



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance:  
(<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report  
will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT049
Project title	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	1. Flora Fauna Aceh (Flona) (UM) 2. Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM) 3. Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) (UM) 4. Aceh Police Department (UM) 5. Institution Conservation Society (ICS) (KSNP) 6. Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP) 7. FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci & Bungo (KSNP) 8. Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP) 9. Police in Jambi-Padang-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP) 10. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (Sumatra)
IWT grant value	£ 389,881
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2018 - 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. April 2018-Mar 2019) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019 and Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Donny Gunaryadi
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Donny Gunaryadi, Desi Wahyudi Gumay, Dedi Kiswayadi, Silfi Iriani, Ibnu Adrian, Deborah J. Martyr, Rebecca Drury, Fransisca Noni, Ady Kristanto, Amy Duthie, April 2019

### 1. Project rationale

IWT in Sumatra - especially for high-value species like Sumatran tiger, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill - is a well-documented threat. It is highly-organised, operating through closed, tiered networks at a trans-provincial and inter-island level. Law enforcement skills/resources are limited.

A minority of men and women living in the target provinces benefit from IWT, with most revenue accruing to poaching syndicates and middle/upper-tier traders in organised networks operating across Sumatra. Traders supply key poaching syndicates with powered ‘airsoft’ guns illegal under Indonesia’s firearms laws.

Safe access to forest and agricultural land is critical to poor, rural communities in target provinces, but personal security, particularly for women, is compromised by the presence of armed poachers and incidences of HWC, negatively impacting food and income security, and wellbeing. IWT has wider social impacts through erosion of natural capital and ecosystem function, undermining

good governance, and missed taxation revenue. Indonesia's poverty reduction rate is stalling alongside growing inequality, and the poorest women and men - also most reliant on natural resources - are disproportionately impacted by environmental degradation.

This project will stem IWT across Sumatra, focusing on two priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes (Kerinci-Seblat, Ulu Masen) protecting >60% of all Sumatran tigers. It will disrupt organised IWT networks by strengthening community and government collaboration and capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, thereby increasing prosecutions and reducing poaching. Target species will experience reduced poaching pressure, local women and men will actively participate in and benefit from actions to address IWT and c.50,000ha will be under stronger law enforcement.

## 2. Project partnerships

**Flora Fauna Aceh (Flona) (UM):** Flona has been involved in fieldwork for investigations, community work and case monitoring in several targeted areas in the Ulu Masen (UM) landscape including 8 municipal districts, namely Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Pidie Jaya, Bireun, North Aceh, Aceh Jaya and West Aceh, since 2017. Flona have been collecting data which becomes a reference for follow-up by investigators in developing information to stage A1 (Information grading system is explained in Annex 2). Flona has also supported the project by deploying 9 informants and 3 investigators. Two investigations in relation to elephant and hornbill casques in Pidie Jaya and Pidie are currently under development from A2 status. One case of pangolin trade information confirmed as A1 and reported to the Aceh Regional Police through the Tipiter IV Unit. Flona also worked jointly with FFI to report a Gibbon illegally held in captivity in Pidie and urged the Natural Resource Agency of Aceh (BKSDA Aceh) to confiscate this individual.

**Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM):** ACR have been involved in every SMART-based patrol, monitoring activities and human wildlife conflict responses in Ulu Masen. The rangers within Ulu Masen areas come from Jantho Ranger, Pela Beungga Ranger & Keumala Ranger, Blang Raweu Ranger dan Kareung Meutala Ranger and Lembah Paleng Ranger. During the reporting period, these rangers (alongside FMUs and FFI) have patrolled 219 km on foot across 29 patrol days, removing 17 active snares, preventing 13 illegal logging activities and 19 incidents of illegal hunting. Collaboratively, ACR, FFI and BKSDA Aceh together responded to 19 reports of human-elephant conflict and two reports of human-tiger conflict located mostly in Pidie and Pidie Jaya.

**Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) in the region:** The FMUs – also known as KPH (Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan) 1, 2 and TAHURA Pocut Merah Intan - are the main collaborators for this project. The FMUs have collaborated with other parties (BKSDA Aceh, Police Department and ACR) to conduct training, law enforcement, and establish an inter-agency and community forum to share information on IWT. Alongside ACR and FFI, the FMUs have deployed their forest rangers to conduct SMART patrols in their respective Forest Management Areas within the UM landscape. A SMART database has been developed in each FMU which will be used for their management system and informing strategic patrolling to prevent and deter illegal activities within their areas.

**Aceh Police Department (APD) (UM):** The APD has agreed to be an implementing partner in the proposed action, in particular in collaboration with other parties (Forestry Agency, BKSDA and ACR) to conduct training, law enforcement and establish an inter-agency and community forum to respond to IWT findings from patrol teams in the field. The APD involved deeply in the investigation into the illegal killing of an elephant in Pidie including crime scene observation, and covert investigation in November 2018.

**Institution Conservation Society (ICS) (KSNP):** We are still waiting for approval from the central government for the MoU with Director General of KSDAE (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) for conducting new activities in West Sumatra. As a UK-based NGO, FFI requires a legal statement for fieldwork. For in-country political reasons, this process has been severely delayed for FFI (and other International NGOs). However, we are in final stage of MoU revision and hope to resume and progress formal work with ICS in Year 2.

**Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP):** Unfortunately, during the reporting period, we have had to postpone most of the work within our strong collaboration with Lingkar

Institute until our new MoU is signed. However, we have been able to conduct several joint SMART forest patrols, investigations, joint work on law enforcement, and also jointly deliver an Attorney In-House training in Bengkulu in March 2019.

**FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci & Bungo (KSNP):** During the reporting period, FFI has been collaborating and working closely with the FMUs in Merangin, Sarolangun, Kerinci and Bungo to compile and establish the Long-Term Management Plan that promotes principles from conversion to conservation, where the community has a leading role in forest management through the nationally-endorsed scheme of community forest/social forestry. FMUs focused on several production forest concessions located in the buffer zone of KSNP.

**Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP):** KBC has supported the project through bird monitoring of several endemic bird sites including Rawa Bento, Gunung Tujuh, Danau Diateh and also several bird markets in Sungai Penuh and Merangin district.

**Police in Jambi-Padang-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP):** During the reporting period we have continued to collaborate with district police in 4 districts. Between November 2018 until March 2019, law enforcement activities have led to 4 court cases in Bengkulu, 6 court cases in Jambi, 1 court case in Padang and 3 court cases in Bengkulu. The cases included illegal logging and hunting and trade in other illegal wildlife products.

**Wildlife Conservation Society (Sumatra):** WCS Wildlife Crime Unit (WCS-WCU) and FFI have shared actionable information to progress investigations and case development. In the reporting period this included one Aceh Pangolin case in late 2018. WCS also supported to the Attorney-in-House training as the resource person (WCU Lead Investigator) conducted in Bengkulu in March 2019.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

**Output 1: Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.**

**Activity 1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM):** Five CPUs have been established, each consisting of 5 people. Two of the CPUs will act as 'core' teams, responsible for patrolling to destroy the snares, and deter and record illegal activity in the core forest area. The other 2 CPUs will carry out routine patrols around adjacent forests in the buffer zones or up to at least 7 km minimum distance from village settlements per day.

The refresher training for CPUs was held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at the FFI Base camp in Mane District. The participants included 10 people (all male) consisting of Community Rangers and villagers. During the refresher training in February, we only invited the team leader and one of team member. The training aimed to increase the capacity of patrol team (field navigation, data recording using SMART, and mapping) when carrying out patrols.

The refresher training was opened by Dedi Kiswayadi (FFI Aceh Program), then covered the following topics: Introduction to Patrolling & Monitoring (Dedi Kiswayadi, FFI Aceh Program), Land navigation - GPS, maps, compass, resection and intersection (Radinal and Alfarabi, FFI Aceh Program), Procedures for completing SMART Patrol Sheets (Muhammad Akbar, FFI Aceh Program) and Avenza Map (by Radinal, FFI Aceh Program).



Land Navigation Submission and Practice



The procedure for filling a sheet and land navigation and practice  
Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Aceh

**Activity 1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes:** In Kerinci landscape, development of new LEUs was constrained both by ongoing delays to FFI’s operating MoU under which ‘new’ activities may not be permissible but also by the very significant changes recorded in the scope and reach and structure of IWT in the landscape since 2017 therefore new LEUs may not be formed until the project team is satisfied that they will be effectively deployed and deliver significant impact in addressing and reducing threat.

In the meantime, to complement and support BKSDA Aceh’s model in enforcing the law in relation to hunting protected species in Aceh, an IWT Task Force was formed in 2017 to map illegal hunting and trade networks. The task force team consists of BKSDA Aceh, the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) WCS-IP, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), Forum Kemitraan Leuser (FKL) and the Orangutan Information Center (OIC). As part of this project, the follow-up meeting was held on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019 in the BKSDA Aceh office. Participants included 16 people (13 men and 3 women) from BKSDA Aceh (Aceh Region I conservation section head (1 person), region II conservation section head (1 person), and law enforcement centre (2 people) WCU-WCS (2 people), FFI (2 people), FKL (1 person) and OIC (2 people). The meeting was opened by the Head of the BKSDA Aceh, Mr. Spto Aji, S.Hut, M.Sc. The document framework was compiled, among others: Introduction, Objectives, Benefits, Legal Basis, Biodiversity Potential in Aceh, Threats, Implementation and constraints to law enforcement efforts, Management strategies and Capacity building.



Opening by the Head of BKSDA Aceh



Update & data sharing by WCU-WCS



Document preparation team

### **Activity 1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP**

**1.3.1 Investigation:** More than 70 wildlife crime investigation and 'for information' reports were logged during the reporting period by CPU personnel in the course of activities in three of the four provinces which overlay the national park. One of these investigations proceeded to tiger law enforcement with the arrest of three men; two poachers and one an illegal wildlife trader. Investigations primarily focused on identifying and combatting poaching and illegal wildlife trade threat to Sumatran tiger but information was also collected on IWT threat to other species including Sunda pangolin, Sumatran elephant and Malay porcupine, a species now under serious pressure due to international demand for its gall bladder stones

Investigations reported continued disruption to illegal wildlife trade as a result of targeted tiger law enforcement actions since 2016 with traders reportedly refusing to visit some park-edge districts, in Jambi and Bengkulu, for fear of detection and with poachers unwilling to leave the safety of their villages.

