
IWTR10S2\1010

From Forests to Courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

This project will incorporate both in-situ community-led activities that improve the socioeconomic conditions and create access to tenurial rights for 15 Indigenous Dayak communities, and support 4 ex-situ law enforcement agencies and journalists to address gaps in trade monitoring, intelligence-led investigations, and crime reporting that can reduce opportunities and increase the risks for IWT intermediaries operating outside of forests and exploiting rural poverty in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

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From Forests to Courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:


From Forests to Courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR10S1\1001


IWTR10S1\1054

Please provide a cover letter as a **PDF** document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [YPI Cover Letter IWT CF Round 10.docx](#)

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

Please tick all that apply. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Threats 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 2

No Response

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*)

Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*)

Greater green leafbird (*Chloropsis sonnerati*)

Javan white-eye (*Zosterops flavus*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Bornean banded langur (*Presbytis chrysomelas*)

Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)

Abbot's Gibbon (*Hylobates abbotti*)

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

This project will incorporate both in-situ community-led activities that improve the socioeconomic conditions and create access to tenurial rights for 15 Indigenous Dayak communities, and support 4 ex-situ law enforcement agencies and journalists to address gaps in trade monitoring, intelligence-led investigations, and crime reporting that can reduce opportunities and increase the risks for IWT intermediaries operating outside of forests and exploiting rural poverty in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 July 2024	31 March 2027	2 years 9 months

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£84,580.00	£115,420.00	£100,000.00	£ 300,000.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Only confirmed matched funding was used to develop project activities.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

Yes

Please give details.

Yayasan Planet Indonesia is a recipient of the Darwin Extra Initiative, for a project titled "Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia". This project is managed by our scaling team with a different lead applicant but the work is complimentary to objectives in this proposal.

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. 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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should 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.

Indonesia is a source and transit location for trafficking natural resources within and beyond its borders (1). Among the country's different islands, Kalimantan (Borneo) has been a source location for illegal wildlife trade (IWT) networks for decades. The island's biodiversity and proximity to East Asian countries and its fluid and remote land borders with Malaysian Sarawak (2) and Sabah (3) make it a convenient location for traffickers to smuggle timber, wildlife, and other natural resources within and outside of Indonesia. Wildlife species sourced from this region include primates (4,5), passerines (6), pangolins (7,8), Helmeted Hornbills (9), Sea Turtles (10), as well as endemic species (11).

At the government level, the lack of collaboration between the government agencies involved in conducting investigations, confiscations, and prosecutions (12,13), inability of enforcement agencies to effectively monitor the changing modus operandi (14) and trade networks (15,16) of IWT intermediaries due to limited resources and capacity (17) act as major barriers to address IWT. Additionally, limited understanding of the wide-ranging impacts of IWT and the lack of use of non-conservation legislation by judiciary stakeholders undermines efforts to secure maximum sentences available for offenders under the national legal system (13,18). This creates conditions for organised criminal networks to proliferate IWT that negatively impacts local communities and creates opportunities for the exploitation of indigenous rights, and illegal harvesting of protected species at unsustainable levels.

At the community level, the socio-economic effects of poverty create adverse conditions that prompt community members to engage in targeted poaching of high-value species to supply IWT and become dependent of IWT to supplement livelihoods (19,20). Although subsistence hunting is legal for IPLCs and selected logging practised by indigenous communities do not lead to significant declines in biodiversity, the exclusion of traditional natural resource stewardship mechanisms and inequitable governance institutions can remove the local incentives to utilise wildlife and its habitat sustainably (21). As a result, local and urban level intermediaries (22) exploit these conditions that exist among rural communities living in tandem with Kalimantan's protected areas and biodiversity-rich ecosystems.

Outside of forests, IWT is facilitated by downstream IWT supply chain intermediaries such as aggregators/collectors and buyers in West Kalimantan. These actors predominantly operate from urban centers and are involved with legal and illegal activities. They take advantage of the inequalities in the socio-economic standings of rural communities (in-situ factors) and weaknesses in law enforcement (ex-situ factors) to promote the proliferation of IWT for multiple species across this region. Hence, lack of enforcement capacity, corruption, and limited information on illicit supply chains give rise to conditions where IWT can thrive, negatively impacting communities and biodiversity.

These complementary factors require approaches that integrate both in-situ protection (e.g., protected area management, natural resource governance) and supply chain level interventions (e.g., improved law enforcement capacity, interagency collaboration, publicizing successful convictions through mass media etc.) (17) to conserve biodiversity and combat IWT effectively.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

In-situ and ex-situ approaches to addressing IWT are seldom integrated globally (23). Our project addresses this critical gap by tackling both aspects that drive IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Firstly, we focus on using in-situ interventions to reduce the dependency of low-income and vulnerable communities on IWT at the ecosystem level. We have developed well-researched approaches (IWT077) that combine financial and non-financial incentives to decrease community dependence on IWT (24). These approaches include creating better livelihood opportunities, integrating financial products and services, and incorporating healthcare within community-based conservation efforts.

Secondly, we target the negative consequences of IWT through comprehensive ex-situ measures. This integrated approach allows us to address both sides of the issue more effectively and interconnectedly. Ex-situ approaches aim to mitigate the negative impacts of IWT on communities and biodiversity. We have devised various interventions to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in dismantling illicit supply chains.

Therefore, the project activities will integrate community-led efforts to reduce provocations and remove inclinations for local communities to engage in IWT and increase risks for IWT intermediaries by supporting law enforcement agencies to address IWT outside of forests efficiently.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. 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.

