Applicant: **Marthy, William**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**
Funding Sought: **£545,000.00**

IWTR9S2\1031

Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

A thriving illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia exists in biodiversity-rich landscapes connected to urban centres and ports. To address this, we will: Establish a national Working Group to oversee implementation of a novel problem-oriented policing approach and its up-scaling; Demonstrate a landscape-level Integrated Prevention Model (IPM) in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods; Support counter-wildlife trafficking measures in provinces connected to the target landscapes; and Strengthen the legal framework for tackling wildlife crime at the national and landscape levels.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	William
Surname	Marthy
Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website	██████████████████
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Email (Work)	██████████
Address	████████████
	████
	████
	████████████

IWTR9S2\1031

Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	William
Surname	Marthy
Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website	█████
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Phone	█████
Email (Work)	█████
Website	█████
Address	█████

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR9S1\1001

IWTR9S1\1062

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.

☑ Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
☑ Strengthening law enforcement

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.

Tiger (Panthera tigris)	Sunda pangolin (Manis javanica)
Asian elephant (Elephas maximus)	Sambar (Rusa unicolor), red muntjac (Muntiacus muntjak), wild boar (Sus scrofa)

Do you require more fields?

⦿ Yes

Black crested macaque (Macaca nigra)	North Sulawesi Babirusa (Babyrousa celebensis)
Various hornbill species (including helmeted, Rhinoplax vigil)	*No Response*

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.

A thriving illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia exists in biodiversity-rich landscapes connected to urban centres and ports. To address this, we will: Establish a national Working Group to oversee implementation of a novel problem-oriented policing approach and its up-scaling; Demonstrate a landscape-level Integrated Prevention Model (IPM) in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods; Support counter-wildlife trafficking measures in provinces connected to the target landscapes; and Strengthen the legal framework for tackling wildlife crime at the national and landscape levels.

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?

⊙ No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	**End date:**	**Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):**
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	██████	██████	██████	██ ███████

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?

WCS proposes ████████ of co-financing for this proposal (all confirmed)

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 mega-biodiversity country, but this rich biodiversity makes it a major IWT source country in Asia. There are numerous barriers to addressing IWT in Indonesia that generally result from weak capacity or a lack of resources within government agencies. These barriers include: limited capacity to conduct investigative activities, such as intelligence gathering and determining key criminals to target; limited understanding of criminal network operations (including linkages between landscape poaching and urban wildlife trade); poor understanding of the laws pertaining to protected species; inadequate preparation of legal documents once arrests are made; and, limited knowledge on deterrence-based (preventative and persuasive) approaches. These problems are compounded by inadequate legal frameworks, lack of political will to tackle IWT, which may include complicity of certain government officials. This situation incentivises poaching, which weakens the rule of law in protected areas.

Indonesia has a well-established protected area (PA) network and a mainstay strategy for protecting wildlife and their forest habitats in these areas is a law enforcement response, primarily through ranger de-snaring patrols and arrests. In PA landscapes where WCS partners with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), this approach has significantly driven down poaching rates but has yet to eliminate this threat, rendering critically endangered species at high risk. While patrolling remains an essential component for actively protecting threatened wildlife populations, a long-term strategy is needed to address the underlying motivations of poachers. This must offer viable livelihood alternatives to poaching that, simultaneously, alleviates poverty and removes poachers and their households from conflict situations with government authorities. Our project seeks to address this issue because counter-wildlife trafficking efforts in Indonesia have tended to focus on the arrest and sentencing of perpetrators involved in IWT. This approach has been successful (and remains important) in prosecuting high-profile traders. However, these law enforcement actions also target low level offenders, in particular poachers from rural communities, who engage in illicit activities to meet their livelihood needs, which is unjust and may be counterproductive.

Criminology research shows that when applying a criminal justice response across a range of crime types, increasing the certainty of apprehension and punishment rather than the severity of punishment has a stronger deterrent effect on reducing criminal behaviour. Furthermore, longer prison sentences may increase recidivism in offenders who become institutionalized, lose social ties and legitimate employment opportunities, all of which are important for reformation. Thus, the application of a problem-oriented policing approach to diagnose wildlife crime types and their underlying motivations is strongly predicted

to lead to more effective strategies for dealing with them. Part of this must offer alternative solutions to the heavy-handed approaches traditionally applied to rural communities, such as incarceration, which are unlikely to yield sustainable and positive outcomes.

To remove these barriers and halt wildlife trafficking therefore requires: site-based efforts that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain through training and technical assistance to remove major traders; coupled with, clear community incentives to forgo poaching in return for improved livelihood security and other benefits.

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.**

To effectively tackle the IWT in Indonesia and ensure lasting outcomes, there are interlinked knowledge and implementation gaps that our project is designed to explicitly address. Firstly, there is a scarcity of case studies that evaluate the effectiveness of wildlife crime prevention strategies. Consequently, efforts to tackle IWT draw on lessons learned from studies of other crime types, which are mostly from the United States and Europe. IWT case studies from the Global South are therefore greatly needed. Our project will use an evidence-based approach to demonstrate how a crime prevention strategy that uses persuasive and preventative techniques can significantly reduce IWT in the short-term (project period), thereby advancing knowledge and sharing lessons learned in Indonesia and beyond. This highlights the second gap of how to deter low level poachers from engaging in illicit activities. At present, the standard practice of arresting and prosecuting this group is unlikely to reduce criminal behaviour. Community-based solutions exist but are limited and lack a robust evidence-base, especially in Indonesia. Our project aims to demonstrate how criminology theory is applied in practice to improve local livelihoods through community engagement and technical assistance and how this influences participation in or removal from IWT activities.

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.

London Conference 2014 and 2018,
I., XIII., XX. and XVIII. Capacity building and technical assistance will empower and train local community and government partners to detect, confiscate and/or arrest wildlife traffickers and their illicit goods, and use persuasive approaches as an alternative approach to reduce poaching rates. Raising awareness of IWT and changing behaviour of those involved through their transition to legal and sustainable livelihoods.
II. For wildlife seized from project induced-actions, we will support government partners to destroy the evidence, once it has been used to conclusion in court.
IX. and XXI. Many project activities are designed to address corruption and other forms of weak governance, as well as build high-level political support and media monitoring of IWT cases to increase transparency.

X. Strengthen the legal framework on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.

XI. In work funded by previous IWT Challenge Fund grants, WCS demonstrated the importance of inter-agency cooperation and collaboration in conducting successful counter-wildlife trafficking operations where investigations led to the prosecution of major wildlife traffickers. We will apply this approach in the target landscapes and additional trainings and momentum created by the project should achieve similar outcomes.