However, while snare poaching threat to tiger recorded on CPU patrols was at an all-time low, investigations recorded an apparent increase in IWT demand for tigers during this six months period *based on speed of turnover at the poacher-trader interface and with reports of a possible increase in blackmarket prices either paid or touted for tiger body parts*. This reported increase in IWT demand did not translate into a *measurable* increase in poaching threat detected in the field during this six months period but is now being carefully monitored with the purpose of identifying the source of demand.

Monitoring of the illegal wildlife blackmarket also noted that Pekanbaru city, capital of Riau province in eastern Sumatra, has re-emerged as the main source of national level trade threat to tigers in the Kerinci landscape with IWT traders based to the north of the national park in West Sumatra playing key roles in the trade. Covert interviews by CPU rangers with individuals involved in these West Sumatra trade syndicates reported that trafficked wildlife is subsequently smuggled, by sea, to Malaysia or Singapore.

**1.3.2 Patrol & Monitoring:** CPUs conducted a total of 65 SMART foot patrols across a walking distance of more than 950km in national park and park-edge forests with a total of 317 days spent on forest patrols. These patrols were conducted at the height of the 'Rainy Season' and some routes were impassable with river-crossings, in particular, made very hazardous due to flash flooding caused by record-breaking rainfall.

The very heavy rains recorded also made it difficult to detect tiger and other wildlife presence on patrols as animals' footmarks – the main method used by CPUs to report wildlife presence in the dense tropical forests of the Kerinci Seblat landscape – were quickly washed-out. As a result, CPUs recorded the presence of only 35 Sumatran tiger on patrols during this six month period - compared with 53 in the previous six months and patrol Effort to report tiger presence almost doubled to 1 tiger per nine patrol days from the 1 tiger per 5.4 days recorded between April and September 2018.

Two CPU patrols, one in the south-west of the national park in Bengkulu and one, at park-edge in Jambi, reported breeding records (based on pug marks), in both cases of tigers with one or more cubs. CPU patrols recorded a further fall in illegal wildlife trade-driven poaching threat to tigers with just one active tiger snare recorded on CPU patrols during this six months period in

spite of continuing use of forest-edge community informants to deploy patrols to sites where tigers may be at threat. However, one tiger is known to have died, just before the project period commenced, in one of five tiger snares set, in deep forests on the Bengkulu-Jambi provincial border, by a poaching gang led from the neighbouring province of West Sumatra.

This was the first 'long' (more than three) tiger snare line reported since June 2016 and it may not be coincidental that these snares were set at time when the Chinese government was widely reported to be considering legalising the domestic sale of tiger products. Evidence of the death of a second tiger, early in 2018, was recorded on a CPU patrol pioneering a new route across the national park from Kerinci to a remote enclave village in Merangin district. The individuals responsible for this incident were identified in a subsequent investigation but with no evidence available to the team for follow-up law enforcement action against the three men involved.

Active poaching threat to tiger prey species was recorded on five CPU patrols with a total of 15 active deer snares destroyed. CPU patrols are likely to record increased poaching pressure on tiger prey species in the second half of the project period due to a traditional surge in market demand for bush meat recorded, in some areas around the national park, during the fasting month of Ramadan which falls in May in 2019.

**1.3.3 Human Wildlife Conflict:** Nine human-tiger conflict reports were received and responded to by CPU personnel during this year project period, either working alone or with partners from a human-wildlife conflict mitigation taskforce to mitigate the conflict and so protect both the tiger involved and forest-edge community.

Through a human-wildlife conflict reporting Hotline, the project team and the Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force also successfully conducted 9 law enforcement actions: one case of attempted trade in a juvenile Malay tapir, illegal ownership of (2) individual Sumatran leopard cats, 1 individual Malay porcupine and one young Siamang gibbon. Three large-scale incidents of illegal trafficking of wild song birds were foiled and resulted in seizure 2,851 individual songbirds (287 Greater Green Leafbird, 546 Coal Tit and 2,018 Purple-throated Sunbird). These birds were in the process of shipment to Java. Interviews with wild bird traders advise that the seizures significantly disrupted an important trade route. All animals, other than the Malay Tapir were released successfully in the KSNP area. However because the Malay tapir was only three months old and weighed only 15 Kg when confiscated, it required special care before release planned to be conducted in April 2019 and between April 2018 and December 2018 the tapir's body weight increased from 15Kg to 65Kg.

The great majority of human-wildlife conflicts reported related to tigers moving through farmland at forest-edge or travelling between forest fragments through farmland and so causing anxiety to villagers but posing no direct threat to either people or livestock. These conflicts were resolved through counselling and advice on personal and livestock safety while watching for any risk of a poacher seeking to exploit the problem.

However, in one of these cases a cow, left tethered, unattended, in farmland at the edge of the national park was attacked and killed by a tiger, likely a young adult on the basis of its pugmarks. In this case villagers were supportive and widely agreed that this incident was one of poor livestock management and not a problem tiger.

Villagers are now widely aware that a swift response will always be made to a report human-wildlife conflict however both the CPU and national park and other partners experienced some difficulties with 'fake' or inaccurate social media postings which frequently caused alarm to rural communities.

