

Applicant: **millar, adam**
Organisation: **Yayasan Planet Indonesia**
Funding Sought: **£300,000.00**

IWTR8S2\1028

A Community-based Conservation Approach to Combat Marine Illegal Wildlife Trade

We will build Conservation Cooperatives (CC) in Borneo's largest marine protected area. The CC approach reduces IWT through a holistic strategy that integrates community-based law enforcement alongside healthcare and poverty reduction through livelihood development and financial services provision to empower communities to shift away from marine IWT into sustainable livelihood alternatives. It aims to improve protection for three threatened sea turtle species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 750 households.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Yayasan Planet Indonesia
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Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

A Community-based Conservation Approach to Combat Marine Illegal Wildlife Trade

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S1\1136

Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

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

Q5. Species project is focusing on

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

Green Sea Turtle (E)

Hawksbill Sea Turtle (CR)

Leatherback Sea Turtle (VU)

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q6. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

We will build Conservation Cooperatives (CC) in Borneo's largest marine protected area. The CC approach reduces IWT through a holistic strategy that integrates community-based law enforcement alongside healthcare and poverty reduction through livelihood development and financial services provision to empower communities to shift away from marine IWT into sustainable livelihood alternatives. It aims to improve protection for three threatened sea turtle species while improving well-being and reducing poverty for 750 households.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than four 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?

Yes

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

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

3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
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Amount:	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£0.00	£
					300,000.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding will come from the Blue Action Fund, which is supporting Yayasan Planet Indonesia and two other partners for a five year project 2021-2026 for our work in Karimata.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Main

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. 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 reduce 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).

Indonesia is a leading provider in illegal wildlife trade. West Kalimantan is a recognized IWT hub, however the majority of IWT interventions are focused on terrestrial species with little recognition of West Kalimantan's rich and diverse marine biodiversity. For the species targeted, West Kalimantan is an important habitat and our target site represents one of the last contiguous marine habitats in Borneo. The project will be implemented in the island's largest Marine Protected Area – Karimata Marine Reserve. West Kalimantan has high rates of rural poverty, corruption, and a lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and diverse livelihood options, often creating dependency on IWT in rural communities. Moreover, government disregard for coastal communities' rights has led to conflict between coastal residents and protected areas (PAs), a major source of illegally traded marine species. Community tenure, locally managed marine areas, and harvesting practices are often disregarded and replaced with government PAs and regulations for which the rules and boundaries of which are not designed in a participatory manner to vulnerable coastal communities dependent in these

areas. As a result, the poorest and most vulnerable people in West Kalimantan are often those implicated in IWT and are the most easily caught and prosecuted by government conservation enforcement efforts. Indeed, anti-IWT enforcement efforts across Indonesia have been disproportionately enforced against small-scale perpetrators. There is a need to consider alternative and complementary anti-IWT strategies that are effective, equitable, and address systemic causes of IWT- particularly poverty in rural communities. Many conservationists and policy-makers have called for community-based solutions to IWT. However, the links between IWT and coastal livelihoods are complex and there are relatively few successful SE Asian examples explicitly reducing IWT through novel and holistic community-based approaches.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

In Indonesia, most marine conservation efforts are solely focused on the eastern coral triangle despite Western Indonesia's rich marine biodiversity. This led to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries choosing management area 711, where this project is based, as one of two priority management areas for the next five years. In Kalimantan, conservation efforts are focused on forested landscapes and high-profile terrestrial species (e.g. orangutan), with little regard for the islands rich marine and coastal areas. Existing approaches to combatting marine IWT in Indonesia focus on improving law enforcement or creating marine protected areas around key habitats with little regard for coastal communities' rights, food security, and livelihoods. This top-down approach side-lines communities in conservation efforts and creates conflict that drives individuals into high-risk IWT. Furthermore, fish stocks that underpin coastal livelihoods are collapsing creating economic turmoil that drive individuals into high-risk IWT-based livelihoods. There is a strong need for holistic approaches that strengthen locally-led governance over marine resources to restore coastal fisheries, improve livelihood resilience, and reduce the dependency of coastal communities on IWT. While simultaneously improving community capacity for monitoring and management of species targeted by IWT such as sea turtles.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

