competitions.

Group 1 will benefit directly from the improved governance of legal trade rules (e.g., business licences, quotas) and improved enforcement at marketplaces under a "One Health" approach. Group 2 will benefit indirectly through increased government agency presence and control over markets, including the ability of market inspectors to identify protected species through the capacity building sessions.

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.

The devastating effects of zoonotic diseases to health, society and the economy are currently being experienced first-hand. The Indonesian government is fearful it will be held accountable if further pathogen spill-overs occur that might be traced back to Indonesian wildlife markets. Therefore, the local governments are currently open to discussion and collaboration to find solutions to improve regulations and transparency. As sustainability is key, it is necessary to draw together diverse sources of expertise both to

understand the problem and to craft suitable solutions (output 1). The establishment of a stakeholder working group is designed to forge collaboration between government and civil society, and result in a strategy that is legitimised by both the district government and local regulations (output 2). As the effectiveness of any regulation is dependent on the capacity of the government to monitor and enforce, it is essential that the relevant stakeholders are trained (Output 3). A pilot implementation of the One Health strategy in key animal markets and forest-edge communities will provide valuable information and incentives to a national implementation (output 4), whilst ensuring that illegal trade and zoonotic disease risks are reduced (outcome), and biodiversity and livelihoods protected (impact).

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?


Coordination between KSDAE and GAKKUM will be sustained beyond the end of this project through the formal MoU and implementation agreement, which will provide a platform for continued support and cooperation.


As a result of this project, multi-organizations otherwise with limited contact and coordination will be united. Environment and Health sectors in Indonesia seldom have coordinated actions. Through the development of the One Health strategy plan and market trials, we will encourage the collaboration of both sectors, providing a legacy and continuity of work in the country. Through its trial implementation in the selected markets, all stakeholders will be able to observe how elements of the strategy will be operationalised and integrated into routine activities.


Officials trained in this project will be further capacitated and encouraged to hold regular internal trainings and refreshments with their colleagues, allowing procedures for issuing and monitoring permits, and coordination actions among institutions are understood by all staff members, increasing resilience of this approach beyond the life of this project.

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

 [References cited](#)

 10/11/2020

 22:44:57

 pdf 111.12 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.

 [Budget over 100K May 2020 FINAL](#)
 10/11/2020
 21:02:15
 xlsx 69.22 KB

Q24. Funding

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

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative for YIARI as the organisation does not currently develop strategies on the regulation of the legal wildlife trade and One Health approach.

For the past eight years, YIARI has worked alongside KSDAE and GAKKUM to develop conservation strategies, carry out illegal trade investigations, staff capacity building and assist in law enforcement operations. Moreover, the UNDP in collaboration with GAKKUM LHK and YIARI recently completed the development of a “National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Wild Animals”. Nastra CIWT provides a long-term strategic guidance for coordinated approaches between government and multi-stakeholders on the handling of the illegal wildlife trade and addressing issues of unregulated “legal” trade. We expect some overlaps between Nastra CIWT national strategy and this project, although the primarily focus of this initiative has not yet been addressed yet by any known project in the region.

This project is also aligned to the historical and future work to provide capacity building to Indonesian judiciary and other law enforcement agencies. Three more capacity building workshops are planned through funding from the Oak Foundation and will feature sessions on legal trade, zoonosis and One Health.

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

Yes

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

The FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) has been supporting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to detect, respond, and mitigate the impacts of emergency disease on health of people and animals, food security and safety. Our project will build on this initiative, basing our risk assessments and proposed strategies for the wildlife trade on this previous studies and agreements,

and provide a synthetic framework that can be applied at specific sites.

Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI) under the project IWT077 has built Conservation Cooperatives (CC) at two sites in West Kalimantan with the aim to reduce IWT through a holistic approach. We will base our behavioural-change and outreach strategy on the preliminary outcomes of this project. By collaborating with YPI in our community-based projects, we hope to join efforts in the implementation of One Health approach.

Cefas with the project IWT057 is building the capacity of trade regulators focused on the shark trade. With this project, we aim to expand this work by providing training on better governance systems of the legal trade, using the zoonotic disease transmissions as an impetus for strengthening trade regulation and inspection.

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
Oak Foundation	██████	USD	For the hosting of three in-house-training workshops with the judiciary and law enforcement sector.
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

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.