#### **Activity 1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM**

**1.4.1. Investigation:** Data collection on hunting and trade information and ownership of protected wildlife in the Ulu Masen area includes 8 municipal districts, namely Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Pidie Jaya, Bireun, North Aceh, Aceh Jaya and West Aceh. Information in the field becomes a reference for an investigator in developing the A2 or A3 information to become stage A1 data. If the status becomes A1, then it will be reported to the LEU team to be followed up legally by deploying the enforcement teams (information grading system explained in Annex 2). From Nov 2018 to March 2019, the LEU team has focused on Pidie Jaya and Pidie, as summarised below:

1. In Pidie Jaya Regency, there was one case of an elephant illegally killed with ivory removed and 2 cases of hunter base camps identified. Investigation has confirmed the presence of local hunters (A2 information), and is on-going.
2. In Pidie District, Subdistrict Tangse, investigation has revealed a trade network for hornbill casques (A2 information with investigation on-going).
3. In the Tangse sub-district of Pidie Regency, a current investigation is focused on pangolin poachers and traders also suspected in previous investigations. The status is A1, and so this information has been reported to the Aceh Regional Police through the Tipiter IV Unit.
4. Raising protected species of Gibbon and Siamang: this case has been reported to the BKSDA Aceh to be confiscated. FFI and partners are supporting BKSDA to promote the 'pride campaign' for protected species.

**1.4.2 Patrol and Monitoring:** SMART-based patrols and monitoring carried out by the collaborative patrol unit have covered a distance of 219 km with a total of 29 days. This patrol managed to record human activities in the forest area in the form of illegal logging findings (13 findings) and hunting of animals (19 findings). The finding of hunting in the form of 17 active snares was installed and was successfully destroyed by the patrol team unit, while 2 findings were 1 camp hunter and 1 person who would hunt. The findings of 1 hunter were conveyed to the team of informants and investigators for further information development (For details of patrols, see Annex 1).

**1.4.3 Human Wildlife Conflict:** From November 2018 to March 2019, conflicts between humans and wildlife in Ulu Masen which were successfully responded by the conflict mitigation unit were recorded 19 times. Of the total number of conflicts, 17 of them were human and elephant conflict (HEC) and 2 cases of human and tiger (HTC) conflict. The response of the conflict carried out by the mitigation unit ranged from 2 to 10 days, only the conflict in Lhok Keutapang Pidie which required time to mitigate for up to 30 days (For details of patrols, see Annex 1).

**Activity 1.5. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (UM):** In Ulu Masen there are currently 9 informants and 3 investigators in Mane, Tangse, Sigli City (Pidie District), Mereudu, Cubo, Peduk Tunong (Pidie Jaya), Teunom (Aceh Jaya). In addition to the informant team that has been formed, the investigator also contacted 4 informants who immediately gave information to the investigator. A flowchart of information flow and grading is provided in Annex 2.

Information from field informants and the patrol team will be conveyed to one of the FFI staff appointed as handling. The information collected will be filtered first before being forwarded to the investigator to be followed up in the development of information. The handling function in developing cases in Ulu Masen is an effort to maintain communication between informants and investigators to be maintained. Meetings between handling and investigators are conducted once a month for evaluation and follow-up plans for the information obtained. Between investigators and informants did not know each other and met to maintain the confidentiality of the identity of investigators who were conducting investigations.

The development of information by investigators to the target reports received is to improve the status of reports from A3 to A2 and A1. If in depth the status information becomes A1 then the report will be forwarded to law enforcement (Police, Law enforcement centre and BKSDA Aceh). A1 reports will be conveyed by law enforcement directly by handling or the person in charge of activities.

**Activity 1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP):** Forest-edge community informants continued to play a key role in all aspects of the project, passing on information on suspected poaching to guide patrol deployment and emerging human-wildlife conflicts. Informants also provided important background data on the identities of individuals facilitating illegal activities and reported changes in illegal wildlife trade demand for wildlife including demand for wild songbirds from Java island.

**Activity 1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses:** The activity will be conducted in year 2 on Q1-Q2 and Q3.

**Output 2: Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra.**

**Activity 2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM):** The assessment of mechanisms for managing hunting and animal trade data in Aceh was carried out in early March 2019. The assessment targeted seven institutions including: Nature Conservation Agency in Aceh, Law Enforcement of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum) in Aceh, Forest Management Unit Regional I, TAHURA PMI, Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC), Forum Kemitraan Leuser (FKL) and the Aceh Ranger Federation. The assessment results indicate that each institution has a different data format and data is being input manually using Microsoft Excel. Only Gakkum institution has an online application called "On Duty". The Gakkum application system is for forest crime data more widely, as well as IWT activities. The findings are:

*Nature Conservation Agency in Aceh (BKSDA Aceh):* The database system is manual. The BKSDA Aceh has a call center to receive information from the public, partners, or media colleagues about the illegal wildlife trade, and telephone operators input information from callers manually into the database. If information is on illegal activities, BKSDA will coordinate and report to Gakkum and police in Sumatera region. If BKSDA can solve the cases directly, BKSDA will only report to the KSDAE Director General. BKSDA are trying to build an integrated database system with partners.

*Law Enforcement of Environment and Forestry in Sumatera (Balai Gakkum Wilayah Sumatera):* Application-based database system called "On Duty". People can download the app in the Google Playstore and report information directly through the app. They can also report directly to the Gakkum team via Whatsapp messages. The community or partner report database is directly managed by the operator in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Priority reports are conveyed to Gakkum in Sumatera Region for follow-up in the field. Due to the multilayered reporting system, any update info released by resort management of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, will take time if managed by Balai Gakkum.