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

Action D,10: We empower local communities to manage and gain the most benefit from their natural resources by avoiding biodiversity loss and harmful harvesting methods through community-based patrolling, alternative livelihood options to IWT, and a buy-back program for snares, chainsaws, and poaching equipment. By working as a liaison between local communities and governments, we amplify the voices of these communities as the main stakeholders in the fight to maintain their personal and ecosystem well-being. Action D, 11: Our programs target indigenous, rural communities living in poverty to cultivate community-led conservation management plans. We also facilitate pathways to sustainable development to move away from IWT by offering financial training and access to savings and loans, access to basic healthcare and family planning needs, and alternative livelihoods.

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

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

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Our approach is a thematic framework that adapts to each community context we work in.

1. Establish deterrents to reduce rates of IWT

Our model establishes deterrents to engage in IWT by improving law enforcement effectiveness through SMART patrols and through conservation agreements. Co-led SMART patrols will enable Karimata communities to conduct monitoring & surveillance in the coastal areas of Karimata Marine Reserve. key sea turtle nesting beaches from illegal activity and egg poachers.

As an extension of SMART patrols within the area we will also launch a specific sea turtle rangers program. Rangers will be tasked with mapping, monitoring, and protecting nesting sites from poachers and illegal harvesting activities during the nesting season. For the implementation of SMART patrols and the beach patrols, teams will coordinate closely with BKSDA, the managing government entity of the reserve, as well as the Coastguard and Water Police, the law enforcement entities with a presence in the reserve.

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

We will provide immediate financial benefits that quickly engage communities in CCs. To strengthen coastal livelihoods we utilize a simple but effective four-step approach:

- (i) Identify income generating commodities and strategies
- (ii) Provide asset-based inputs to kick-start livelihoods
- (iii) Provide access to a savings/loans program to build resilience
- (iv) Provide leadership and financial literacy training to support long-term change

Financial incentives and efforts to strengthen community resiliency will have a strong intentional focus on addressing gender inequality. Strategically, one of the sub-villages in Padang the entire conservation cooperative will be 100% women, as we are strengthening an existing women's group. It has already been clearly identified through focus group discussions that livelihood opportunities are unequally skewed towards men who are primarily fishers. With additional technical support and start-up capital there are a number of value-added opportunities for fisheries such as creating dried salted fish, fish 'crackers', fish fermentation, among others that can be leveraged to diversify income generating opportunities for women and men.

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

Lack of access to healthcare has been identified as a driver of IWT. In emergency situations communities turn to IWT to meet unmet healthcare needs. To improve community health we utilize an integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach, which recognizes that human and environmental health are inextricably linked. Our health services team engages local community members as Health Ambassadors to access and distribute basic healthcare and family planning materials. Illiteracy can also be a barrier to participation in community governance processes as well as limit further education and livelihood development, driving individuals towards exploitative and wildlife based livelihoods. The provision of literacy services will increase secondary education opportunities for participants while also enabling participation in governance mechanisms.

4. Support community – led organizations for long-term sustainability

While in early stages CC's represent a platform to mobilize community-led conservation, over time these platforms grow into self-sustaining and governing community-based organizations. They have their own vision, mission, hold elections, have monthly meetings, and manage a revolving fund that is supported through the savings/loans program. CCs in the past have even received Indonesian government grants to assist in operations. The CC's will become the community governance institution driving fisheries management planning, SMART patrol efforts and the monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches. Through the adoption of Ostrom's principles for good governance, this institution can ensure transparency and accountability in its work, while enabling representation and participation of community members in the reduction of IWT.