This project will support the commitments of the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement, and Hanoi Conference; particularly Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents (Action B), Strengthening law enforcement (Action C), and sustainable livelihoods and economic development to address the drivers of IWT (Action D).

B,X: By improving investigative techniques and delivering intelligence packages to support law enforcement, we strive to develop stronger deterrents to reduce opportunities for IWT intermediaries.

C,XIV: We will facilitate interagency meetings to improve coordination between different government agencies to detect and disrupt wildlife trafficking activities to strengthen enforcement systems for a stronger preventive and reactive response to wildlife crime.

D,XVIII, XX: We work directly with IPLCs to identify the drivers of IWT and effectively address them at the local level. This includes facilitating pathways to sustainable development to move away from IWT by offering financial training and access to savings and loans, access to basic healthcare and family planning needs, and alternative livelihoods. Additionally, we support communities with technical assistance to develop community-led conservation management plans to manage and gain the most benefit from their natural resources by avoiding biodiversity loss and harmful harvesting methods. Additionally, by working as a liaison between IPLCs and government management agencies, we amplify the voices of partner IPLCs to improve co-management of their surrounding ecosystems.

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

Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the **main activities** and where will these take place?
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project will utilize source-to-sink approach that incorporates in-situ (e.g., community-led work) and ex-situ (e.g., government support) program activities to address the 'wicked' challenges hindering biodiversity conservation in tropical ecosystems (25). Since 2015, YPI has partnered with IPLCs across 37 village partners from 4 landscapes in West Kalimantan to improve community well-being while supporting multiple government agencies to cripple IWT supply chains in the Province. Through our work, we have found that direct (e.g., community-led forest patrols) and indirect (e.g., access to livelihood opportunities and basic health services) in-situ measures can incentivize local communities to support conservation efforts. Alternatively, we also know that when Indonesian law enforcement agencies cooperate to tackle IWT, it results in more arrests and successful prosecutions (26). In West Kalimantan, YPI facilitates coordination meetings between multiple government agencies to create synergy in addressing wildlife trafficking and nature crimes (27). We feel it is crucial to continue and expand such coordination meetings, especially across multiple border regions of West Kalimantan and Malaysia, where trafficking and illicit networks still operate.

With the support of this funding opportunity, we will implement holistic interventions that integrate a bottom-up and top-down strategy to target IWT activities at its source, convergence points, and along the supply chains operating in West Kalimantan.

Bottom-up approach: Develop capabilities of Indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) to combat IWT at source

At the community level, we will engage community-led solutions to reduce dependency on IWT through our award-winning Conservation Cooperative (CC) approach (28). The CC approach is based on a community-led governance structure that we support local communities to establish and manage until a CC reaches self-sufficiency. Each CC's governance structure comprises a management body with elected community members who are in charge of strategic decision-making about the needs of the community and sub-working groups with nominated/voluntary members in charge of managing day-to-day program activities related to local economies, agriculture, natural resource management, health, education, and environmental conservation initiatives. This governance structure provides a platform to co-develop various village-level programs (e.g., community finance, climate-smart agriculture, basic healthcare, etc.) to address issues related to rural poverty, limited livelihood opportunities, and lack of social services. These issues are the underlying factors that drive natural resource degradation at the village level. In addition to socio-economic programs, we support partner communities in co-management protected areas and improve access and land tenure for communities while engaging government agencies to establish fair and inclusive governance mechanisms through Indonesia's Social Forestry scheme. By providing alternative livelihood options, improving access to essential health services, and engaging communities in responsible natural resource management, we aim to mitigate the socio-economic factors driving individuals to participate in IWT. Additionally, by establishing fair and inclusive governance mechanisms, we foster a sense of ownership and stewardship among communities, enhancing their commitment to protecting local biodiversity and reducing the opportunities for illegal trade.

Top-down approach: Enhance the capacity of government agencies and journalists to reduce wildlife trafficking and nature crimes outside of forests effectively:

We support top-down efforts to reduce the negative impacts of IWT outside of biodiverse ecosystems. We have working partnerships with multiple government agencies in West Kalimantan to support their efforts to address wildlife trafficking in the Province. To improve internal capabilities to help law enforcement agencies with IWT monitoring, YPI will collaborate with Langland Conservation (LC) to develop the internal capacity of staff to

improve intelligence gathering and enhance support to law enforcement partners. In particular, LC will train YPI staff to improve data collection, management, and analysis capabilities. This will enable YPI staff to enhance the quality of intel developed from online and offline trade monitoring and intelligence gathering across the Province shared with law enforcement agencies. In addition to supporting law enforcement agencies with intel and trade monitoring, we will facilitate interagency meetings to improve coordination between different government agencies to detect and disrupt wildlife trafficking activities - especially at the border regions, support district prosecutors and investigation agencies to apply novel legal tools to increase prosecution rates, and support to journalists to improve reporting on successful IWT convictions to raise awareness about convictions and penalties. Through such support, we strive to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to combat nature crimes in West Kalimantan. Proposed project activities are aligned with 3 of the 4 pathways to impact described by Biggs et al. (2017) (29). These pathways include (A) strengthening disincentives for illegal behaviour; (B) increasing incentives for stewardship; and (D) supporting non-wildlife-related livelihoods.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

This project will improve the capability and capacity of multiple stakeholders in the following ways:

Developing IPLC capacity to implement locally-led compliance to deter IWT activities at source:
Community-based activities are designed to improve the capability of 4 IPLCs to gain access rights and management skills for social forestry areas around their villages. In particular, we will develop the administrative capacity of community members to develop and implement work plans, utilise non-timber forest products for livelihoods, and conduct community-led patrols of social forestry areas to monitor and deter poaching and logging.