*Forest Management Unit Regional I (KPH Wilayah I):* The database system is still manual. Reports are input manually by Pengaman hutan (Pamhut) staff or Polisi hutan (Polhut) staff. If the report needs follow-up then KPH will share the information with BKSDA, Gakkum, and POLDA / Polsek.

*Leuser Conservation Forum (Forum Konservasi Leuser-FKL):* Data from the field is input manually into Microsoft Excel. Special operators input and analyse data offline, so the information can't be hacked. FKL also shares information and data with the BKSDA, the regional police in the Aceh, and the National Police Headquarters. They share actionable data of A1 type. FKL hopes for a similar format in the IWT database system for all parties in Aceh.

*KPH TAHURA Pocut Meurah Intan:* There is no managed information system as cases related to IWT are still rare, so it has not been a concern for KPH Tahura PMI. If there were findings or reports about IWT, they coordinate and share information to the local sectoral police (POLSEK) and district level police (POLRES).

*Aceh Ranger Federation (Federasi Ranger Aceh):* There is database system but it is manual and very simple (excel format). There is no operator to input and analyse the data, or to build an IWT database system. There were no facilities such as hardware (computers), making it difficult to input the data.

*Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC):* The database system is manual, the data is input into Microsoft Excel. Reports are processed directly by the programme manager who has a mechanism for priority handling. The programme manager involves all the team, except the informant team, in data analysis and interpretation. OIC coordinates and shares information with BKSDA, Gakkum, POLRES, POLDA, BARESKRIM POLRI, and other institutions who are concerned with addressing IWT.

*Fauna & Flora International Aceh (FFI Aceh):* In Ulu Masen region, FFI is developing database system that will be used for informants and investigators (see Annex 3 for pictures of the form application of IWT Database system in Ulu Masen). This database system will be developed



using the Google form application. It will collect data about protected flora and fauna that are often hunted and traded. This data will manage by database operator. This system is still under development and will be adapted with input from the IWT task force in Aceh. This system will make it easy to input all information gathered from informants and investigators.

The meeting for compiling the IWT database system standardization in Aceh was held on 6 March 2019. The institutions involved this meeting were from four institutions represented by seven people, consisting of BKSDA Aceh (2 people), FFI (3 people), FKL (3 people) and an investigator from FFI (1 person). This meeting was successful in agreeing a database system in excel format which will be used by all partners. The database proposal is currently being reviewed by the Sumatra Gakkum Institute, WCS-WCU and YOSL-OIC as they were unable to attend the recent meeting. It is still being decided whether the database will be held online or offline.

No	Date line	Actor identity									findings		location of the incident					information status*			information
		Name (Sure Name & nick name)	Alamat				contact person	Profession	role	animal species	parts of animals	Village	sub-district	district	Propincc	coordinat	A3	A2	A1		
			Village	sub-district	district	Propincc														coordinat	

Table: The IWT Database Format in Ulu Masen



Pictures: Meeting of IWT Database Format

**Activity 2.2. Implement priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting between key agencies including direct transfer of patrol data to Police (UM):**

Data sharing between BKSDA institutions, Balai GakKum, FFI, WCS-WCU, FKL and OIC is one of the efforts to support for hunting and trafficking networks mapping in Aceh. The data consisted of conflict data, the location of snares result from the patrols, and the location of hunters and wildlife collector/ trader’s information from investigations. This data collection and sharing is a commitment of the IWT task force, agreed in August 2018.

Data collection and analysis will identify key locations for poaching and trade, and this data will become a reference for all institutions concerned with illegal wildlife trade in Aceh. In addition, the data can be used and accessed by all IWT task force members. As such, we expect that in future, all institutions will support and use the information to inform law enforcement related to wildlife trade in Aceh.

**Activity 2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM):** Currently we are in the development phase, we will have a collaborative forum which held by Balai Gakkum and BKSDA Aceh. Further meetings will be held after June 2019.

**Activity 2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP):** Currently, we having strong collaborations in place with 4 local police departments from 2014 until end of 2019. Next year, we will evaluate and also review our work together for curbing the IWT. Some law enforcement activities conducted in this period are as follows:

One intelligence-led tiger law enforcement action was conducted during the project period in Bungo district in the east of the national park in Jambi province. Law enforcement was conducted in early March 2019 in partnership with district police and resulted in the arrest of two poachers and a local trader and illegal wildlife trade broker. A juvenile tiger, which had been shot, twice,

was seized as evidence and is suspected to have been poached, opportunistically, in former logging forests bordering the national park by two men hunting rusa sambar deer at night.

**Activity 2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP):** Villagers, even where wholly committed to forest and wildlife conservation, may be cautious about sharing information on poaching or illegal wildlife trade where a member of their own community is involved. To address this key issue, the project team is developing mechanisms (drawing on best practice) so that information may be acted upon while villagers reporting a problem are confident their identities will be fully protected.

**Activity 2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide):** The activity will be started next year in Q1.

**Activity 2.7. Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others:** Staff from FFI Indonesia attended the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in London in October 2018. This included three FFI Indonesia staff including the Project Lead. FFI also supported one CPU Ranger from the local community who presented at the Community Voices side event preceding the main conference, and also the Director of KSNP. Staff attended the main conference, the 'Community Voices' side event, and the 'Evidence to Action' event, meeting with many existing and new contacts and sharing their own experiences and learning.