5. Participatory approaches to restore fisheries and reduce dependency on IWT

As coastal fish stocks collapse communities often turn to high-risk IWT to compensate for losses. Restoring coastal fisheries directly strengthens livelihoods and reduces the incentives to engage in high risk IWT. Through participatory design interventions such as – periodic closures, creation of no-take zones, gear exchanges, and gear restrictions we will build upon proven methodologies to restore coastal fisheries. By supporting community-led management and implementing low-cost management techniques we aim to improve catch per unit effort for legal target fisheries resulting in improved food security and economic resilience which directly reduces the incentives to engage in IWT.

6. Evaluation and learning

Improving our understanding of how the conservation cooperative approach impacts IWT is crucial to addressing IWT in West Kalimantan. Through research and programmatic evaluation, we will document and share our learnings. These learnings will be shared with our government partners, ensuring the longevity of learning from our IWT work through adoption and integration by community and government stakeholders.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

Due to YPI's community based approach to reducing IWT, most of our efforts on strengthening capability and capacity is focussed on community institutions and community individuals.

First, we build capacity and capability in organisational governance. Through the conservation cooperatives, capacity is built in organisational governance processes such as elections, standard operating procedures, accountability and transparency. As a part of the conservation cooperative, capacity is also built in managing and administering village savings and loans.

Fishers and members of the conservation cooperative will also be trained in fisheries monitoring methodologies and biomass survey methodologies, to build capacity for long-term monitoring of fisheries into the community. Additionally, SMART patrol teams will be established, so there will be a community team responsible for conducting the SMART patrols around fishing grounds as well as sea turtle nesting beaches. Through this work, community members will also be trained in the monitoring of nesting beaches.

At the same time, YPI bridges these community institutions and community capacity building efforts to the government partners with whom we maintain good relationships. Connecting community institutions to BKSDA, the managing authority for Karimata marine reserve, as well as the coast guard and water police, will be key to ensuring effective law enforcement against IWT. This will also improve the connectivity and coordination between community and government stakeholders, ensuring longevity of what is developed through this project.

As our approach focuses on enabling community-led approaches to resource governance and the reduction of IWT, strengthening the capacity and capability of our community partners is central to our approach and process.

Q18. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

YPI recognizes that the health of people and the environment are inextricably linked and that there are gender-specific needs related to healthcare and bolstering livelihood opportunities. Through our CCs, Planet Indonesia creates an equitable governance structure and provides basic healthcare, voluntary family planning services, and savings promotion that specifically seeks out and engages women and girls; over 60% of our beneficiaries thus far are women. In addition, we plan to specifically target women who are critical to adding value to harvested fish (e.g. dry fish, fish crackers, among others). In Karimata, one of the CCs we are already working with is a pre-existing women's group. Working with this institution, improving organisational governance and creating bridges to resource governance processes and efforts to reduce IWT will increase participation and reduce inequality between genders related to resource governance.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should

identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

In the short term, this work will implement community SMART patrols of nesting beaches, reduce illegal harvesting of sea turtle eggs by community members and outsiders, increase community involvement in marine resource management and improve community access to financial and health services. Through the establishment of the conservation cooperatives, communities will have a governance platform through which communities can organise patrol teams, tackle illegal harvesting of sea turtle eggs and gain access to financial and health services. As a community institution, it serves as the platform through which Planet Indonesia as a supporting partner will provide access to financial and health services. As a result in the short term this work will establish deterrents to illegal sea turtle egg harvesting while also developing a governance platform for communities to take ownership over local resource management and gain access to much needed financial and non financial benefits. In the long term, the conservation cooperatives will improve community based marine resource governance, enable co-management of the Karimata MPA and thereby protect critical habitats, sea turtle nesting sites and reduce illegal and harmful activities within the reserve. Through the community SMART patrols and the implementation of fisheries management measures mentioned above, we also expect to see an increase in fishers' catch per unit effort as fisheries recover over time. This will ensure fisher livelihoods are safeguarded and improved, reducing economic drivers behind illegal wildlife harvesting. Sea turtles nesting activity and success rates will increase, leading to increased populations in the long term.