Building project staff capacity to monitor IWT:
LC will review YPI's existing data acquisition and analysis methods and use a needs assessment to develop bespoke training modules that will improve the capabilities of YPI staff to deal with the scale of the IWT threat in the region. Refresher training will also be conducted to determine specific modules that need to be repeated while also ascertaining advanced topics that can be introduced. In addition, LC will conduct the bulk of the data analysis during the initial project period, followed by a gradual handover of data analysis responsibilities to YPI staff as their data analysis capabilities increase. By Year 3 of the project, we expect YPI staff to carry out most of the data analysis while LC will retain a mentoring role and provide supervisory and on-demand support.

Supporting government agencies to increase prosecution of IWT intermediaries:
By sharing higher quality intelligence, needs-based training to prosecutors, and novel tools (e.g. SVIS) with investigation agencies, we anticipate improvements in investigation capacities to address IWT.

Supporting journalists to improve reporting on IWT crimes:
By forging collaboration between selected government agencies (e.g. BKSDA, GAKKUM) and senior journalists, project activities will enhance the capacity of journalists to report on IWT crimes.

Q19. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

Socio-economic inequalities affects men and women differently. For example, women in some of our partner IPLCs suffer disproportionately more than men for health, reproductive rights, and livelihood issues. Surveys revealed that 86% of women did not know about contraceptives, and out of those who did have some knowledge, only 7% were using family planning options. This lack of accessible family planning, coupled with social barriers surrounding maternal health, contributes to mother and infant malnutrition within our partner IPLCs and increase healthcare costs for families. In order to meet these costs, households are compelled to take advantage of engaging with IWT intermediaries for additional income.

Research suggests that women are more likely to engage in natural resource management (30) under the correct circumstances (31). We believe involving women in conservation efforts can reduce dependency on IWT in several ways. First, women often have unique knowledge and perspectives on biodiversity and ecosystems, which can provide valuable insights for conservation strategies. Second, better inclusion of women in decision-making ensures a more inclusive and balanced approach, leading to more effective and sustainable conservation outcomes. Finally, empowering women economically and socially can reduce dependence on natural resources and provide alternative livelihood options, thereby reducing the need for engaging in IWT and mitigating environmental degradation. Therefore, we focus on empowering women and girls to exercise agency concerning their well-being and their families.

By addressing gender inequalities and involving women in decision-making processes related to family well-being and the management of common-pool resources, we aim to create a positive change. Through co-designing program activities with our IPLC partner villages, our project will incorporate gender-specific objectives, such as:

- (i) Ensuring women's inclusion in governance bodies, allowing them to participate in decision-making.
- (ii) Enhancing access to reproductive health services for women.
- (iii) Expanding access to literacy services for women.

Q20. 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) and the potential to scale the approach.

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

Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

In the short term, we expect to see the following outcomes delivered by project activities:

Improved access to livelihood opportunities and healthcare services for 3000 community members from 8 IPLCs (Output 1)

Reduced threats to biodiversity through community-led surveillance and resource management interventions implemented by 8 IPLCs (Output 2) (methodology explained in DAREX007)

Increased collaboration and enhanced ability of staff from at least 4 government agencies to effectively combat IWT in West Kalimantan (Output 3)

Improved capabilities for journalists to report on IWT arrests and the environmental, economic, and social impact of IWT in West Kalimantan (Output 4)

Improve understanding of the trend in songbird trade in West Kalimantan (Output 5)

These short-term outcomes are expected to facilitate the following long-term changes,

Reduce socio-economic insecurities and support place-based mechanisms that protect multiple wildlife species such as Abbott's gibbons, Bornean banded langurs, Bornean orangutans, helmeted hornbills, Sunda pangolins, and numerous songbird species.

YPI staff supports law enforcement agencies in increasing prosecution rates for IWT crimes

Multiple government agencies continue to use tools and processes developed through project activities to sustain the deterrence of IWT crimes through effective investigation and prosecution.

We recognize that the long-term durability and scalability of community-led governance models are keys to uplifting local communities out of poverty and addressing the factors that compel community members to engage with IWT. As we refine our in-situ governance model, we also generate evidence to encourage other organizations in Indonesia to implement community-led activities. Currently, we are supporting 5 such partners across 4 islands in Indonesia to support community livelihoods and build capacity to manage natural resources independently with the support of the DAREX007 grant.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

The expected pathway to change for this project will result from an integration of in-situ and ex-situ activities that can address the multi-dimensional factors driving IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

In situ, our support for community-led governance institutions will improve access to unmet socio-economic services and forest management rights, while also equipping IPLC members with tools and capacity to manage their surrounding natural resources sustainably. We expect this to lead to reduced socio-economic vulnerabilities, improved community welfare, improved protection of habitat and species, thereby addressing the factors that compel IPLC members to engage with IWT activities at the ecosystem level.

Ex-situ, the enhanced internal capability of YPI staff to monitor and analyse IWT data will enable us to support government agencies in increasing the number of confiscations and prosecution rates for IWT offenders. This will send a clear signal to would-be and existing IWT intermediaries acting as a deterrent for them. As a result, we expect to see a dampening effect on the supply of various IWT products, reducing availability and increasing market prices. The combined impact of greater deterrence, reduced availability, and increased price can support demand reductions for different IWT products in the long term.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? how will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

We will leverage our proven track record of building the institutional capacity within governance platforms that act as the decision-making body to ensure the sustainability of positive socio-ecological trajectories that improve human well-being and reduce IWT at source. Additionally, improved institutional capacity of IPLC to manage their surrounding ecosystems through resource management plans, will enable us to pursue opportunities for long term financing through market based mechanisms such as carbon credits, ecosystem off-set credits, etc. However, sustaining benefits for government agency beneficiaries represents more of a challenge as government staff rotate every 2-4 year cycles. This creates a challenge for us to rebuild working processes with new staff. Nevertheless, we hope that as government officials will take the knowledge and skills learned in this project and apply them in future job postings leading to long-term sustainability of Indonesia's ability to combat IWT crimes.


Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?


There is significant potential for scaling out our in-situ work across Indonesia. The positive outcomes and benefits achieved through community-led governance models, especially integrated with our social forestry work can encourage other organizations and communities to adopt similar approaches in their respective regions. This is already happening through DAREX007.


In terms of ex-situ work, with Langland Conservations's support, this project will help us to refine a set of training materials and develop new techniques rooted in the requirements of in-country partners that we can replicate in other areas so that other government agencies and NGOs can have access to a similar set of tools that enhance interoperability.


However, a potential challenge to scaling can be limited resources and funding. As scaling requires sufficient financial support to replicate successful outputs in new areas, securing long-term funding commitments from donors, government agencies, and other stakeholders would be crucial to ensure sustainability.

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

 [Map Reference List merged](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. 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.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Project funds are not spent incorrectly by field staff or site managers during project period that leads to missed outputs and outcomes</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Our staff are all trained in our financial management system which uses a strict three-tier approval system for funds requested and funds returned after field activities. In addition, we conduct internal field audit checks, annual external audits, and enforce safeguarding mechanisms that include anti-fraud, bribery, and corruption safeguards.	Minor

Safeguarding	Current methods of using sources of human intelligence and physical surveillance can lead to a lack of respect for the presumption of innocence, legal procedures and even human rights violations.	Possible	Moderate	Major	We will use the LC's expertise and best practices in safeguarding personal safety to support law enforcement operations. Our starting point for investigations will be legally accessible data using technological applications that informants will verify. We expect this to reduce the risk of human rights violations.	Minor
Delivery Chain	Many of the project activities will require involvement and support from government agencies, hence inaction or slow response from these government agencies can significantly impede project outputs.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Planet Indonesia has a strong working relationship with all the government agencies that will participate in project activities. We have MOUs with the West Kalimantan Governor's office and the Provincial Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA). If needed, we will leverage these relationship to engage government agency staff in activities	Minor
Risk 4	Government agencies unwilling to coordinate on multi-stakeholder workshops	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Our strategy is to use existing working relationship with mutiple government agencies and collaborate with the Provincial Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA), with whom we have a MOU, to facilitate the multi-agency workshops. Recently this method of organizing workshop with other government agencies have led to successful participation of invited participants.	Minor

Risk 5	Government agencies do not prioritize IWT activities as a major issue resulting in a lack of motivation to participate in program activities	Moderate	Possible	Major	We will leverage 8 years of IWT data, innovative data visualizations to show the severity, scope, and distribution of IWT activities in West Kalimantan. We also will highlight important convergence points to show how with targeted efforts government agencies can achieve multiple objectives across a variety of crime types.	Minor
Risk 6	Journalists lose interest in increasing the reporting quality and frequency of IWT cases.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	We have an established working relationship with senior journalists in West Kalimantan, who have been helping us to facilitate media gatherings and journalist workshops over the last 2 years. We will leverage these relationships to reach an expanded network of journalists to participate in project activities.	Minor

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).


Yes

Please provide brief details.


We are committed to handling data lawfully, fairly, transparently and confidentially. YPI will entrust LC with data for processing and scope for use to meet project outputs only. Consequently, LC will guarantee access only to the key personnel specified by YPI to handle the data and information generated by LC. We will also prioritise the practice of data minimization, i.e. processing only relevant data to avoid excessive information that could interfere with the right to privacy of the persons concerned. All reports issued by LC will also be subject to the consent and ethical review of both partner agencies.


Q25. Workplan


Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. 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.

We continuously evaluate program outcomes to determine the effectiveness of our approach for both in-situ and ex-situ work (6,24,32). We will use a combination of existing internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes and custom data collection and evaluation methods to support the M&E plan for this project. A core means of verification for all project activities will be the back-to-office reports that field staff need to submit as part of their updates on project activities carried out and how funds were spent. These reports contain activity-specific information such as details about the activity, its location, participant lists, etc. In addition, output indicators will be measured using different data collection strategies that will include regular program monitoring data (e.g. SMART patrol databases, meeting minutes, sub-working group data, program databases), surveys of participants, pre-post activity surveys, and assessments.

Existing landscape-level M&E focal persons will be responsible for data management, while YPI's M&E Manager will be responsible for coordinating and updating the project log frame in collaboration with landscape-level M&E focal persons. Although most of the M&E data will be analyzed by YPI's in-house team of Technical Experts and the M&E team, we will also take support from Langland Conservation to analyze specific data sets (e.g., online and offline IWT databases, social media data for AdID and social network analysis, and GPS data on wildlife hunting and illegal logging from SMART patrols). Overall performance towards project objectives will be tracked by the Project Lead with the support of YPI's M&E Manager and Technical Team Manager.

We have a system where each landscape team provides updates on program activities to other landscape teams. Program teams use this form of monthly updates to not only share updates with other landscape teams but also create opportunities for collaboration and joint problem-solving. We will use this process for this project and extend collaboration between both in-situ and ex-situ teams so that project activities can be aligned to achieve the project's outcome and enable teams to practice adaptive management and improve program strategy throughout the project.

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

40

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q27. Logical Framework (logframe)

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.