Strategic workshops and work planning on aspects of bird trade in Southeast Asia were held on 22-23 November 2018 in Malaysia. The meeting was attended by partners of the Restore UK partnership, a group in INGOs including Birdlife International, FFI, TRAFFIC and WCS. Staff from BirdLife (2), FFI (2) and TRAFFIC (4) attended. Prior to the meeting, partners provided outlines of their current and planned bird trade projects. Outputs included development of 15 concepts, of which three were identified for development into full concept notes. Following the meeting, more focused follow-up meetings with national stakeholders are anticipated, particularly in Indonesia to encourage action on these priorities.

In addition, the project collaborated to build an informal transboundary regional information exchange network using WhatsApp to share information on possible changes in IWT demand. Led by the project team, the informal network was agreed at a closed meeting in October at the IWT Conference in London, and is now active with members in five southeast and East Asian countries. Information exchanges to date include that on possible emerging trade demand for Asiatic Golden Cat for international exotic pet trade.

***Output 3: Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra***

**Activity 3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM):** The crime scene training for IWT in KSNP and UM was postponed due presidential elections. We intend this to be held in July 2019.

**Activity 3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP):** We will begin this activity in year 2 Q2 and Q3.

**Activity 3.3. Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM):** We conducted in-house training for the Attorneys for Bengkulu province on 21-23 March 2019 in Horizon Grage hotel in Bengkulu city. Training was led by national level officers of the Indonesian Ministry of Justice who highlighted links between the illegal wildlife trade and national and international organised crime, and provided case studies to attendees on benchmark sentencing. For Ulu Masen, the same training will be conducted in Q1 year 2 (2019 July).

**Activity 3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide):** This activity will be developed in the second half of 2019 using communications mechanisms agreed by key stakeholders.

**Activity 3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM):** From November 2018 to March 2019, there were seven cases requiring technical support. These were: one case of an elephant killed by people in Lhok Sandeng Pidie

Jaya; four cases of trade in protected animals, and two cases of wildlife confiscated. The individual responsible for killing the elephant is still under investigation. Six witnesses have been called by police in Pidie, however no suspect has been determined.

There were four cases of protected animal trade. One case is A1 status and was reported to the Regional Police in Aceh, Tipiter IV unit. At present, the case is being monitored to ensure that there is sufficient and appropriate evidence for the suspect to be arrested. Of the two cases of wildlife preservation, one case has already been reported, and the other is being processed to be confiscated by BKSDA.

**Activity 3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM):** The case described in activity 2.4 is now proceeding through the pre-court judicial preparation process with the programme providing support to Expert Witnesses to assist police and court prosecutors with case development. Two intelligence-led tiger law enforcement actions conducted in August and September have proceeded through the legal process to a legal judgment during this project period. In one case, two men arrested in Merangin district, Jambi in early August 2018 on a tiger poaching and trade charge were both sentenced to custodial sentences of two years and six months. These two men were additionally each fined Rp100 million (c. £5,400) – the maximum fine possible under current legislation - or face additional jail time. Tiger law enforcement, conducted in early September in Mukomuko district of Bengkulu also resulted in the arrest of a habitual tiger poacher active in four or more provinces of Sumatra. This case proceeded through to a court judgment with the Suspect sentenced to a two years custodial sentence and an additional fine of Rp10 million (£538). Sentencing was lower than in recent years.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

#### 1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes:

Five new CPUs have been established and trained in Ulu Masen, and are now active. Although LEUs have not yet been established, on-going support has facilitated further collaborative action between BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police. Extensive routine and intelligence-led patrols were conducted across both landscapes, with investigations – including some informed by informants - leading to court cases and evidence suggesting disruption of trade as a result. The collaborative teams also responded to 19 reports of HWC, enabling them to mitigate the impact of these incidents.

#### 2. Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra:

The development of a shared database is critical to enabling collaborative law enforcement responses across the landscapes. To date, good progress has been made in understanding the existing systems, learning from their approaches and proposing a shared system that will meet the needs of, and be accessible to, all partners. While the project has not yet reached this output, the progress made in Year 1 means it is on track to be achieved by project end.

#### 3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra:

Case-specific support for seven cases proceeding through court, across both landscapes, has been provided during the reporting period, including facilitation of Expert Witnesses; resulting in three prosecutions to date. A successful and well-attended training was also held for Attorneys.

### 3.4. Progress towards the project Outcome

#### Extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC increases prosecutions and community engagement in actions to address IWT. This deters poaching, measurably reducing pressure on target species:

The newly established CPUs in the UM landscape, alongside on-going CPU actions across KSNP, have extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC. Community engagement in these actions includes as part of the CPUs conducting routine patrols and providing actionable information. On-going development of stronger inter-agency collaboration within and across both landscapes has provided a basis for more effective systems to be developed, while new channels for information sharing (including at regional level) is supporting

strategic action on IWT more broadly. As described above, this appears to be deterring poaching, disrupting trade and in turn contributing to threat reduction.