Indonesia NBSAP (2015-2020)

7.3. Action plan on biodiversity conservation and aiming to increase populations of protected species – our project is designed to increase protection of highly threatened species in biodiversity-rich national park landscapes.

7.4. Action plan on improving the capacity of biodiversity management – our project will enhance national park staff capacity to reduce key threats to biodiversity.

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.).**

The project approach builds on long-term WCS government-community partnerships in Indonesia and draws on WCS's regional counter-wildlife trafficking (CWT) expertise to stem the flow of international trade originating from Indonesia. It scales up successes from previous IWT Challenge Fund grants to WCS Indonesia for the islands of Borneo and Sumatra that tackled major domestic trade networks and their transboundary connections. In Indonesia, a combined SMART patrol and CWT response has proven to significantly reduce poaching rates, but not completely. To further progress these advances, a long-term and sustainable strategy is required to address the underlying motivations of poachers and support their livelihood needs. Considering this, WCS-MoEF began collaborating with leading wildlife criminologists to design and pilot the IPM approach in Way Kambas, a small national park covering 125,621 ha in Sumatra (2021-present).

The IPM identified a poaching hotspot in Way Kambas, after which we identified and engaged the five poachers to understand their motives, to then design and support their transition to alternative livelihoods (as duck farmers). After a one-year pilot, there was a 94% decrease in poaching in this area, no recidivism and, subsequently, 17 additional poachers voluntarily stopped conducting their illegal activities and were supported to transition to legal livelihoods. How this approach performs at scale and in larger PA landscapes remains untested, but the initial pilot results indicate its great potential.

For the proposed project, we are targeting two large PA landscapes: i) the 313,572 ha Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (a Sumatran UNESCO World Heritage Site); and, ii) the 282,008 ha Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (the largest PA on Sulawesi) and its 139,400 forested buffer zone. We will primarily work with MoEF's PA authorities and its provincial Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA), responsible for wildlife outside of these two national parks. A key project component is to

develop landscape partnerships with MoEF, forest-edge communities and other government agencies to ensure that the IPM strategy has strong local ownership and is clearly communicated by MoEF at the national level to enable its wide replication and associated policy reform.

Output 1: The project will support the establishment of an MoEF national Working Group to: facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation, including across multiple protected area landscapes through a data-driven adaptive management approach; develop a national IPM training program; compile and share lessons learned on the IPM, including good practice approaches and innovation; and, facilitate discussions on IPM replication in other protected areas in Indonesia.

Output 2: The project will train government partners to operationalise full-scale IPMs in two protected areas in Sumatra and Sulawesi. This will use the problem-oriented policing approach's SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) process, whereby: i) various landscape data (from patrols, community outreach, human-wildlife conflict mitigation etc) are compiled and analysed to identify the priority threats and locations, and then the complicit actors and their motivations; from which to, ii) design and implement site-specific strategies, that are; iii) frequently assessed and adapted over time. Strong disincentives to poach will involve increasing SMART patrol intensity by park rangers in the identified hotspots, whilst engaging identified poachers operating in these areas through offering legal livelihood options. Livelihood support will be provided by WCS community officers, along with awareness raising activities in their villages to encourage other poachers to switch to locally-appropriate livelihoods, such as small-scale farming and animal husbandry. To measure project impact on wildlife, forest, threats, and livelihoods, we will use a robust M&E system. This will include pre-intervention baselines and subsequent monitoring using: camera trapping of wildlife, satellite imagery to map forest change, ranger patrol and threat information, and socio-economic and livelihood village survey data. These results will be reported to the Working Group for ongoing IPM support and refinement.

Output 3: The project aims to provide actionable information that results in the arrest and prosecution of >10 high-profile (not low or landscape level) traffickers operating in provinces connected to the two landscapes. This will involve receiving information from concerned community partners, which is analysed and repackaged for provincial law enforcement officers to conduct law enforcement operations. Resulting court cases will be monitored until a known outcome to assess project impact.

Output 4: Support to government partners through reviewing wildlife conservation policy will identify loopholes and inconsistencies, stimulating further research that informs white paper drafting, with policy recommendations on key IWT issues linked to a deterrence-based approach (including a snare trap ban and institutional arrangements for combatting IWT). Policy dissemination workshops will facilitate broader discussions and support to elicit reform.

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.

WCS has a strong track record in counter-wildlife trafficking and wildlife conservation policy development in Indonesia. Since 2003, WCS has handled >800 IWT intelligence reports and mobilized government partners to conduct >400 law enforcement operations, leading to the arrest of >500 suspects, of which >90% have been prosecuted. In contrast the prosecution rate for cases not supported by WCS is around 30%. A key factor in these achievements has been WCS's strong and diverse partner base that presently includes 23 national and provincial government agencies, community sources of information networks operating in 10 priority landscapes, various NGOs, universities, and journalists. In the proposed project, working through this partner base is integral to delivering our outputs.

Our policy work is conducted by a dedicated policy team and includes conducting technical studies, drafting white papers, holding focus group discussions and other multi-stakeholder events that have led, for example, to: i) Indonesia's first major policy reform in over 20 years, with the revision of the national protected species lists (adding 242 new species for protection from IWT); ii) providing technical assistance to government partners in developing Indonesia's first CITES Non Detrimental Findings (for sharks); and, iii) supporting regulatory reform of Indonesia's overarching Conservation Law No.5/1990 (currently under parliamentary review as a priority bill).

WCS's experience in Indonesia is that through constructive engagement, government law enforcement agencies are responsive and act effectively if they receive appropriate training and technical support through mutually reinforcing partnerships. Recognizing this, an overarching aim of this project is to strengthen the capacity of relevant government agencies, with a strong emphasis on training and technical assistance, to use data-driven approaches with improved inter-agency coordination to elicit a robust multi-agency counter-wildlife trafficking response. Post-project, WCS will continue working with these partners and focal landscapes to ensure project gains endure and scale.

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.

Men are most likely to poach in the project landscapes. They also tend to be the primary household earners, with women managing household affairs and both sexes being important decision-makers. Efforts to remove men from illegal activities, therefore, need to consider their effect on women and family households, which will be fully considered and incorporated with the project's livelihood strategy design.

WCS will take a proactive approach to the inclusion of women in working groups, committees, trainings, fieldwork and assessments, including in prominent positions. Consideration of gender-disaggregated information on socio-economic aspects of resource use and livelihoods related to IWT and implications for women will be made through our M&E surveys and used to inform and, where necessary, adapt the project intervention strategy. Thus, a key part of the project will be to equally engage men and women in awareness raising of IWT and participation in the design and implementation of project-assisted livelihood projects. This is intended to ensure wide-ranging and meaningful buy-in to the project approach, fairly share livelihood benefits between sexes and prevent recidivism (for which broad community support for former poachers is key). Engaging women will also be important for eliciting community cooperation with government partners, e.g. reporting IWT incidents, which will also include gender disaggregated crime statistics to ensure no discrimination.