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Impact:

IPLC communities, government, and media agencies proactively disrupt IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Outcome:

The capacity of 8 Indigenous people and local communities (IPLC), 4 government agencies, and multiple journalists are strengthened to cripple IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT

Output 2:

Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas to reduce dependency on IWT

Output 3:

Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries to reduce the negative impacts of IWT

Output 4:

Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts to reduce the negative impacts of IWT

Output 5:

Output 5: Research findings on IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies

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: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level

Activity 1.1: Support CC members to develop Productive Business groups

Activity 1.2: Routine capacity building support to Community Finance sub-working groups

Activity 1.3: Bi-annual surveys to monitor Productive Business groups funds use

Activity 1.4: Support monthly household visits by project-trained Health Ambassadors

Activity 1.5: Facilitate and support traveling clinics to partnership villages

Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas

Activity 2.1: Socialization with IPLCs and selection of suitable social forestry schemes

Activity 2.2: Coordination with relevant government agencies (KPH, BPSKL, DLHK) to support social forestry permit application

Activity 2.3: Facilitate meetings between IPLCs and government agencies to promote collaboration

Activity 2.4: Support IPLCs to submit Social Forestry permit applications

Activity 2.5: Support formation of Social Forestry Management Units (LPHD)

Activity 2.6: Support development of natural resource management plans for IPLCs with Social Forestry permits

Activity 2.7: Support monthly community-led SMART patrols in IPLC partnership villages

Activity 2.8: Conduct analysis of monthly SMART data collected by community-led patrol teams.

Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries

Activity 3.1: Facilitate multi-agency meetings for government agencies and private sector actors

Activity 3.2: Develop internal capacity of field staff to carry out IWT monitoring

Activity 3.3: Support government agencies to improve intelligence-led operations and wildlife trade monitoring

Activity 3.4: Collaborate with experts to develop need based species victim impact statement (SVIS)

Activity 3.5: Support experts/investigation agencies/prosecutors to utilise SVIS during court cases

Activity 3.6: Facilitate needs-based capacity development workshops for public prosecutors

Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts

Activity 4.1: Continue routine communication with journalists to report on IWT cases

Activity 4.2: Facilitate IWT information-sharing events between government agencies, NGOs, and journalists

Output 5: Research findings regarding IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies

Activity 5.1: Write a journal article on the trade of key passerine/avian species


Activity 5.2: Analyse trade monitoring data for key species


Activity 5.3: Provide recommendations to improve policies related to wildlife trade to relevant government agencies


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. 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.

 [BCF Budget YPI](#)

 30/10/2023

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 xlsx 275.87 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

Project activities will build on existing work conducted by YPI in West Kalimantan. In-situ interventions will sustain community-led interventions under Conservation Cooperatives set up under the IWT077 grant and expand support to 4 additional IPLC villages in the same landscapes. In addition to supporting partner IPLC villages to address socio-economic barriers, proposed activities will be matched with DAREX007 activities to expand and sustain support for IPLCs to access social forestry schemes and facilitate community-led forest patrols. We will also continue to expand outreach in the Gunung Naning landscape, where we first established a Conservation Cooperative with the support the IWT077 grant.

Ex-situ project activities will also build on and expand existing work that we do in West Kalimantan to cripple IWT supply chains. In particular, this grant will enable us to sustain and improve support to multiple government agencies to develop a multi-agency platform to improve coordination between government agencies, conduct IWT monitoring to generate actionable intelligence leading to arrests of IWT intermediaries, support capacity development for state prosecutors to improve prosecution rates for IWT intermediaries. In addition, we will continue to engage with journalists to improve the capabilities to report on IWT crimes across West Kalimantan.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

The entire budget will support in-country efforts to tackle IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. While the major share (■■■■) of the budget will be spent to support program activities with IPLCs and government agencies in West Kalimantan, around (■■■■) of the budget will be used to cover costs related to training and mentoring support by the LC team to YPI teams. These will include staff, travel, and subsistence costs. Improved capacity of local teams to analyse data will enhance our support for law enforcement agencies to tackle IWT more effectively in West Kalimantan.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity).

Project interventions were designed to deliver on value for money based on both efficiency in the use of funds and effectiveness of the impact that will be achieved. Funds will complement and enable us to expand work carried out with matched funding and enable us to improve and expand in-situ work especially around creating access to equitable finance, healthcare, and training on resource management for IPLCs. We envisage that, together these in-situ programs will create structural changes for IPLCs to reduce need to engage with IWT and can subsist beyond project support. In addition, internal capacity development and mentoring support from the Langland Conservation team will enable YPI's ex-situ team to enhance support to law enforcement agencies to increase confiscations and prosecution rates that can act as deterrence for IWT intermediaries

Q32. Capital items

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

No capital equipment purchases will be made with this grant

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

(a) Staff are made aware of policies in recruitment and onboarding stages of employment. Regular communications are shared and reinforced by managers and all policies and communications material are shared to teams through PEO and intranet platforms.

Policies are shared with implementing partners and beneficiaries through any MOUs and are reinforced by site managers.

Policies are made available upon request by the public.

Concerns can be reported anonymously to the safeguarding committee either through a secure, anonymous email service or through reporting through a beneficiaries'/ stakeholder's multiple point of contacts detailed in a reporting flowchart communicated with all affiliates.

(b) Safeguarding issues are reported to the safeguarding committee, recorded in a secure database, investigated with the necessary authorities within 22 days of an incident being reported and further decisions are made by the investigation manager and committee within 30 days.

(c) Project partners are made aware of policies and are always working in collaboration with YPI staff to ensure compliance.