#### 4. Monitoring of assumptions

Overall the assumptions made are still valid and there are few changes. We assumed:

- **Reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade leads to stabilising of target species populations.** Not yet been tested – the relevant activities scheduled for Y3.
- **Local women and men are willing to engage in project activities & Community support translates into provision of verifiable information & HWC is reported by the affected community.** Several cases of HWC have been reported and have shared information informing routine, strategic patrols and investigations.
- **There is adequate political will.** Strong engagement from multiple government authorities at different levels indicates this assumption is correct. MOEF also supported through Balai Gakkum, KSNP and BKSDA's in each province.
- **Investigations are conducted & Patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted.** Investigations have been conducted in the reporting period, and are ongoing with adequate support from local police if the information becoming A1 and need further enforcement.
- **Evidence secured supports prosecution & Suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement.** In this reporting period, two prosecutions have been secured and further cases are progressing through the courts. The in house training for attorney, hoich court and local police is one of the media/platform to exchange, standardize and strengthen the communication, coordination and giving more option for specific case.
- **National wildlife conservation laws are not weakened.** There has been no change to national wildlife laws in the reporting period.
- **Mechanisms for information sharing are fully activated & Two-way information sharing between the landscapes and with associated partners is conducted.** Mechanisms for information sharing have been explored, and further sharing systems in which all partners can engage have been proposed and are now being finalised.
- **Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders & Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties.** This assumption has proven correct.
- **Scene of crime training is utilised and evidence collected accepted by authorities.** Not yet been tested – the relevant activities are scheduled for Y2.
- **Members of the judiciary attend training programmes.** This assumption has proven correct.

#### 5. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Although we are only just completing Year 1 of this project, as described in the report, project actions appear to be deterring poaching (through routine and intelligence-led patrols). Patrols are being strategically informed by existing and newly extended informant networks as a direct result of this project action. Investigations informed by patrols and informants are resulting in court cases proceeding swiftly through court and resulting in prosecutions, providing a further deterrent and disrupting trade networks. Snare poaching threat to tiger recorded on CPU patrols is at an all-time low and seizures of wild songbirds do also appear to have disrupted trade as dealers are reportedly anxious about the financial impacts of seizures.

#### 6. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

This project is focused on the IWT Challenge Fund priority: 'Strengthening law enforcement'. In this project period, there has been notable success in convening a wide range of IWT actors, including law enforcement agencies, to develop systems for collaborative use that will enable joint law enforcement activities in future years.

The project also contributes to:

- London Conference Declaration: X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XX.
- The Kasane Statement: 5, 12, 13.

- Hanoi Conference: B, C and D (Republic of Indonesia).

## **7. Impact on species in focus**

It is too early in the project to identify a specific reduction in threat to target species as a result of the deterrent effect of law enforcement activities. The cases in the reporting period have focused on tiger and elephant, sending a clear message to potential poachers and traders. Furthermore the work to improve information sharing between and among communities and law enforcement agencies will enable intelligence-led actions that will provide a further deterrent. In the KSNP landscape, seizures of wild songbirds do appear to have disrupted trade in the east of the landscape as dealers become anxious about the financial impacts of seizures.

## **8. Project support to poverty alleviation:**

IWT threatens rural communities, compromising personal security, particularly for women, through the presence of armed poachers. This has negative impacts on food and income security as community members are unable to access natural resources safely. This project is addressing this threat through more intelligence-led enforcement activities that will act as a deterrent to potential poachers and traders.

HWC is an additional threat that negatively impacts on rural communities' food and income security, and wellbeing. This project is reducing this threat through a dedicated hot line and response team to prevent retaliation killings and damage to communities' assets.

## **9. Consideration of gender equality issues**

To date, all suspects addressed by this project have been men; there has therefore been no opportunity to monitor for gender-differentiated treatment in the judicial process. Law enforcement agencies are also heavily dominated by men.

Women largely benefit from this project at present through protection of natural assets and a safer local environment (see above). Work in year 2 to further develop information sharing mechanisms will further consider the needs of women and ensure that they are able to share information as easily as men.

## **10. Monitoring and evaluation**

There has been no change to the monitoring and evaluation plan in the first year. The project records data on activities and output level indicators as per the logframe, and documents supporting evidence locally. Case records are maintained by the appropriate authorities and monitored by FFI on an ongoing basis. Forest patrols are now generating SMART data which is stored centrally for analysis. Gender disaggregated data is recorded through all project activities, particularly for activities at community-level where women's involvement is currently greatest.

FFI leads coordination, progress review and communication amongst partners, with regular communications led by FFI staff in Aceh, Kerinci and FFI Indonesia headquarters in Jakarta. Overall project management is led by FFI Indonesia, with FFI cross-cutting technical staff joining quarterly meetings to review progress against the log frame, share learning and provide technical input.

## **11. Lessons learnt**

The project has progressed well in year 1. Lessons in this period include:

- The importance of close consultation and open communications, particularly in a project like this which explicitly focuses on improving collaboration
- The importance of engaging at all levels of government and throughout the judicial system to ensure there is capacity and commitment to addressing IWT.

We will continue to adapt and develop based on this learning in the coming years of the project.

## **12. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

#### 14. Sustainability and legacy

The potential sustainability of this project is excellent, as it is specifically designed to work within and strengthen coordination for deterring and responding to IWT at multiple levels in Indonesia. As such it has good visibility with many government partners who are actively engaged in the project and keen to develop more integrated ways of working. It also brings together civil society organisations and members of civil society (communities) promoting local ownership and support for addressing IWT.