For capacity-building activities, we will seek to have an equal number of male and female participants, and several of the key training staff are female Indonesian conservationists. As standard practice, which will be applied in this project, WCS records the number of male and female participants in all meetings, workshops and other events. These data will be used to monitor government and community institutional gender imbalances that often exist and, as necessary, make changes to ensure that both males and females are equally represented.

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.

Short term impacts

Illegal wildlife trade: The project will reduce poaching (>75%) in hotspots and species taken from the wild to stabilise declining wildlife populations, including MoEF 'Priority Species', through improving capacity across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain (from protected area landscapes to provincial trade hubs and nationally, with >400 government partners trained), undertaking targeted actions to remove the key illegal actors that deters future actors from IWT engagement.

Poverty reduction: Awareness of IWT risks and local solutions regarding livelihood security will be raised for >500 people in IWT villages in the two landscapes. Criminology theory teaches the Pareto Principle, whereby a few key actors (~20%) are responsible for the majority (~80%) of criminal activity. To have impact, the project will target these key actors, with the IPM removing the most notorious poachers and, therefore, their households from at-risk situations by supporting their transition to viable livelihoods. WCS's experience from a Sumatra pilot site is that this will trigger a snowball effect, and the project will support an estimated 50+ additional poachers who voluntarily switch livelihoods. These beneficiaries are expected to have improved (>20%) indices for wellbeing, measured through socio-economic surveys.

Long term impacts

Illegal wildlife trade: The longer-term impact is that our target wildlife populations strongly rebound. Indonesia has undergone five consecutive years of reduced deforestation, thereby bucking a global trend for tropical forests. With habitat loss becoming a lower concern, reducing poaching pressures is the main obstacle to species recovery. Our intention is that the IPM is widely replicated around the two target protected areas, as a cost-effective measure to reduce IWT, and this leads to a variety of threatened species recovering former parts of their range. For Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, this is one of the 12 key requirements for its removal from the UNESCO World Heritage Site 'in danger' list.

Poverty reduction: Dismantling IWT networks will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging and mining), which are often driven by the same people and blight community livelihoods and prosperity. Widening our IPM from several priority villages to six or more villages in each landscape is expected to raise awareness in >1500 people and transition >100 poachers to sustainable livelihoods.

Potential to scale

We anticipate IPM up-scaling across Indonesia's PA network, which is based on our experience with the adoption and subsequent wide-replication of the SMART patrol standard in Indonesia. Here, a previous MoEF-WCS collaboration institutionalised the SMART patrol system by providing proof of concept in three national parks and developing an accredited SMART training program for rangers, data operators and senior managers (2016-2019). This resulted in SMART being operationalised in 14 additional PAs. SMART is an essential anti-poaching action and the IPM is a logical step in MoEF's advancement of its PA strategy. Thus, these 14 PA landscapes (>10 million hectares) are well-positioned for IPM adoption. We will initiate this upscaling by introducing the IPM to at least two additional PAs by the project's end.

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.

To achieve the project outcome requires an understanding amongst government agencies of how criminology theory should be applied to tackle the current IWT situation in Indonesia, from which to develop the crime prevention strategy and partnership (Working Group) that, subsequently, enables these partners to effectively respond at scale (Output 1). Building capacity, and providing technical assistance thereafter, in new and enhanced CWT techniques (IPM) will remove one of the main barriers to driving down poaching rates in PA landscapes. Our complementary community engagement strategy will demonstrate how a persuasive approach, comprising awareness raising and sustainable livelihood development, cost-effectively reduces IWT (Output 2). Incentives to poach will be further reduced through supporting a multi-stakeholder response that identifies IWT networks operating in provinces connected to our target landscapes, gathers actionable information and results in government operations that arrest major wildlife traffickers and breaks the supply chain (Output 3). This should lead to their conviction under protected species laws and revisions (Output 4), thereby creating a positive feedback loop as motivated government agencies independently investigate and prosecute future cases. Applied research will fill important knowledge gaps, support project M&E, and enable the project intervention strategy to be adaptively managed (Outputs 2-4).

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?

This project has been designed to establish a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combatting IWT in Indonesia, facilitated by WCS. Through working with law enforcement agencies at a high political level, incorporating wildlife crime into site-based and national-level training courses and improving understanding of IWT amongst partners, the project will mainstream action to effectively address IWT into "business as usual". We have prioritised institutional, social and financial sustainability.
Institutional sustainability: will be achieved through: i) systematic capacity development measures for the national park management authorities (by upgrading key technical skills in the SMART patrol system as part of the IPM, thereby directly contributing towards improving institutional capacity and PA management effectiveness); and, ii) the transformative nature of the project at the national level for MoEF's PA network (by developing the IPM template and training modules, thereby greatly strengthening institutional capacity for designing and implementing the IPM at scale).

Social sustainability: will be improved through strengthening landscape-level conservation partnerships, with local communities empowered through close involvement in protected area management, especially in joint patrolling with national park staff, the IPM's livelihood development goal and outreach.

Financial sustainability: We have ensured that the major costs involved in establishing the IPM and upgrading SMART patrol systems are covered during the project period, with any necessary long-term maintenance costs remaining affordable. All project components will be completed within the project period, such as capacity building, financial planning, strategic planning, field activities, enhanced law enforcement monitoring and community participation. We have developed a low-cost project design, and costs for law enforcement should be further reduced by achieving the expected outcome of switching key offenders to alternative livelihoods, which will reduce poaching rates and the need to heavily invest in

mitigating this threat in the project landscapes.