Throughout the project, communication media and public outputs from the project will be published in YIARI's and IAR's website. This will include photos of activities, films, infographics and reports. When appropriated press release will also be sent to the local media. It is important that we share outputs from the project with those without access to digital media, so we will provide hard copies of report in local language to communities and other stakeholders. We will communicate results verbally to all community members, regardless of literacy levels, to encourage discussions and feedback, particularly from women and marginalised groups.

Technical documents will be tailored to particular audiences and proactively circulated among stakeholders, mainly the participant of the working group for the development of One Health approach and key governmental institutions, such as KSDAE and GAKKUM. Results of assessments and developed strategy and recommendations will be also shared during face to face meetings.

Confidential briefings will be provided directly to government institutions, such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), anti-corruption units, financial institutions and the CITES Secretariat. Data of zoonotic disease risk assessment and trade surveys will be published in relevant open-access, peer-reviewed journals such as PLOS ONE, ensuring that sensitive data and people are secured.

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.

YIARI has robust financial management system in place. To ensure that the resources of the project are effectively utilised, specified members of YIARI staff have authority to approve and control requisitions and expenditure. YIARI has an anti-fraud policy which sets out a commitment to eliminate it amongst staff, contractors and suppliers.

Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review and external audits are carried yearly, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects we implement, as well as internal and external compliance requirements.

YIARI has over 16 year experience working in Indonesia; therefore, we are highly aware of potential fraud and bribery risks. Procedures are in place to reduce the risk of fraud and bribery, including steps to increase the transparency and accountability of all funds being managed by YIARI staff and partners. All expenditure is reported and accounted for on a monthly basis.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

No Response

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.

YIARI has track-record in the cost effective and efficient delivery of high value projects and programmes. The budget for this project has been built based on YIARI's experiences in undertaking strategic planning and government and communities outreach work. With most of YIARI's staff members and personnel to be hired in the country of the project implementation, we secure that expenditures are kept at a minimum while working with a highly qualified personnel that have a broad understanding of Indonesia government, culture and politics. YIARI also has a comprehensive project management system to ensure project resources are managed and used transparently. We work to ensure that long-term, sustainable impacts provide continued benefits beyond the life span of the project.

This project builds on long-standing, successful relationships with the project partners and government. The project activities and impact will benefit from communication channels already established by YIARI with key stakeholders, such as MoUs signed with KSDAE, GAKKUM and some Indonesian universities.

Measures to minimize costs include arranging for online communication between partners and key stakeholders wherever possible and disseminating findings using digital media. Engaging J. Phelps as a partner, we benefit from academic consultancy, while costs are significantly reduced. Wherever possible, efficiencies will be created by using YIARI's existing systems, equipment and infrastructure, as well as supporting the project with YIARI expertise across the organisation. YIARI and partners are small organisations and used to operating on a limited budget and therefore seek the cheapest options for travel and communication.

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?

YIARI is a lean and dynamic organisation that prides itself on being flexible, inclusive and multi-culturally diverse. YIARI's team is a mixture of Dayak and Melayu, Christian and Muslim, reflecting the ethnic and religious groups of Indonesia, and comprise also a small number of international multi-ethnic staff members, which makes us well-positioned and more likely to achieve our aims. We are committed to a non-discriminatory approach and provide equal opportunity among gender, race, ethnicity, national origin, age, sexual orientation or identity, education or disability for employment and advancement in all of our departments, programs, and worksites. We respect and value diverse life experiences and heritages and ensure that all voices are valued and heard. YIARI runs biannual meetings to evaluate all its programs in which all our staff members have the opportunity to present their work, assess their outcomes, risks and suggest adjustments and changes. We have an open-door policy, encouraging open communication, feedback and discussions with all employees and partners.

YIARI has historical experience of conducting field research with vulnerable, forest-edge communities and markets in Indonesia. This contextual knowledge allows the project team to carefully assess and minimise risks and ensure human rights, especially of vulnerable people, are fully respected and enhanced in all our activities. YIARI has a robust health and safety procedures in place that ensures the mitigation of these risks to both project personnel and persons of interest. In terms of field investigations, this includes identifying hazards and mitigating measures, pre-trip checklists and insurance.

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.