Q34. Ethics

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

YPI is a legally incorporated non-profit in Indonesia, adhering to the highest ethical standards.

No genetic resources or traditional knowledge will be extracted through this project. YPI has over 70 staff, and only one is currently non-Indonesian. 90% of our staff are representatives from Indigenous communities (Dayak) from West Kalimantan. YPI has strict FPIC practices that include, but are not limited to, the following legal documents: an official letter of invitation from community partners and an official MOU that defines the rules of engagement. The MOU contains grievances and compliance clauses and explanations of how participatory impact assessments and other tools will be used to invest in community-led feedback and evaluations. All financial revenue generated by sustainable development activities is retained by the individuals and communities they are a part of, with no profit-sharing or similar defining our bilateral agreements.

YPI's Wildlife Trade Unit team has its operating procedures, including data collection and storage methodologies, which, through this proposed work, will be improved. The safety of our intelligence-gathering team is of utmost priority. In January 2024, this team will undertake two weeks of intelligence development & handling training to enhance their skills relating to safety and risk management.


Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British 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.

 [Planet Indonesia Mail - Planet Indonesia's application to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)

 30/10/2023

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. 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?
Abrar Ahmad	Project Leader	20	Checked
Miftah Zam Achid	Chief Program Officer	10	Checked
Agung Nur Haq	Manager Ex-situ Conservation	40	Checked
Awit Mulyawarman	Data Operator Analyst	50	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Banita Eka putri	Advocacy Staff	50	Checked
Anang	Coordinator Wilidlife Trade Unit	50	Checked
Putri Damatashia	Technical Lead Community Finance	20	Checked
Iwan	Wildlife Trade Unit Staff	70	Checked
Alice Ball	Senior Intelligence Analyst, Langland Conservation UK	20	Checked
Peile Thompson	Director of Operations, Langland Conservation UK	5	Checked
Pradipty Bhardwaj	Law and Governance Specialist, Langland Conservation UK	10	Checked
Ruari Bradburn	Senior Intelligence Capability Officer, Langland Conservation UK	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.

 [Merged CVs YPI](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 2.08 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name: Yayasan Planet Indonesia

Website address: www.planetindonesia.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI) is a registered nonprofit grassroots organization working in both in-situ and ex-situ conservation in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, where project activities will be implemented. YPI has been at the forefront of tackling biodiversity conservation issues with a mission to conserve at-risk ecosystems through village-led partnerships and disrupt IWT supply chains across the Province. Our holistic approach to biodiversity conservation addresses both the symptoms and drivers of biodiversity loss. We have a team of over 70 Indonesian staff who implement our program activities. Since its establishment, YPI has grown tremendously in capacity and expertise in tackling biodiversity conservation issues in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Notably, we have successfully secured a diverse range of grants and awards from both private foundations and state-level organizations supporting our conservation work.

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ 

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

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

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Langland Conservation UK

Website address: <https://www.langland-conservation.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): Langland Conservation is an organization based in the UK, uses cutting-edge intelligence to support conservation. They will conduct capacity-building training for YPI's Wildlife Trade Unit Staff on data acquisition and data analysis techniques. They will also support data analysis by running data analytics to provide insights into the trends and scale of IWT trade and identify networks that operate in wildlife crime.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *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

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country *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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *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*

International/ In-country partner *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*

International/ In-country partner *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 combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [Letter of Support Merged](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 239.27 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade 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
4105	Ben Fitzpatrick	Restoring coastal fisheries through sustainable development in Indonesia
IWT077	Adam Miller	Reducing illegal wildlife trade through a community-based conservation approach
CV19RR09	Adam Miller	Conditional Cash Transfers to Reduce IWT from COVID-19
IWT112	Adam Miller	A community-based conservation approach to combat marine illegal wildlife trade
DAREX007	Adam Miller	Scaling rights-based approaches for conservation and poverty reduction in Indonesia
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Yayasan Planet Indonesia

I apply for a grant of

£300,000.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.





(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding and associated policies and workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.





Checked

Name	Adam Miller
Position in the organisation	Executive Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 esignature Adam (1)  30/10/2023  15:27:08  jpg 18.76 KB
Date	30 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Audit YPI 2022 merged compressed](#)
 30/10/2023
 15:38:54
 pdf 5.2 MB

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

 [Safeguarding Policy YPI](#)
 30/10/2023
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 pdf 204.49 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator 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 <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>cover letter from the Lead Partner</u>, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”. 	Checked

• my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33)</u> .	Checked
• <u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 36, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.</u>	Checked
• a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	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 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 IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: From forests to courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level													
1.1	Support CC members to develop Productive Business groups	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2	Routine and capacity-building support to Community Finance sub-working groups	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.3	Bi-annual surveys to monitor Productive Business groups' funds use	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
1.4	Support monthly household visits by project-trained Health Ambassadors	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	Facilitate and support travelling clinics to partnership villages	6	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Output 2	IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas													
2.1	Socialization with IPLCs and selection of suitable social forestry schemes	8	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X
2.2	Coordination with relevant government agencies (KPH, BPSKL, DLHK) to support social forestry permit application	16	X	X		X	X			X	X			
2.3	Facilitate meetings between IPLCs and government agencies to promote collaboration	4				X	X	X	X					
2.4	Support IPLCs to submit Social Forestry permit applications	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5	Support formation of Social Forestry Management Units (LPHD)	6		X		X		X		X		X		X