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

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Section 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 Internal financial procedures are inadequate or incorrectly applied, leading to mishandling, misappropriation or inefficient spending of funds that is not aligned with the approved budget or donor regulations.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	WCS has strict procurement and financial reporting procedures, including a multi-tiered approval process for spending, and a robust grant management system. This will ensure that risk is minimized for all project-related transactions. We will ensure that all funds are spent according to the agreed budget, WCS's internal policy, and cost-effectively.	Minor

Safeguarding Project activities related to IWT are poorly thought through, poorly designed, and poorly executed which puts our staff, government partners and community partners at risk of harm.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	WCS has 'Counter-Wildlife Trafficking Safety and Security Guidelines', which requires all field projects to use an approved Operational Plan before conducting IWT-related activities. These plans assess level of risk and provide accompanying mitigation actions. WCS has a Code of Conduct that provides clear guidance to ensure staff safety and security.	Minor
Delivery Chain Stakeholders in the landscapes do not understand and, therefore, do not fulfil their respective roles and responsibilities in successfully implementing the IPM, and law enforcement agencies operating at the subnational level are unreceptive to capacity building and inter-agency partnership opportunities to jointly and effectively tackle IWT.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	This project will be implemented under WCS's institutional MoU with MoEF and through work plans that are annually developed with the relevant landscape/subnational partners. The project will work through well-established partnerships to implement the project work plan. In combination, this will ensure effective partner collaboration and project implementation.	Minor
Risk 4 Delays and uncertainties in obtaining government approval for proposed policy changes related to combatting IWT, which may be attributable to lengthy bureaucratic procedures, opposition from certain quarters, or a lack of interest or lack of priority afforded to policy reform completion.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	The Government of Indonesia has a good recent track record on strengthening its legal frameworks for combating IWT, including rapid assessments of current knowledge, trends, gaps and priority actions for wildlife crime. Notable policy reform examples are the newly enacted species protection list and Conservation Law, under parliamentary review.	Minor

Risk 5 Political changes resulting from the 2024 presidential and provincial governor elections may lower the political will to robustly address IWT and/or greatly disrupt project implementation due to political campaigning in the run up to these elections.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	Indonesia is a relatively new democracy that began its democratic transition in 1998. By 2005, the government had completed the key regulatory/institutional reforms and has since held four consecutive free and fair elections, which is expected to continue in 2024. The incumbent president is completing his second and final term.	Minor
Risk 6 The occurrence of extreme weather events caused by climate change may disrupt fruiting patterns and forest productivity that, in turn, reduces food availability and limits the population recovery of several target species, such as frugivorous primates and ungulates, which are the principal tiger prey species.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	While the project cannot control for extreme weather events, it has been designed to explicitly mitigate the principal threats facing the target species and their habitat and this is predicted to greatly increase wildlife and forest health, thereby enhancing the project ecosystems to become more resilient to climate change impacts.	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.

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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**).**

The project brings together a diverse partner base and ensuring excellent coordination across the partnership is critical for the robust delivery of activities and to further build political momentum and understanding of the need to tackle IWT. The WCS Project Leader, Dr William Marthy, with the support of the two WCS Landscape leads (Iwan Hunowu and Firdaus Affandi), will conduct project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

There are five mechanisms by which M&E will be directly integrated within this project, to ensure timely reporting on indicators and an adaptive management approach to project implementation:
• Quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings will be held in person with core project staff and online for landscape-national partner meetings, as well as bi-annually with the government Working Group.
• Pre- and post-training knowledge assessments will assess training program impact and track trainees thereafter, through WhatsApp, to further understand the application of the training content in daily work.
• Tracking community participation in the project, especially those transitioning to alternative livelihoods, will be monitored using socio-economic data collection (including wellbeing metrics). This will be used to develop the evidence base for enhancing and replicating the IPM strategy to reach additional beneficiaries.
• Tracking of enforcement operations and intelligence sharing will occur through the case-tracking database, building a systematic approach to information gathering on wildlife crime. The database permits a more detailed analysis of the impacts of individual arrests on the organization and operations of criminal networks, which will enable us to advise enforcement agencies in targeting subsequent enforcement actions.
• Converting actionable intelligence into enforcement action for high-profile trader is an important project output. As such, in addition to the formal indicators, a unique role of WCS's field programs across Indonesia will be to independently monitor the situation on the ground, thereby enabling us to evaluate and effectively direct support to government agencies in the most effective way.

More specifically, the Project Leader will oversee the compilation and analysis of data for all project indicators. The two Landscape leads will oversee IPM trainings (Activities #1.3, 1.5, 2.4, 2.7), including the compilation of participant survey data that will be used to evaluate trainings, and the M&E of IPM implementation (under Output 2). The CWT Lead will oversee IWT training events and their evaluation (#3.3), and handle the IWT tracking data generated (#3.4-3.5), compiling information on the agencies involved, the location, evidence confiscated, number and types of people arrested, and then the outcome of court cases and media coverage. The Wildlife Trade & Policy Program Manager will oversee the implementation of Output 4 activities (#4.1-4.5) and their M&E data. The two WCS landscape field officers will provide more general support for all the project activities, which will include supporting M&E tasks. As indicated in the Logical Framework, all data will be gender disaggregated. The costs for these M&E tasks are built into the salary costs of the named staff and because data collection, analysis, and adaptive management are a core part of the project, and its M&E.

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	85

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.

  ⤓   WCS_Indonesia_LogicalFramework
  🗓   19/12/2022
  🕐   19:46:50
  🗎   pdf 129.08 KB

Impact:

A project demonstrated problem-oriented policing approach is adopted by empowered government agencies and effectively deployed to maximise impact that maintains forest integrity, recovers biodiversity and improves forest-edge livelihoods at scale

Outcome:

Enhanced strategic decision-making, underpinned by crime prevention strategies, significantly disrupts IWT networks in two biodiversity-rich landscapes and connected provincial trafficking routes, with rural community livelihood incentives providing sustainable livelihood outcomes

Project Outputs

Output 1:

A national Working Group is established and oversees the design, implementation and documentation of a problem-oriented policing approach in two landscapes and its subsequent up-scaling across Indonesia's protected area network

Output 2:

The effectiveness of an Integrated Prevention Model is demonstrated in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods in two demonstration protected area landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi (>700,000 ha)

Output 3:

Counter-wildlife trafficking strategies targeting >10 high profile intermediaries at major trade hubs and exit points, including seaports, implemented in two provinces connected to the target protected area landscapes

Output 4:

Key wildlife regulations in Indonesia are reformed and disseminated to strengthen the legal framework to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial and landscape levels

Output 5:

No Response

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.

◉ 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.

Output 1
• 1.1. Establish and strengthen a government Working Group to facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation.
• 1.2. Conduct bi-annual Working Group meetings to develop national and subnational components for the IPM strategy, review progress, and enhance implementation through adaptive management.
• 1.3. Develop an IPM training program and train >200 national and subnational MoEF staff.
• 1.4. Support the Working Group to compile IPM lessons learned and document the model for wide replication.
• 1.5. Support the scaled adoption of the IPM across Indonesia's protected area network.

Output 2
• 2.1. Develop a theory of change to inform the development of landscape specific IPM and intervention strategies (prioritising IWT information gathering, patrolling and livelihood actions).
• 2.2. Hold multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise and jointly review the landscape-level IPM.
• 2.3. Receive and analyse information on wildlife poaching and trafficking from a community monitoring network.
• 2.4. Support a data-driven SMART patrolling strategy conducted by national park-community ranger

teams to deter poaching.
• 2.5. Conduct camera trapping to monitor priority species population trends.
• 2.6. Work through partnering community networks to design a locally appropriate alternative livelihood support strategy for poacher reform.
• 2.7. Implement the livelihood strategy, with rigorous monitoring and evaluation, to transition poachers to alternative livelihoods.