YIARI operates a zero tolerance approach to bribery and corruption in relation to bribes (payment, offer or promise to pay or provide anything of value), gifts and hospitality, facilitation payments (small payments or fees to speed up or facilitate the performance of routine action to which an entitlement already exists) and unbudgeted payments to government officials.

YIARI addresses anti-corruption practices in its safeguarding policy. The organization also has an internal auditing system and follows Financial Supervisory Authority's standards and recommendations what comes to reporting on these matters. Project partners must comply with the principles set out in our Policy. It is YIARI's policy not to make any political donations.

We do not foresee any risk of corruption that may affect the success of our project other than the geographical risk. We are aware that Indonesia is a high level risk country for corruption and that it may impede the progress of our activities as beneficiaries of corruption within government agencies will opposed to changes in transparency of the legal trade regulatory system. However, YIARI strong relationship with the head of key government agencies place us in a good position to achieve our goals.

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 require the acquisition of any individual identities for carrying out ethnographic, trade surveys and zoonotic disease risk assessments, both in forest-edge communities and in animal markets across Indonesia.

Concerning the data acquired by the Government of Indonesia for issuing permits and via law enforcement and inspection operations, the government is the unique manager of such databases and acts accordingly the Indonesian laws of data protection and privacy, such as Law No. 11/2008, No.19/2016 and regulations No.71/2019 (GR 71) and No.20/2016 (MOCI Reg.20).

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.

At the beginning of the project, a meeting will be held with all project partners to discuss its planning and

implementation, clear any doubts about actor roles and make sure there is a mutual understanding of project's policies and code of conduct amongst all partners. YIARI's Health, Safety and Risk Policy, as well as YIARI's Safeguarding Policy will be presented at this meeting and their content discussed. In case project partners raise topics of improvement of our policies, this will be incorporated in our project agreement.

Policies implementation and completion will be monitored by our HR and Admin Team, responsible for overseeing all YIARI's projects and any issue found will be discussed in our regular staff meetings and meetings with our project partners.

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

-
-  [Safeguarding Policy Peraturan Yayasan Tahu n 2020 - 2022](#)
 -  10/11/2020
 -  09:38:56
 -  pdf 4.81 MB

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 R7 St2 Logical Framework FINAL](#)
 -  10/11/2020
 -  21:52:27
 -  pdf 143.6 KB

Impact:

Legal wildlife trade in Indonesia becomes safe and traceable, providing strong incentives for sustainable wildlife management, and as a driver to improve livelihoods and reduce participation in illegal trade.

Outcome:

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

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Wildlife trade regulatory system and zoonotic disease risk in animal markets and along the supply chain in Indonesia are well-understood.

Output 2:

Development of a national One Health framework focused on the wildlife trade through top-down and bottom-up multi-stakeholders engagement and collaboration.

Output 3:

Improved capability, capacity and transparency amongst the two key government agencies responsible for the governance and enforcement of the wildlife markets regulations (KSDAE and GAKKUM under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) to better regulate legal wildlife trade.

Output 4:

The trial implementation of the one-health strategy at four markets in West Java (3) and West Kalimantan (1) and two forest-edge communities involved in the supply of wildlife.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

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

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

- 1.1 A situational analysis of the current governance systems and actor network analysis in West Kalimantan and West Java
- 1.2 Surveys of selected markets in the two provinces to collect trade data
- 1.3 Assessment of hunters (species harvested, volumes, permits and methods) and zoonotic disease risk in two target communities
- 1.4 Zoonotic Disease Risk Assessment of Indonesian animal markets (desktop study)
- 1.5 Risk Management Plan

- 2.1 Establish a stakeholder working group
- 2.2 Carry out a series of FGD and webinars with the stakeholder working group to co-formulate the One Health strategy
- 2.3 Joint formulation of a national One Health framework for wildlife trade

- 3.1 Two capacity building workshop (one in each province) for provincial-level agencies involved in animal market management and governance
- 3.2 Six capacity building workshops for national level agencies (GAKKUM and KSDAE)

- 4.1 Co-formulation of a local One Health strategy for target animal market
- 4.2 Socialisation and implementation of the strategy at the four chosen animal markets
- 4.3 Inspection and monitoring of target animal markets
- 4.5 Community outreach and health education in two wildlife suppliers communities

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.