Project Title: From forests to courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.6	Support development of natural resource management plans for IPLCs with Social Forestry permits	15			X		X			X	X			X
2.7	Support monthly community-led SMART patrols in IPLC partnership villages	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	Conduct analysis of monthly SMART data collected by community-led patrol teams	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3	Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries													
3.1	Facilitate multi-agency meetings for government agencies and private sector actors	6	X		X		X		X		X		X	
3.2	Develop internal capacity of field staff to carry out IWT monitoring	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.3	Support government agencies to improve intelligence-led operations and wildlife trade monitoring	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	Collaborate with experts to develop need based species victim impact statement (SVIS)	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	Support experts/investigation agencies/prosecutors to utilise SVIS during court cases	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.6	Facilitate needs-based capacity development workshops for public prosecutors	3		X				X				X		

Project Title: From forests to courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 4	Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts													
4.1	Continue routine communication with journalists to report on IWT cases	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2	Facilitate IWT information sharing events between government agencies, NGOs, and journalists	4			X			X			X			X
Output 5	Research findings regarding IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies													
5.1	Write a journal article on the trade of key passerine/avian species	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.2	Analyse trade monitoring data for key species	33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.3	Provide recommendations to improve policies related to wildlife trade to relevant government agencies	16					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Project Title: From forests to courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: IPLC communities, government, and media agencies proactively disrupt IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) The capacity of 15 Indigenous people and local communities (IPLC), 4 government agencies, and multiple journalists are strengthened to cripple IWT supply chains in West Kalimantan, Indonesia	0.1 Total value of loans provided for productive activities [IWTCF-A07] 0.2. 50% reduction in exploitative activities [hunting, encroachment & logging] in community-managed areas by year 3 (baseline= established in year 1 detection per km patrolled, Y5= -50%) 0.3. 8 individuals are successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes with intel and support from the program team by Year 3 (Y1-3, Y2-3, Y3-2) [IWTCF-B14] 0.4. 50% increase in collaboration in tackling IWT reported by participating Government agencies by Year 3 [IWTCF-D03] 0.5. 30% increase in prosecution rates related to wildlife trafficking	0.1. Field staff will collect data from village-level Community Finance sub-working groups. Data will be disaggregated by site and calculated into GBP using the exchange rate at the start of the project period. 0.2. Data from the monthly SMART patrol reports that include geotagged encounters of human activities will be used to calculate the trend in human activities in patrolled areas. The data will be disaggregated by site and three types of human activities encountered - hunting, encroachment & logging. 0.3. Data sources will include news articles/press releases and the government's court case database. Data will be disaggregated by types of species and district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IPLC members support the in-situ program services provided by YPI and enroll in program activities ● Improved management and surveillance successfully reduce illegal poaching, fishing, and logging ● Law enforcement officials are willing to accept intel and use it to address IWT ● Government agencies are willing to participate in program activities and share information, advice, and input to address IWT. ● Media agencies and journalists are willing to participate in program activities and increase reporting on IWT and its impacts

Project Title: From forests to courts: Combatting IWT in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

	<p>0.6. 30% increase in IWT news reported by news agencies/journalists</p>	<p>0.4. Data will be collected through interviews with participating government staff. Data will be disaggregated by organization types that participate in program activities</p> <p>0.5. Data will be compiled annually from the government's court case database by program staff. The data will be disaggregated by wildlife species and district.</p> <p>0.6. Data sources will be compiled by staff monthly from news reports. Data will be disaggregated by year and wildlife species</p>	
<p>Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level to reduce dependency on IWT</p>	<p>1.1. 30% increase in value of assets within governance institutions that have an ongoing Community Finance program by Year 3 (baseline= established in year 1, Y1=+10%, Y2=+15%, Y3=+30%)</p> <p>1.2. 6 new income generating opportunities supported by Year 3 (baseline=0, Y1=3, Y2=4, Y3=6, Total = 6 new IGA) [IWTCF-A08]</p>	<p>1.1. Community Finance Program monthly reports prepared by field with the support of Community Finance sub-working group members. The data will be disaggregated by site</p> <p>1.2 Business plans submitted by IPLC members approved for loan by Community Finance sub-working group. Data will be disaggregated by type of business for which loans are taken.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IPLC members are keen to implement mentoring provided by program, increase savings, and take out loans ● IPLC members show interest in developing new businesses ● Individuals are interested in seeking out healthcare services and trust advice from health ambassadors

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	<p>1.3. 150 Health Ambassadors trained and supported by Year 3 (baseline=106, Y1=115, Y2=125, Y3=150, Total=150)</p> <p>1.4. 1000 households reached by project trained health ambassadors by the Year 3 (baseline=500, 1=700, Y2=800, Y3=1000, Total=1000)</p>	<p>1.3. Monthly reports from health ambassadors. Data will be compiled by field staff and disaggregated by site</p> <p>1.4. Monthly reports from health ambassadors. Data will be compiled by field staff and disaggregated by site</p>	
<p>Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas to reduce dependency on IWT</p>	<p>2.1. 4 villages have received Social Forestry permits by Year 3 (Baseline - 4, Y1=6, Y2=7, Y3=8)</p> <p>2.2. 4 resource management plans developed for social forestry permit areas by Year 3 (baseline=1, Y1=2, Y2=3, Y3=4) [IWTCF - B04]</p> <p>2.3. 11 SMART patrol units supported until Year 3 (baseline=11, Y1=11, Y2=11, Y3=11, Total = 11) [IWTCF-B09]</p>	<p>2.1. Social Forestry permit documents issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Data will be disaggregated by site</p> <p>2.2. Resource management plan documents (in Indonesian) that are co-developed with IPLC. Data will be disaggregated by site.</p> <p>2.3. SMART patrol database compiled by field staff monthly. Data will be disaggregated by site</p>	
<p>Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries to reduce the negative impacts of IWT</p>	<p>3.1. 12 intelligence packages submitted to relevant law enforcement agencies for prosecution by Year 3 (Y1=4,</p>	<p>3.1. Intelligence reports submitted to government agencies by program team (in Indonesian). Reports will be disaggregated by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies use intelligence analysed and shared through the project-supported activities