Output 3
• 3.1. Map and monitor IWT supply chains in the focal provinces, covering major exit points, and make recommendations for strengthening government capacity to address this IWT.
• 3.2. Develop two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies covering the protected area landscapes, connected urban centres and exit points.
• 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training provided to >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies.3.4. Provide high-quality data analysis products to government partners to conduct law enforcement operations across the IWT supply chain.
• 3.5. Monitor court case outcomes of project-assisted cases.
• 3.6. Facilitate high-impact national and international media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations.

Output 4
• 4.1. Assess the legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement.
• 4.2. Conduct research on IWT and wildlife law enforcement to develop a policy paper that further supports the IPM approach.
• 4.3. Run a series of policy dialogue workshops to obtain multi-stakeholder inputs and support.
• 4.4. Support the drafting of policy reforms regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement.
• 4.5. Support the Indonesian government to run a series of policy dissemination workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.

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.

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  📅 19/12/2022
  🕐 19:48:53
  📄 xlsx 63.25 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:

The project approach scales up the successes from previous WCS Indonesia projects (including IWT Challenge Fund grants) in a format that heeds the following main lessons learned,
• The extraordinary short-term success of an innovative crime prevention strategy pilot (the IPM) in Way Kambas National Park and how a persuasive approach with livelihood support can dramatically reduce poaching rates.
• Building the CWT capacity of partners, notably MoEF, and allies across the entire law enforcement chain and providing expert technical assistance thereafter resulted in them placing a high priority on tackling IWT. For example, one project trained >500 law enforcement officials who went on to arrest and prosecute 98 high-level wildlife traffickers. The enthusiasm amongst these partners was further boosted by the significant project media coverage that highlighted their successes, with over 1800 articles published in national and international media on cases supported by WCS.
• Developing a new IWT partnership with a multi-partner Conservation Policy Working Group, Indonesian Parliament, MoEF and the Indonesian Institute of Science was an effective collaborative approach for policy reform. This initiated the revision of the MoEF Conservation Law, currently under review, and the Indonesian protected species list, enacted into law in 2018.

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

⦿ Yes

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

WCS is the only organization in Indonesia with high level, established relationships with Indonesian law enforcement agencies focussed on combatting IWT. In the proposed PA landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi, WCS is the only organisations working on IWT. We recognise the important work of partner NGOs who work in neighbouring landscapes, such as Fauna & Flora International (through IWT049 grant), which is tackling IWT in two Sumatran tiger landscapes. At the national level, the University of Lancaster (through IWT061 grant) has been investigating how sanctions against IWT can better reflect the injuries to society and use this to apply these first-of-a-kind civil liability suits holding IWT perpetrators financially responsible for environmental harm. This provides new opportunities for quantifying and prosecuting IWT in Indonesia, including in our two target provinces, which we will explore.

There are agencies with programs on combatting forest crime and reform of IWT offenders (notably the

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), for which WCS is in close contact. The US Government, through its Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, is supporting national level training workshops for law enforcement agencies in Indonesia regarding environmental crimes, and WCS is an implementing partner.

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.

For capital items, we are only applying for a relatively small amount of funds from DEFRA (GBP12,400 or 2.3% of the funding request) to purchase four laptop/desktop computers, four pocket cameras, office furniture and equipment to support the project's livelihood strategy. At the end of the project, all field equipment will remain in use by WCS in the landscape, with the livelihood equipment being fully transferred to our community partners.

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.

Facilitated by WCS, Indonesian government law enforcement agencies have demonstrated over the past several years, including through a previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS Indonesia, their willingness and ability to take action against high-level wildlife traffickers, once they understand the issues and are provided with appropriate information. To build on prior achievements, our project is scaling-up our approach to address the more systemic legal, informational and capacity barriers to effective national-level action, as well as addressing IWT in two large islands (Sumatra and Sulawesi) with transnational IWT routes. This work is anticipated to feed into other larger programs of work to be funded by the GEF, which will replicate the strategies developed in other Indonesian protected area. This project is therefore excellent value for money, both in terms of leveraging the significant capacities and resources of the Government of Indonesia, and securing the GEF resources for long-term implementation. Critical to securing this value for money will be building lasting partnerships with the government, both across scales (national, provincial, and local), and between agencies.
Furthermore, we will take measures to maximize efficiency of this project, namely:
• Working with low indirect costs, enabling greater investment in field operations.
• Working with Indonesian partners as integral members of the team, which builds long term capacity both in-country and promotes sustainability.
• Consistent and participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enables adaptive management and increases local capacity.
• Working in a part of Indonesia (Sulawesi) where conservation and development support has been low.

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

The project involves data collection on IWT. Individually identifiable data are gathered only when anonymous data are insufficient, and are limited to what are adequate and relevant for the purpose. WCS complies with applicable laws, restricts access to such data and stores it securely with password protection and encryption. WCS regularly reviews the data for accuracy and compliance with policies. The project will neither gather individually identifiable information of persons not suspected of IWT nor information related to political affiliation, religion or health. In 2015, WCS established the IWT Database using I2 intelligence data analysis enterprise software. I2 adds value to WCS briefings in support of law enforcement by providing intelligence analysis on offenders, methodologies and relationships. The Database now contains over 10,000 entries related to IWT networks, incidents and offenders, and incorporates trained WCS users in Vietnam, Indonesia, China, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Q31. Ethics

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

WCS Indonesia adheres to national labour, finance, banking, and registration regulations, alongside US government regulations. WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details its obligations to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment of our mission.

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (http://community.iucn.org/cihr) and works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. These efforts are supported by our Institutional Review Board, which is charged with reviewing levels of risk, assessing methodology and protections, and ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent has been obtained at all levels of engagement with local communities. This project will ensure activities conform to the Conservation and Human Rights framework by respecting the rights of people involved with, or impacted by the project, and by protecting the vulnerable through targeting high-level traders, in addition to the rights of those accused of wildlife trafficking.

Since we are proposing activities within the framework of existing laws and seek good governance through improvements in existing institutional frameworks, capacity-building and high-profile arrests of wildlife traffickers, we do not anticipate specific ethical issues. Our government partners will ensure legal obligations are met and prosecutions are fairly implemented, with WCS monitoring court cases.

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.

No

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.