 [IWT R7 St2 Implementation Timetable FINAL](#)

 10/11/2020

 22:06:51

 xlsx 11.99 KB

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](#)).

At the beginning of the project, YIARI will hold an internal project launch meeting for the core project staff, partners, project leader and coordinators to ensure all departments and institutions have understood the deliverables of the project and implementation are discussed. The Project Leader will be responsible for overseeing the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) metrics and completion, ensuring that appropriate actions are taken based on the results of M&E analyses every semester.

YIARI uses an internal M&E system to track progress and evaluate impacts of its programmes two times a year. Following a theory of change approach, the logical flow between impacts, outcomes, outputs and

activities is revised when appropriate. All aspects of the project are reviewed and assessed during these meetings. This involves reviewing the targets set in the 5-year and yearly strategic plans to evaluate if the outputs and outcomes have been achieved and how well the organisation is progressing towards the overall goals. SWOT analyses are carried out by the individual teams on specific issues that were identified as being obstacles to achieving our proposed outputs. Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, potential solutions are collaboratively developed.

Using these methods for planning, evaluation and problem solving help to ensure the targets that YIARI set out to achieve at the start of the project have the best possible chance for success. While there will always be some unforeseen issues along the way, the key is to be flexible and adapt quickly to the new situation or problem.

A final evaluation of this project will be conducted at the YIARI Annual Meeting to draw conclusions about important outcomes and results, which will be disseminated with other key stakeholders involved. The primary method of measuring success of this project will be through the monitoring of stakeholders engagements, the development stages of the One Health strategy and improved regulated systems demonstrated by the government agencies (i.e. KSDAE and GAKKUM). Several indicators will be collected for this project evaluation through field survey data and reports, meeting minutes, communications with the government and partners, interviews and training tests.

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

Number of days planned for M&E 6

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

Yayasan International Animal Rescue Indonesia

I apply for a grant of





£238,100.00

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	Karmele Llano Sanchez
Position in the organisation	Programme Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Karmele's signature  10/11/2020  09:46:50  jpg 18.91 KB
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: Strengthening governance of legal wildlife trade to combat illegal trade

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Legal wildlife trade in Indonesia becomes safe and traceable, providing strong incentives for sustainable wildlife management, and as a driver to improve livelihoods and reduce participation in illegal trade.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>A One Health approach improves regulation and enforcement of Indonesia's legal, wildlife trade, thus reducing loopholes that enable the dual risks of illegal wildlife trade and public health problems.</p>	<p>0.1 An increase in understanding of the wildlife trade/market regulatory system in Indonesia and its interrelation with the One Health concept. From a baseline of zero official zoonotic disease risk management plan with focus on wildlife trade to one by end of Year 1.</p> <p>0.2 An increase in 70% of government and non-government activities/operations in animal markets across Indonesia regarding safety, sanitation, regulation and enforcement of the wildlife trade</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the Project, 3 out of the 4 selected animal markets in the two provinces have successfully adopted measures of the One-Health co-formulated strategy.</p>	<p>0.1 Situational analysis produced by YIARI. One Health strategy plan produced in collaboration with multi-stakeholders and endorsed by the government.</p> <p>0.2 Market surveys and communications with government partners and other stakeholders.</p> <p>0.3 Communication with local government partners. Interviews with market vendors and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Covid-19 global health crisis remains a prominent issue in the media and in the minds of the general public.</p> <p>Local governments remain committed to tackle emergent zoonotic disease risks and the illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Sufficient trust is gained from non-government stakeholders to adopt the strategy</p> <p>Better management of the legal wildlife trade leads to a reduction of the illegal trade.</p> <p>One Health approach strategies are effective in reducing zoonotic disease transmission</p>