Q20. Pathway to change

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

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

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

From this TOC framework, our outputs link to this methodology in the following pathways:

- (A) Increase short-term benefits for conservation through providing healthcare and start-up capital, mid-term benefits such as alternative livelihoods, and longer-term benefits of improved community well-being and reduced dependence on IWT
- (B) Reduce the costs of conserving wildlife by offering lucrative alternative sustainable livelihoods to replace IWT activities and improve coastal fishery stocks – the lifeline of rural communities to reduce pressures to engage in high-risk IWT
- (C) Reduce IWT benefits by shifting its relative economic attractiveness and social acceptability as a livelihood option, and
- (D) Increase the costs of engaging in IWT through establishing deterrents (law enforcement and community agreements)

Q21. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

The Conservation Cooperative (CC) model was developed to (i) create or strengthen a self-sustaining community-based governance structure to manage local biodiversity, (ii) provide short-term benefits for villagers who are CC members, creating fast incentives to incentivize participation, and (iii) provide services within this governance structure that address why individuals are exploiting biodiversity. At the heart of our model is a dedication to creating self-reliant communities united under an equitable governance structure. Our exit strategy is built into the model itself where each Cooperative

creates an independent, locally-led, community-based organization. By identifying local champions that take on management responsibility for each program aspect, activities such as patrols, health ambassador support, and the village savings and loans can be continuously implemented after the life of the program. Village leaders continue to run community meetings to proliferate natural resource management systems.

We also work with government agencies to support and adopt these methods. In 2018, the Department of Natural Resources funded the support of three Cooperatives in another nature reserve where Planet Indonesia works. There is an opportunity for this in the Karimata marine reserve. The government also has a 'Mitra Masyarakat Polhot (MMPY)' program where community-led patrols can be ratified and supported by district-level government offices. We combine locally-led and state-led strategies to ensure that our programs can continue well after the life of donor funds.

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

No Response

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if you are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Funds are not managed properly leading to reduced programmatic impact	major	unlikely	moderate	YPI has a robust and proven financial management system with multiple layers of safeguarding (TOR/BTOR system), multiple approval levels, and back to office reporting. We conduct both internal field audits and annual external audits	Minor
Safeguarding Field staff and partners don't implement proper whistleblowing, health and safety, and safeguarding policies	major	unlikely	moderate	YPI continues to conduct intensive safeguarding training with staff, downstream with community partners, and upstream with government partners.	minor
Delivery Chain Community partners fail to implement the CC approach in a way that reduces IWT and ensures inclusive governance over natural resource management	major	unlikely	moderate	YPI to provide tailored support, one-one-one mentoring, training, and peer-to-peer exchanges between other sites with CCs and Karimata Marine Reserve. YPI has field staff based on site and field coordinators are required to spend 15 days a month at project sites in order to build strong relationships with community partners.	minor

Risk 4 Funds are not enough and more individuals want to join CCs than available IWT funding supports	minor	possible	moderate	YPI and partners continue to actively fundraise and bring other donors into the space to drive grassroots solutions at scale	minor
Risk 5 COVID 19 reduces ability for field visits and in person training	moderate	possible	major	YPI and partners create virtual learning platform, visual tools are created to support learning (currently in budget), and the network draws on the last two years of experience to enhance virtual learning processes	minor
Risk 6 Anti IWT efforts lead to conflict among community members and program beneficiaries	major	unlikely	moderate	YPI to use its flagship approach to reduce internal conflicts and help communities to make open, transparent, decision-making around common pool resources (eg. fisheries) and tackle conversations around IWT and aligning anti-trafficking strategies (e.g. patrols, no take zones, etc) with sea turtle nesting. YPI to facilitate equal benefit sharing.	minor





Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. 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 Word 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 R8 Implementation Timetable Template FINAL \(1\)](#)
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

Within YPI, monitoring and evaluation is integrated into the organisations' regular programmatic planning and evaluation processes. We use M&E at an organisational and project-specific level, to evaluate progress towards the organisations high level objectives as well as to manage project specific deliverables. We have 6-monthly and annual monitoring and evaluation processes whereby we look at progress made, challenges, and how to address the challenges. This also allows us to continually adaptively manage our projects.