◉ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

⬇ 2a. UK Embassy Letter of Support - Round 9 DEFRA Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Stage 2 application

📅 19/12/2022

🕐 18:59:22

📄 pdf 253.29 KB

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?
William Marthy	**Project Leader**	10	Checked
Martin Callow	Regional Director, Good Governance	1	Checked
Madeleine Xavier	Regional Business Manager, Good Governance	1	Checked
Noviar Andayani	Government Liaison, Country Director Indonesia	2	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sofi Mardiah	Wildlife Trade & Policy, Senior Program Manager	10	Checked
Iwan Hunowu	Sulawesi Landscape Lead	40	Checked
Firdaus Rahman Affandi	Sumatra Landscape Lead	40	Checked
Giyanto	Counter-Wildlife Trafficking Lead (provincial work)	40	Checked
Alfons Patandung	Field Officer, Biodiversity Conservation Specialist	40	Checked
Tabah	Field Officer, Community Outreach Specialist	40	Checked
Sinta Sesilia Aliks	Sulawesi Landscape Admin Support	20	Checked
Cep Dedi Permadi	Sumatra Landscape Admin Support	20	Checked

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

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

   ⬇ <ins>WCS_Indonesia_IWT_CVs_Combined</ins>
   🗓 19/12/2022
   🕐 19:03:11
   📄 pdf 510.5 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:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website address:	wcs.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	WCS has been working to protect biodiversity in Indonesia since 1965, and has had a permanent office in the country since 1995, under an MoU with the Ministry of Forestry (now MoEF). WCS Indonesia's programs include science and capacity-building, landscape-level conservation, community conservation and counter-wildlife trafficking. Initiated in 2003, WCS established an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia by working across the entire law enforcement chain. WCS Indonesia employs over 350 staff, including a fully staffed Finance, Grants Management, Admin and IT teams that will support project operations. In this project, WCS will provide: Overall leadership and coordination for the project, including partner liaison; Overseeing timely and high-quality activity delivery and M&E; Counter-wildlife trafficking expertise, including training government law enforcement agencies and civil society organisations and technical assistance for key activities, such as IPM implementation (supported by the two project wildlife criminologists), SMART patrols, livelihood development (with M&E by two provincial university partners), IWT supply chain mapping and policy reforms; and, Support to government partners with data analysis to assess project performance and adaptively manage the intervention strategy.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	███████
Represented on the Project Board	○ Yes ○ No
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?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF): national park authorities for Bukit Barisan Selatan (Sumatra) and Bogani Nani Wartabone (Sulawesi), as well as the relevant provincial Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA), and through this partnership with the provincial police and seaport authorities of Bakauheni (Lampung) and Bitung (North Sulawesi).
Website address:	https://www.menlhk.go.id/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	MoEF is the ministry responsible for manging Indonesia's protected area network, including the two national parks prioritised in this project. It is also responsible for the protection of wildlife that ranges outside of protected areas, falling under the authority of provincial BKSDA agencies, which also works with the port authorities that operate in the same provinces. MoEF will be a lead partner in the project's Working Group (Output 1), which will play a pivotal role in guiding activity implementation, especially in IPM development and developing the lessons learned, which will be important for our intended IPM upscaling. The Working Group will ensure senior government project ownership and representation at the national and landscape levels. In this project, the MoEF agencies will be trained to design the IPM (Output 2) and IWT provincial strategies, with technical assistance provided thereafter for strategy implementation. These agencies will be supported to participate in project-run counter-wildlife trafficking trainings and supported with technical assistance to lead on dismantling IWT networks, based on project information, through law enforcement actions and subsequent prosecutions (Output 3). We will work with MoEF in conducting the requisite studies to inform and enact the planned policy reforms (Output 4).
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	Faculty of Agriculture, Sam Ratulangi University
Website address:	https://www.unsrat.ac.id/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Sam Ratulangi University is the leading university in North Sulawesi province and a long-term WCS partner on various biodiversity projects. In this project, it will play an important role in M&E, especially in working with WCS and the University of Lampung on the wellbeing survey design, including the key indicators to be used. We will run training workshops and provide funding for the university to collect and analyse repeat socio-economic survey data in the field to measure changes in wellbeing over the project (with gender disaggregated data and results). The university will participate in project workshops to present their findings and to subsequently support the compilation of the lessons learned to inform IPM enhancement and upscaling.
Allocated budget:	▮▮▮▮▮▮
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ No

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

3. Partner Name:	Biology Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Lampung, Lampung
Website address:	https://www.unila.ac.id/en/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The University of Lampung is the leading university in our southern Sumatra province and a WCS partner on various projects involving field assessment. In this project, it will play an important role in M&E, especially in working with WCS and Sam Ratulangi University on the wellbeing survey design, including the key indicators to be used. We will run training workshops and provide funding for the university to collect and analyse repeat socio-economic survey data in the field to measure changes in wellbeing over the project (with gender disaggregated data and results). The university will participate in project workshops to present their findings and to subsequently support the compilation of the lessons learned to inform IPM enhancement and upscaling.
Allocated budget:	█████████
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00

Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No	

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 capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No
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 capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	○ Yes ○ No
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.

⚐ 2. WCS_LettersofSupport_Combined	⚐ 1. WCS Indonesia Cover Letter
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🕐 19:19:39	🕐 19:19:39
🗎 pdf 794.35 KB	🗎 pdf 337.04 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
29-010	Edgard Herrera	Community conservation of critically endangered Hawksbill turtles in Nicaragua

28-015	Jeni Pareira	Delivering public-private partnerships to benefit farmers and biodiversity in Sulawesi
IWT116	Rhett Bennett	Equipping southwest Indian Ocean countries to combat illegal shark trade
IWT115	Md Zahangir Alom	Demand reduction for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises in Bangladesh
IWTEV003	Thuy Hoang	Exploring drivers of wild meat consumption and interventions in Vietnam
IWTEV001	Sarah Fumey	Developing a problem-oriented approach to reduce turtle trafficking in Cambodia

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

Trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

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	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Executive Vice President, Global Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⤓ Joe w sign 📅 19/12/2022 🕐 19:33:57 📄 jpg 4.19 KB
Date	19 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

⤓ Audited_Financial_Statements_2021_WCS 📅 19/12/2022 🕐 19:29:51 📄 pdf 375.63 KB	⤓ Audited_Financial_Statements_2020_WCS 📅 19/12/2022 🕐 19:29:51 📄 pdf 355.95 KB

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

⤓ CombinedSafeguards
📅 19/12/2022
🕐 19:30:08
📄 pdf 1.3 MB

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.

Checked

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).