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	<p>0.4 By the end of the project, a 30% increase in the number of vendors in possession of the correct permits and licencing for trading. Currently around 60% of traders do not have the correct permits.</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the Project, biosecurity, health and animal welfare standards have improved in 70% in the animal markets that have adopted the One Health strategy.</p> <p>0.6 By the end of the Project, illegal trade in protected and unprotected species has reduced by 50% in the 4 target markets.</p>	<p>0.4 Communication with local government partners through inspections of business licences and via interviews with vendors.</p> <p>0.5 Reports from assessments and inspections of markets conducted by both government and independent assessors.</p> <p>0.6 Trade surveys of animal markets carried out by WPU/YIARI, and communication with law enforcement partners.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Wildlife trade regulatory system and zoonotic disease risk in animal markets and along the supply chain in Indonesia are well-understood.</p>	<p>1.1 By Q2 of Year 1, situational analysis report is produced covering a review of legislation and governance of the legal trade regulations in the two selected provinces, and the roles of each key stakeholder.</p>	<p>1.1 One situational analysis report produced. White paper written with recommendations to improve the current governance situation.</p>	<p>There is sufficient support from key governmental institutions in order to provide internal standard procedures and data management information.</p>

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	<p>1.2 By Q3 of Year 1, zoonotic disease risk assessment related to wildlife trade activities in animal markets and along the supply chain is completed. Currently there is no baseline assessment for animal markets and wildlife trade in Indonesia.</p>	<p>1.2 One zoonotic disease risk report based on findings from the market review and hunting practices.</p>	
<p>2. Development of a national One Health framework focused on the wildlife trade through top-down and bottom-up multi-stakeholders engagement and collaboration.</p>	<p>2.1 From Q1 of Year 1 to Q3 of Year 2, twelve Focus Groups Discussions will be held with government partners, NGOs, market vendors, community members, etc to collaborative problem framing, One Health strategy co-formulation, and encourage convergence between stakeholders.</p> <p>2.2 Joint formulations of a national One Health strategy for wildlife trade, focused on animal markets.</p>	<p>2.1 Monthly meetings, attendance lists and transcripts from each focus group discussion including reports of progress, barriers, and planning.</p> <p>2.2 White paper</p>	<p>Key stakeholders are sufficiently aware about the risks to health from poorly managed, unregulated and illegal wildlife trade and engaged in the cause.</p> <p>There is sufficient trust and willingness between stakeholders to use participatory processes to ensure equity.</p>
<p>3. Improved capability, capacity and transparency amongst the two key government agencies responsible for the governance and enforcement of the wildlife</p>	<p>3.1 One capacity building workshop in each province targeting provincial-level agencies involved in animal market management and governance</p>	<p>3.1 Workshop reports, attendance list, pre- and post-training tests and evaluations. Performance of government agencies after the workshop via communication with</p>	<p>Appropriate staff selected for training.</p> <p>The issue of improved legal trade regulation is deemed a sufficient</p>

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<p>markets regulations (KSDAE and GAKKUM under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) to better regulate legal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>including Quarantine staff, Public Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan), Department of Animal Husbandry (Dinas Perternakan) and the Provincial Market Office (Dinas Pasar Provinsi) (30 staff per session) to increase capacity, motivation and integrity among the staff responsible of the management of wildlife markets are held by Q3 of Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Six capacity building workshops for national level agencies (GAKKUM and KSDAE) (30 staff per session) to increase capacity of officers responsible for the management, regulation and enforcement of legal trade are held by end of Year 2.</p>	<p>partners and market surveys.</p> <p>3.2 Training session reports, attendance list, pre- and post-training tests and evaluations. Performance monitoring of staff following the training.</p>	<p>priority by both agencies.</p> <p>There is sufficient commitment and engagement from agencies in receiving training.</p> <p>Judicial officials are sufficiently motivated to take part of the trainings</p> <p>Knowledge on laws, regulations and wildlife crime generate increase in prosecutions and sentences severity.</p>
<p>4. The trial implementation of the one-health strategy at four markets in West Java (3) and West Kalimantan (1) and two forest-edge communities involved in the supply of wildlife.</p>	<p>4.1 Socialisation of the One Health strategy to key stakeholders at the 4 target markets (vendors, traders, suppliers, cleaners, and inspectors) and other stakeholders has occurred through a series of focus group discussions and meetings by Q3</p>	<p>4.1 FGDs, meeting minutes and participant's lists. Reports of joint visits and training sessions.</p>	<p>Local government officials (Dinas Pasar Provinsi) involved in the management of the four animal markets in the two provinces have agreed to trial the One Health strategy.</p> <p>There is sufficient participation from all stakeholders in the</p>