Each landscape has a specific landscape data dashboard that aggregates all YPI and community-collected data into a series of visualisations that represent high level metrics of our work. Although the Karimata dashboard is not yet built, it will have visualisations on member activity within the conservation cooperatives, fish landings data, fish biomass data, SMART patrol data and more.

Every six months, site leaders take the teams through a programmatic evaluation process to assess progress and challenges to date as well as priorities moving forward. Project logframes and work plans are reviewed, updated and adjusted as needed to reflect the current situation in the field. Annually, teams do a more in-depth evaluation of progress and adjust the strategy and plans for the year ahead. Each landscape also has its site-specific results chains that inform and guide our work, so these are reviewed and updated during this annual review as well.

Through these processes, monitoring and evaluation is baked into our way of working and our team regularly evaluates its work and adjusts our strategies and plans accordingly.

Additionally, we have added output 6 to our log frame which is all centered on research-based M&E. This demonstrates our commitment to evaluating progress and directly integrating monitoring and evaluation directly into our work flow and logical framework.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	120

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q25. Logical Framework


IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their 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 – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome 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-R8-St2-Logical-Framework-Template-FINAL.docx](#)

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 pdf 83.83 KB

Impact:

Improved nesting success rate of three threatened wildlife species and improved human well-being and poverty reduction for 750 members within the Karimata Marine reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Outcome:

Coastal communities in Karimata Marine Reserve show reduced dependency on IWT

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Improved community-based monitoring of the Karimata marine reserve through implementation of SMART patrols to reduce marine IWT

Output 2:

Increased sea turtle nesting success rate of three species threatened by IWT

Output 3:

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

Output 4:

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

Output 5:

Participatory fisheries management tools developed and put in place to improve coastal livelihoods and reduce dependency on IWT

Do you require more Output fields?

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

Yes

Output 6:

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

Output 7:

No Response

Output 8:

No Response

Activities

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

- 1.1 Through multi-stakeholder meetings, facilitate the development of a monitoring and enforcement plan for Karimata
 - 1.2 Recruit, train and support SMART patrols, including monthly adaptive planning for units using SMART patrol data to focus efforts in at-risk areas and areas of high level of illegal activity
 - 1.3 Quarterly and annual reports on trends in illegal and legal behaviour across sites and annual evaluations of SMART patrol with patrol members and government.
 - 1.4 Government operations supported on an ad-hoc basis to combat illegal resource extraction in project sites based upon SMART patrol data.
 - 1.5 Multi-stakeholder meetings to raise and resolve conservation issues, discuss identified annual trends in illegal and legal behaviour across project sites
-
- 2.1 Recruitment and development of sea turtle monitoring group
 - 2.2 Development of monitoring and data collection methodology and training of sea turtle monitoring group in the methodologies.
 - 2.3 Routine monitoring of select sea turtle nesting beaches in the Karimata Marine reserve, monitoring sea turtles nests and conducting surveillance and enforcement against poaching activities
 - 2.4 Monthly reporting on poaching and illegal activities and coordination with Karimata government agencies for effective enforcement
 - 2.5 Annual reporting of monitoring activities and development of working paper on sea turtle nesting data in Karimata
-
- 3.1 Conservation Cooperative recruitment and enrolment for new members and villages
 - 3.2 Initial financial literacy, management, and leadership training as well as conservation design and pledge
 - 3.3 CC vision and mission building, memberships rules, elections, and standard operating procedures
 - 3.4 CC monthly meetings for resiliency fund (savings, active loans, loan repayments, etc) and other important issues (village by village based)
 - 3.5 CC subworking groups (e.g. health, SMART patrol, etc) establishment and support
 - 3.6 income generating activities proposal development and training
 - 3.7 Asset transfers and field schools to CCs to generate income and identify new livelihood sources
 - 3.8 Good governance bi annual evaluation
 - 3.9 Participatory impact assessment (PIA) activity through focus group discussions with CC members
-
- 4.1 Recruit, train and support at least 45 health ambassadors and government health workers in the integrated health-environment approach, Healthy Family methodology, and MEL
 - 4.2 Health Ambassadors conduct 2 monthly household visits (90 total a month) and raise awareness on community health, WASH and nutrition in 2 villages reaching approximately 800 individuals
 - 4.3 Facilitate and strengthen coordination between community, village government and health institutions to improve health care provision
 - 4.4 Compile health reports on a quarterly and annual basis and provide to government clinics and public health departments.
 - 4.5 Participatory impact assessment conducted every 2 years to support participation in identifying ALL program outcomes and impacts (relevant to all outputs)
-
- 5.1 Organise 2 community groups to be involved in collaborative fisheries management
 - 5.2 Create a multi-stakeholder working group that meets monthly to develop, implement, and revise MPA-management plans, budgets and financing plans
 - 5.3 Establish a Community Conservation Partnership Group (MMK) and develop a collaborative agreement document for Conservation Partnership (KK)
 - 5.4 Undertake a capacity assessment and SWOT analysis for local management units to identify opportunities and challenges around institutional capacity
 - 5.5 Train and support 2 local management units to develop and implement work plans for effective adaptive fisheries management plans
-
- 6.1 literature review and desk work to compile suitable methodology where needed
 - 6.2 Tool and survey instrument design
 - 6.3 Field data collection
 - 6.4 Data input, analysis, and compilation
 - 6.5 Feedback loop for research findings to key stakeholders including but not limited to village leaders, CC leaders, resource-users, and government authorities

6.6 Final report writing and journal article submission

6.7 Working paper(s) on key learnings and outcomes of CC approach that are not included in journal article

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

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





Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

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

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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 Challenge Fund Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [Budget-for-IWT-R8-over-100k-Mar22-Final-MASTER \(2\)](#)
 22/03/2022
 06:42:35
 xlsx 268.93 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This initiative builds on pre-existing work that was started in Karimata in August of 2021, with funding from the Blue Action fund. This five year project is led by Blue Ventures Conservation, with implementation on the ground led by Yayasan Planet Indonesia and Yayasan Hutan Biru. YPI is receiving funding through this project for its work in the neighbouring area of Kubu Raya as well as Karimata. In Karimata, the funding from Blue Action Fund support the establishment of conservation cooperatives, fisheries monitoring and management efforts and the strengthening of public health services.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

- No

Q28. Capital items

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

No capital items will be purchased.

Q29. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

Yayasan Planet Indonesia is a grassroots conservation organization with an award-winning approach to address the drivers, not just the symptoms, of IWT and its impacts on local communities, and so creates long-lasting changes to reduce poaching and biodiversity loss. Important to value for money, we are not a large multinational group with high overheads, teams of fundraisers and international offices; instead we focus on the program, communities, and country where we implement our programs. These factors make our proposal competitive when compared with those of large international NGOs and Universities. Yet, this proposal still secures the collaboration of academic partners (without overheads) to ensure high scientific standards.

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

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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 on certification page)	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 safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

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

YPI's relationships with our partner communities and beneficiaries are of the utmost importance. As a part of the partnership agreements that we develop with all communities we work with, we really emphasise the principles of accountability and transparency. YPI's safeguarding policies are shared and communicated upfront to ensure communities understand the standard to which staff and project partners are held and what individuals and communities can do if there are any safeguarding concerns or incidents. Through this, if anybody breaks the code of conduct, communities, staff or partners can use our accessible reporting mechanisms to file a report which will then be investigated by our safeguarding committee. The policies, codes of conduct and reporting mechanisms are accessible in every village we work with in a public place.