Project Title: Scaling reform: Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)				Year 4 (26/27)				Year 5 (27/28)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1																						
1.1	Establish and strengthen a government Working Group to facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation	4	x	x																		
1.2	Conduct bi-annual Working Group meetings to develop national and subnational components for the IPM strategy, review progress, and enhance implementation through adaptive management	5			x		x		x		x		x									
1.3	Develop an IPM training program and train >200 national and subnational MoEF staff	8			x	x		x				x										
1.4	Support the Working Group to compile IPM lessons learned and document the model for wide replication	4										x	x									
1.5	Support the scaled adoption of the IPM across Indonesia's protected area network	6											x	x								
Output 2																						
2.1	Develop a theory of change to inform the development of landscape specific IPM and	9		x	x	x																

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Scaling reform: Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

	intervention strategies (prioritising IWT information gathering, patrolling and livelihood actions)																							
2.2	Hold multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise and jointly review the landscape-level IPM	5			x		x		x		x		x											
2.3	Receive and analyse information on wildlife poaching and trafficking from a community monitoring network	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
2.4	Support a data-driven SMART patrolling strategy conducted by national park-community ranger teams to deter poaching	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
2.5	Conduct camera trapping to monitor priority species population trends	6										x	x											
2.6	Work through partnering community networks to design a locally appropriate alternative livelihood support strategy for poacher reform	6			x	x	x																	
2.7	Implement the livelihood strategy, with rigorous monitoring and evaluation, to transition poachers to alternative livelihoods	21					x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Output 3																								
3.1	Map and monitor IWT supply chains in the focal provinces,	6		x								x												

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No	Activity																										
	covering major exit points, and make recommendations for strengthening government capacity to address this IWT																										
3.2	Develop two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies covering the protected area landscapes, connected urban centres and exit points	3			x																						
3.3	Counter-wildlife trafficking training provided to >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies	2					x				x																
3.4	Provide high-quality data analysis products to government partners to conduct law enforcement operations across the IWT supply chain	24					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
3.5	Monitor court case outcomes of project-assisted cases	24					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
3.6	Facilitate high-impact national and international media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Output 4																											
4.1	Assess the legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement	3	x	x																							

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Scaling reform: Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4.2	Conduct research on IWT and wildlife law enforcement to develop a policy paper that further supports the IPM approach	4			x	x																	
4.3	Run a series of policy dialogue workshops to obtain multi-stakeholder inputs and support	3					x	x															
4.4	Support the drafting of policy reforms regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement	6							x	x	x												
4.5	Support the Indonesian government to run a series of policy dissemination workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement	5										x	x	x									

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

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Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A project demonstrated problem-oriented policing approach is adopted by empowered government agencies and effectively deployed to maximise impact that maintains forest integrity, recovers biodiversity and improves forest-edge livelihoods at scale. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Enhanced strategic decision-making, underpinned by crime prevention strategies, significantly disrupts IWT networks in two biodiversity-rich landscapes and connected provincial trafficking routes, with rural community livelihood incentives providing sustainable livelihood outcomes. (Max 30 words)	0.1 By Yr3, post-project implementation of the IPM is secured through assignment of site-based data analysts, activity inclusion in annual work plans and budgets of two project-assisted PAs, with subsequent adoption in an additional two PAs (baseline = 0 PA analysts).

0.2. By Yr3, >70% of the poachers identified as operating in the poaching hotspots in two PA landscapes have fully transitioned to alternative livelihoods and show increased (>20%) indices for wellbeing, compared to baseline data collected when selecting project beneficiaries (baseline = poaching hotspot locations and number of poachers to support will be determined through IPM planning in Yr1).

0.3. By Yr3, >75% threat reduction in poaching hotspots identified by the IPM in Yr1 | 0.1. Data analyst ToRs; PA annual work plans; minutes of meetings; project reports (Yr3).

0.2. WCS monitoring of community group engagement in project activities through review of minutes of meetings and workshops; livelihood strategy documents; training reports; socio-economic survey data to measure changes in wellbeing over the project (with gender disaggregated data) (Yrs1-3).

0.3. SMART patrol and GIS data and outputs, such as maps, | The IPM identifies the full network of key offenders operating in the two target landscapes and the correct measures for persuading these offenders to transition from illegal to legal livelihood activities, which delivers sufficient benefits for them to not regress, thereby demonstrating to MoEF decision-makers that the evidence-based approach offered by the IPM is cost-effective and highly applicable for enhanced protected area management, including MoEF 'Priority Species' recovery, in Indonesia, and this leads to IPM adoption in an additional two PAs by the project's end. |

	(baseline to be determined in Yr1).	tables and graphs; field reports; project reports (Yrs1-3).	
	0.4. At least 10 major traffickers of priority species at provincial level are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted by the project end (baseline = 0).	0.4. WCS monitoring of IWT cases and government court records (with crime statistics gender disaggregated) (Yrs1-3).	
	0.5. By Yr3, the population decline of at least two priority species has been halted and stabilised (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).	0.5. Camera trap datasets and analytical products on the spatio-temporal changes in species populations; technical reports; scientific publications and presentations (Yrs1-3).	
Outputs: **1**. A national Working Group is established and oversees the design, implementation and documentation of a problem-oriented policing approach in two landscapes and its subsequent up-scaling across Indonesia's protected area network.	1.1. One IPM Working Group established (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	1.1. Working Group members and minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).	There is a clear understanding within key government agencies on the IPM approach and its applicability for addressing IWT, which creates strong political support and active partner participation in the Working Group and high-level support for the PA landscape actions, with Working Group meetings proving effective in evaluating project performance and adapting the intervention strategy over the project years, which in combination greatly increases the probability of IPM success, strong government buy-in and upscaling across the PA network.
	1.2. Five bi-annual Working Group meetings (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	1.2. Minutes of meeting, including recommendations for IPM adaptative management (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).	
	1.3. One IPM training program, >200 national and subnational MoEF staff trained (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	1.3. Training materials (on IPM, and criminology theory and practice); pre- and post-training questionnaire to measure skills uptake; attendance sheets (gender disaggregated data on participation), training report (Yrs1-3).	