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	<p>Y2=4, Y3=4, Total = 12 intel packages) [IWTCF-B12]</p> <p>3.2. 8 arrests facilitated by intel from program team by Year 3 (Y1=3, Y2=3, Y3=2, Total = 8) [IWTCF-B10]</p> <p>3.3. 12 multi-agency coordination meetings facilitated year 3 (Y1=4, Y2=4, Y3=4, Total = 12 meetings)</p> <p>3.4. 12 meetings are conducted with BKSDA to develop SVIS by Year 3 (Y1=4, Y2=4, Y3=4, Total = 12 meetings)</p> <p>3.5. 4 SVIS developed/improved in collaboration with experts by Year 3. (Baseline-3 Y1=3, Y2=4, Y=4, Total = 4) [IWTCF-B05]</p> <p>3.6. 3 training sessions facilitated for district prosecutors by Year 3 (Baseline = 0, Y1=1, Y2=2, Y3=1, Total=3) [IWTCF-D10]</p>	<p>the recipient government agency [Gakkum, and POLDA]</p> <p>3.2. Data will be collected from Law Enforcement agencies and the government's court case database. Data will be disaggregated by the offence, type of species, and district of arrest</p> <p>3.3. Coordination Meeting Minutes prepared by program staff at the end of the meeting. No disaggregation necessary.</p> <p>3.4. Meeting Minutes and project reports compiled by program staff. Data will be disaggregated by gender and district</p> <p>3.5. SVIS documents (in Indonesian) developed/improved during the project period. Data will be disaggregated based on wildlife species</p> <p>3.6. Training participant lists compiled by program staff at the end of each training event. Data will be disaggregated by gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders approached as part of this project are motivated and open to participate in the project activities
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		and district of prosecutor's jurisdiction	
Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts to reduce the negative impacts of IWT	4.1. 3 workshop co-facilitated with BKSDA for journalists by Year 3 (Y1=1, Y2=1, Y3=1, Total=3) 4.2. 9 briefings conducted with journalists by Year 3 (Y1=3, Y2=3, Y3=3, Total=9)	4.1. Participant lists and program documents compiled by Program Manager. Data will be disaggregated by media agency 4.2. Participant lists and meeting minutes compiled by program staff. Data will be disaggregated by type of media agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media agencies in West Kalimantan are eager to participate in activities and cover IWT cases
Output 5: Research findings on IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies	5.1. One (1) manuscript on the trend of songbird trade in West Kalimantan Indonesia is published in a journal by Year 3 [IWTCF-D12] 5.2. Two (2) policy brief related to addressing wildlife trade is developed and shared with relevant government agencies by Year 3 [IWTCF-B21]	5.1 Accepted copy of submitted manuscript 5.2. E-copy of Policy Brief in English and Indonesian. The data will be disaggregated by type of policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted articles are reviewed and accepted without long delays Government agencies are willing to participate in workshops to identify and address gaps in existing policies
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to</p> <p>Output 1: IPLCs have access to financial and non-financial services at the village level</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Support CC members to develop Productive Business groups Activity 1.2: Routine capacity building support to Community Finance sub-working groups Activity 1.3: Bi-annual surveys to monitor Productive Business groups funds use Activity 1.4: Support monthly household visits by project-trained Health Ambassadors Activity 1.5: Facilitate and support traveling clinics to partnership villages</p>			

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Output 2: IPLCs receive Social Forestry permits and trained to develop natural resource management plans for social forestry areas

Activity 2.1: Socialization with IPLCs and selection of suitable social forestry schemes

Activity 2.2: Coordination with relevant government agencies (KPH, BPSKL, DLHK) to support social forestry permit application

Activity 2.3: Facilitate meetings between IPLCs and government agencies to promote collaboration

Activity 2.4: Support IPLCs to submit Social Forestry permit applications

Activity 2.5: Support formation of Social Forestry Management Units (LPHD)

Activity 2.6: Support development of natural resource management plans for IPLCs with Social Forestry permits

Activity 2.7: Support monthly community-led SMART patrols in IPLC partnership villages

Activity 2.8: Conduct analysis of monthly SMART data collected by community-led patrol teams.

Output 3: Government agencies are supported to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT intermediaries

Activity 3.1: Facilitate multi-agency meetings for government agencies and private sector actors

Activity 3.2: Develop internal capacity of field staff to carry out IWT monitoring

Activity 3.3: Support government agencies to improve intelligence-led operations and wildlife trade monitoring

Activity 3.4: Collaborate with experts to develop need based species victim impact statement (SVIS)

Activity 3.5: Support experts/investigation agencies/prosecutors to utilise SVIS during court cases

Activity 3.6: Facilitate needs-based capacity development workshops for public prosecutors

Output 4: Journalists have access to in-depth information about IWT cases and impacts

Activity 4.1: Continue routine communication with journalists to report on IWT cases

Activity 4.2: Facilitate IWT information sharing events between government agencies, NGOs, and journalists

Output 5: Research findings regarding IWT in West Kalimantan is published and shared with government agencies

Activity 5.1: Write a journal article on the trade of key passerine/avian species

Activity 5.2: Analyse trade monitoring data for key species

Activity 5.3: Provide recommendations to improve policies related to wildlife trade to relevant government agencies