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	<p>of Year 1.</p> <p>4.2 By the end of the Project, the One Health strategy has been implemented at the 4 target animal markets. This could include: regular market monitoring from local officials to inspect business and trade licences, quotas and permits, species in trade; testing and screening activities for animals (general health of the animals, stress levels); vaccinations; animal welfare (cage sizes, number per cage; mixing of species); cleaning and sanitisation activities, biosecurity SOPs, improved mechanisms for communication between traders and other stakeholders, and better access to information (signboards, information packs etc).</p> <p>4.3 By the end of Year 2, at least 60% of community members in the two forest-edge communities received socialisation and education on community health and zoonotic diseases</p>	<p>4.2 Reports of field visits to markets. Communication with government agencies (e.g. KSDAE, Market management - Dinas Pasar Provinsi). Interviews with market traders and vendors.</p> <p>4.3 Community education reports, final Project Report.</p>	<p>formulation of the joint strategy.</p> <p>There is sufficient interest and engagement of community members in the health education programme.</p> <p>Zoonotic Disease Risk Assessment yield relevant results and recommendations.</p> <p>Capacity and resources are sufficient for carrying out proper health guidelines and community members are properly capacitated to follow these guidelines.</p>
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	transmission.		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Conduct situational analysis of legal wildlife trade and market governance systems in the two provinces including: a review of legislation, management structures, the regulatory system for managing legal trade (trade permits, harvest and export quotas, quarantine, breeding licences, frequency of inspections), and a systems dynamics approach (using Venism) to model and map the governance network structure.</p> <p>1.2 Carry out surveys by YIARI's experienced Wildlife Protection Unit field team of selected markets (n =4) in the two provinces for collection of trade data.</p> <p>1.4 Assessment of hunters (species harvested, volumes, permits and methods) and zoonotic disease risk through semi-structured interviews with members of two forest-edge communities (Sandai, West Kalimantan and Ciwidey, West Java) involved in the supply of wildlife to markets.</p> <p>1.5 Zoonotic Disease Risk Assessment of Indonesian animal markets – desktop study including (Greatorex et al., 2016): 1. potential for wildlife and human contact; 2. potential for traded wildlife to carry a zoonotic pathogen; 3. opportunities for pathogen transmission from infected wildlife to humans or via intermediary species (based on observed biosafety practices or lack thereof in markets); 4. potential for human spread of a disease from markets to wider populations (based on market location and origin of market visitors); and 5. severity of the disease (pathogenicity, morbidity, mortality).</p> <p>1.6 Develop a risk management plan to recommend potential preventive measures and protocols for animal markets.</p> <p>2.1 Establish a stakeholder working group including members of local governments, academic institutions, market vendors, wildlife traders and breeders, community members and NGOs to inform development of the strategy.</p> <p>2.2 Carry out a series of FGD and webinars with the stakeholder working group to co-formulate the One Health strategy for Indonesian animal markets and along the wildlife trade chain.</p> <p>2.3 Joint formulation of a national One Health framework for wildlife trade in cooperation with government partners.</p>			

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3.1 Hold two capacity building workshop (one in each province) for provincial-level agencies involved in animal market management and governance, such as Quarantine, Public Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan), Department of Animal Husbandry (Dinas Perternakan) and the Provincial Market Office (Dinas Pasar Provinsi) to increase capacity, motivation and integrity. Each workshop will be held for approx. 30 participants.

3.2 Carry out six capacity building workshops for national level agencies (GAKKUM and KSDAE) – with 30 participants per session - to increase capacity of officers responsible for the management, regulation and enforcement of legal trade.

4.1 Through the collaborative working group, use the national framework to co-formulate suitable, local pilot strategies for four priority markets (i.e. one in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, and three in West Java: Bogor, Tasikmalaya and Bandung) that will ensure long-term commitment from key stakeholders. This will serve to demonstrate how the framework can be operationalized at the local level.

4.2 Communication and engagement of traders in animal markets through a series of socialization activities at the four target animal markets involving different stakeholders.

4.3 Assist in the inspection and monitoring of the target animal markets, reassuring that trader and market staff comply with the strategy provisions, and there are appropriate responses from regulatory governmental agencies. This will be enabled by frequent presence in the target markets, continuous data collection and communications with traders and government.

4.4 Carry out community outreach and health education in the two target communities in collaboration with universities (e.g. One Health Collaborating Center – OHCC under INDOHUN) and local NGOs in the Health sector (e.g. ASRI).