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	1.4. One IPM lessons learned document and IPM guidelines (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	1.4. Lessons learned document; IPM guidelines; dissemination workshop minutes of meetings (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yr3).	
	1.5. IPM adopted in two additional PAs (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	1.5. Documentation of IPM in additional PAs; minutes of meeting/workshops; training reports; financial records of investments in IPM in target and additional PAs; project reports (Yr3).	
2. The effectiveness of an Integrated Prevention Model is demonstrated in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods in two demonstration protected area landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi (>700,000 ha).	2.1. Two IPMs and intervention strategies, with accompanying data management system, for target PAs (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	2.1. IPM theory of change and strategy; IPM data model and datasets; minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); project reports (Yr1).	All of the key stakeholders are engaged by the project and recognise the need to develop an integrated data-driven approach (through the IPM) to reduce wildlife crime in the landscape.
	2.2. >10 multi-stakeholder meetings and workshops to raise awareness on IWT, socialise the IPM and review its implementation and adaptation (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	2.2. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).	Stakeholders understand and fulfil their respective roles and responsibilities in successfully implementing the IPM and are willing and able to adapt the intervention strategy based on the applied research findings that emerge over the project years.
	2.3. IWT information collected from community monitoring networks operating in each target landscape over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	2.3. IWT reports and data received from networks; project reports (Yrs1-3).	To complement this approach, there is strong support and commitment from community partners to design and implement

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	2.4. 12 well-trained national park-community ranger teams conduct data-driven SMART patrols over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 18 months of patrols conducted in 2021-2022).	2.4. Training and field reports; field and GIS datasets; data recorded in SMART patrol system and outputs, such as maps, tables and graphs (Yrs1-3).	livelihood interventions that provide sufficient improvements to community wellbeing, thereby offering a viable alternative to illegal and unsustainable natural resource use.
	2.5. Repeat camera trap surveys conducted to estimate priority species population trends in target landscapes (Yr3) (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).	2.5. Field survey reports; camera trap datasets, analysis and presentations (Yr3).	
	2.6. Two alternative livelihood support strategies developed with community partners to transition poachers to viable livelihoods (Yr2) (baseline = 0).	2.6. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); livelihood strategy documents; agreed (signed plans) from community partners (Yrs1-2).	
	2.7. Alternative livelihood support strategy implemented over 18 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	2.7. Training workshop reports (gender disaggregated data on participation) Socio-economic monitoring and evaluation data, project reports (Yrs2-3).	
3. Counter-wildlife trafficking strategies targeting >10 high profile intermediaries at major trade hubs and exit points, including seaports, implemented in two provinces connected to the target protected area landscapes.	3.1. Two repeat provincial IWT supply chain assessments (Yr3) (baseline = 0). 3.2. Two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies developed (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	3.1. Assessment reports on IWT situation from landscape-urban centres-ports, including government capacity building recommendations (Yrs1&3). 3.2. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on	WCS remains a credible and trusted partner with law enforcement agencies that are receptive to capacity building and inter-agency partnership opportunities to jointly tackle IWT.

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		participation); strategy document (Yr1).	The project provides reliable information on the extent of wildlife trade that, in turn, elicits time-critical law enforcement actions at key points of intersection that yield the greatest impact towards dismantling major trafficking networks.
	3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training for >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies (Yr2) (baseline = 0).	3.3. Training reports with participant lists (gender disaggregated data on participation); post-training monitoring on participant/agency involvement in counter-wildlife trafficking (Yrs2-3).	
	3.4. >24 months of high-quality data analysis products developed and informing site-based law enforcement operations (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	3.4. i2 network maps and datasets developed for at least four priority species and provincial/national trade routes connected to target landscapes; profiles of major traffickers compiled and submitted to government partners; project reports (Yrs1-3).	
	3.5. >24 months of monitoring court cases using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	3.5. Project monitoring of IWT cases and government's online case tracking system (all crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated) (Yrs1-3).	
	3.6. >100 high-impact national and international media pieces covering government partners' successful law enforcement operations using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	3.6. WCS media monitoring; project reports (Yrs1-3).	

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4. Key wildlife regulations in Indonesia are reformed and disseminated to strengthen the legal framework to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial and landscape levels.	4.1. One assessment on legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	4.1. Assessment paper and project reports (Yr1).	The Government of Indonesia remains committed to reducing IWT through improvements to its policy framework related to site-based enforcement and its criminal justice system.
	4.2. One policy paper on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	4.2. Policy paper and project reports (Yr1).	Project-assisted expert workshops and policy assessments identify the required reforms, barriers to reform and how to overcome these, which are addressed through policy revisions that are widely disseminated and further empower government agencies to take action against IWT.
	4.3. Three policy dialogue workshops (one national and two provincial) with >50 participants from >3 agencies (Yr2) (baseline =0).	4.3. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); workshop proceedings document; project reports (Yr2).	
	4.4. One draft policy regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement, including support for the IPM (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	4.4. Policy document; infographic; presentation (Yr3).	
	4.5. Three dissemination workshops on the draft policy (one national and two provincial) on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	4.5. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); project reports; presentations (Yr3).	

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Stage 2 & Single Stage Logical Framework Template

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

Output 1
- 1.1. Establish and strengthen a government Working Group to facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation.
- 1.2. Conduct bi-annual Working Group meetings to develop national and subnational components for the IPM strategy, review progress, and enhance implementation through adaptive management.
- 1.3. Develop an IPM training program and train >200 national and subnational MoEF staff.
- 1.4. Support the Working Group to compile IPM lessons learned and document the model for wide replication.
- 1.5. Support the scaled adoption of the IPM across Indonesia's protected area network.

Output 2
- 2.1. Develop a theory of change to inform the development of landscape specific IPM and intervention strategies (prioritising IWT information gathering, patrolling and livelihood actions).
- 2.2. Hold multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise and jointly review the landscape-level IPM.
- 2.3. Receive and analyse information on wildlife poaching and trafficking from a community monitoring network.
- 2.4. Support a data-driven SMART patrolling strategy conducted by national park-community ranger teams to deter poaching.
- 2.5. Conduct camera trapping to monitor priority species population trends.
- 2.6. Work through partnering community networks to design a locally appropriate alternative livelihood support strategy for poacher reform.
- 2.7. Implement the livelihood strategy, with rigorous monitoring and evaluation, to transition poachers to alternative livelihoods.

Output 3
- 3.1. Map and monitor IWT supply chains in the focal provinces, covering major exit points, and make recommendations for strengthening government capacity to address this IWT.
- 3.2. Develop two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies covering the protected area landscapes, connected urban centres and exit points.
- 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training provided to >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies.3.4. Provide high-quality data analysis products to government partners to conduct law enforcement operations across the IWT supply chain.
- 3.5. Monitor court case outcomes of project-assisted cases.
- 3.6. Facilitate high-impact national and international media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations.

Output 4

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- 4.1. Assess the legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement.
- 4.2. Conduct research on IWT and wildlife law enforcement to develop a policy paper that further supports the IPM approach.
- 4.3. Run a series of policy dialogue workshops to obtain multi-stakeholder inputs and support.
- 4.4. Support the drafting of policy reforms regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement.
- 4.5. Support the Indonesian government to run a series of policy dissemination workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.