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

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

Our approach is driven by local community needs with our pilot project operating since 2016, demonstrating a significant benefit to the community including strengthening their traditional land rights through management tenure and improving the literacy, health, business, and financial well-being of the community. All research is conducted under principles of prior informed consent and adherence to strict privacy and confidentiality. Health and education initiatives are implemented according to best practice standards in the US. Results are subject to strict scientific method and practice. We have built our reputation on objective, impartial science and ensuring results are clearly verifiable and transparent regardless if they are positive, negative, or indifferent to objectives.

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

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. 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 Darwin Initiative in any country.

Yes

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

The Ministry of the Environment and Department of Natural Resources (BKSDA) has strict policies around the publication of information on platforms (e.g. social media, blogs, etc) without prior approval due to the strict no-use policies of nature reserves. Therefore, publications need to be approved by BKSDA West Kalimantan in advance before release.

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

If no, why not?

We hope to be connected with FCDO through this project as we also have an existing IWT grant that would be beneficial to discuss more broadly with them.

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Adam Miller	Project Leader	5	Checked
Novia Sagita	Deputy Project Leader	5	Checked
Marc Fruitema	Technical Lead - Marine Conservation	40	Checked
Devya Widhiyanti	Grants Manager	15	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mukhlis Akbar	Karimata Area Manager	25	Unchecked
Miftah Zam Achid	Program Manager Community Empowerment and Conservation Cooperative	25	Unchecked
Rodiansyah	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	20	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	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.

-  CV YPI-merged
-  22/03/2022
-  11:12:16
-  pdf 701.88 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name: Yayasan Planet Indonesia

Website address: www.planetindonesia.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): YPI has developed an innovative framework that has been proven to yield results. As we now move beyond proof of concept phase and into replication and scaling, we are in the prime position to test the model's ability to be adopted and implemented across Indonesia. YPI has won awards with St. Andrew Prize, Future For Nature, Equator Prize, UN, among others. We bring decades of experience and evidence to the field of community-based conservation. We also have experience managing Darwin grants as we have successfully been awarded a full Darwin Award and full IWT Challenge Fund Award. In addition we have worked with top institutions such as US Department of State, USAID, Packard Foundation, Millennium Challenge Fund, among others.

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Represented on the Project Board Yes


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

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes


Do you have partners involved in the Project?

No

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

 [Ref IWTR8S1 1136 YPI Letter \(1\)](#)

 22/03/2022

 04:06:57

 pdf 751.98 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT 077	Adam Miller	Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trafficking through a Community-based Conservation Approach
4105 (Darwin)	Ben Fitzpatrick	Restoring coastal fisheries through sustainable development in Indonesia
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Yayasan Planet Indonesia





I apply for a grant of

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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see [Financial Guidance](#)) are also enclosed.









Checked

Name	Adam Miller
Position in the organisation	Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 esignature Adam  22/03/2022  07:31:43  jpg 18.76 KB
Date	22 March 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Procedure Procurement of goods and services (translated)
 22/03/2022
 11:15:29
 pdf 27.98 KB |  Audit Keu YPI 2020
 19/03/2022
 06:16:53
 pdf 3.31 MB |
|  Audit YPI - 2019
 19/03/2022
 06:16:52
 pdf 3.12 MB | |

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

- | | |
|---|--|
|  YPI Code of Conduct & Protection of children & vulnerable adults English --.docx
 22/03/2022
 11:03:54
 pdf 238.36 KB |  SOP Whistleblowing translated
 19/03/2022
 06:18:25
 pdf 437.76 KB |
|---|--|

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk Guidance” and “Financial Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the 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 our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application 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 the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	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 Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) 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 Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).