#### 15. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The UK Government and IWT Challenge Fund identity have been included on all training materials and at posters at workshops and events to ensure visibility of their support.

#### 16. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2018-March 2019)**

<b>Project spend (indicative) since last annual report</b>	<b>2018/19 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

#### 17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b> A reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra.</p>		<p>In the first year, the main impact has been in wildlife crime reduction in two landscapes.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC increases prosecutions and community engagement in actions to address IWT. This deters poaching, measurably reducing pressure on target species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.1. Arrests leading to prosecutions increase by at least 50% from baseline by project end, with jail sentences following judicial guidance in 100% of cases where relating to a CITES Appendix I listed species.</li> <li>0.2. Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period</li> <li>0.3. Other target species: there is a reduction in poaching for organised trade by project end</li> <li>0.4. Number of local women and men participating in actions to address poaching and IWT increases by &gt;50% from project baseline by project end.</li> <li>0.5. By project end, there is a decrease in the number of HWC incidents and IWT incidents recorded by the patrols each month from project baseline.</li> <li>0.6. &gt;50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.1. Number of cases being responded (arrest &amp; confiscate) increased by approximately 30% in KSNP, UM still in the process.</li> <li>0.2. Occupancy and camera trap survey are still ongoing this year.</li> <li>0.3. We are still monitoring the results based on our finding in the patrol and illegal market.</li> <li>0.4. The proportion of men and women engaging is not equal. More women are becoming involved in activities, but mainly focused on community development.</li> <li>0.5. Number of HWC incidents appears to have increased, however this is largely due to our baseline not representative of the entire landscape.</li> <li>0.6. In both landscape (UM and KS), there are at least two core area which larger than 50,000 ha. KS about 82.800 ha. UM core area holds 76.000 ha.</li> </ul>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Output 1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.</b></p>	<p>1.1. UM: By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area.</p> <p>1.2. UM: By project end, information from men and women via a community informant network is informing 90% patrol and investigation effort.</p> <p>1.3. UM &amp; KSNP: 100% of reports of HWC made by men and women in the target landscape being responded to by CPUs or LEUs by end Y2.</p> <p>1.4. KSNP: Six CPUs providing routine and intelligence-led patrol and investigation coverage of &gt;50% of target area.</p> <p>1.5. UM &amp; KSNP: Five LEUs support and strengthen village forest protection, with 100% coverage by project end and responding to 100% of reports of HWC.</p> <p>1.6. By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area</p>	<p>1.1. See activity 1.1</p> <p>1.2. Patrols and investigations account for local reports; patrol statistics are reported in activity 1.3 below. Community informant networks are under development, see activities 1.5 and 1.6 below.</p> <p>1.3. 6 cases of HWC were investigated (see activity 1.4)</p> <p>1.4. See activity 1.3 for patrol data</p> <p>1.5. See activity 1.2 for progress on LEUs</p> <p>1.6. There has been an increase in reports of HWC, this is believed to be due to the baseline not being representative of the situation and will continue to be monitored throughout the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)</p>		<p>1.1. Five CPUs have been established. Two of the CPUs will act as 'core' teams. The other 2 CPUs will carry out routine patrols around adjacent forests in the buffer zones.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes</p>		<p>1.2. Establishing new LEUs was constrained both by ongoing delays to FFI's operating MoU under which 'new' activities may not be permissible, but also by the very significant changes recorded in the scope and reach and structure of IWT in the landscape since 2017. Therefore new LEUs may not be</p>	<p>The role and number of LEUs required will be monitored and discussed in light of the latest information on IWT in the landscapes.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
		formed until the project team is satisfied that they will be effectively deployed and deliver significant impact in addressing and reducing threat	
Activity 1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP		1.3 More than 70 wildlife crime investigation and 'for information' reports were logged during the reporting period by CPU personnel. CPUs conducted a total of 65 SMART foot patrols across a walking distance of more than 950km in national park and park-edge forests with a total of 317 days spent on forest patrols. Nine human-tiger conflict reports were received and responded to by CPU personnel during this year project period, either working alone or with partners from a human-wildlife conflict mitigation taskforce to mitigate the conflict and so protect both the tiger involved and forest-edge community	
Activity 1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM		1.4 Investigation in Pidie and Pidie Jaya involved 6 cases in Kerinci Sebalt)	
Activity 1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)		1.5 In Ulu Masen there are currently 9 informants and 3 investigators in Mane, Tangse, Sigli City (Pidie District), Mereudu, Cubo, Peduk Tunong (Pidie Jaya), Teunom (Aceh Jaya). In addition to the informant team that has been formed, the investigator also met 4 informants who immediately gave information to the investigator.	
Activity 1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)		Forest-edge community informants continued to play a key role in all aspects of the project, passing on information on suspected poaching to guide patrol deployment and emerging human-wildlife conflicts.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses		1.7 This activity will be conducted in year 2	
<b>Output 2. Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra.</b>	<p>2.1. UM : At least 50% of valid/credible data that exhibits links to IWT at an inter-district or higher level is shared among agencies and benefits inter-landscape strategy development and collaborative law enforcement actions by project end.</p> <p>2.2. UM: By end Y2, one inter-agency and community forum is established where previously there were none, and recorded number of yearly forum meetings (target 6 per year).</p> <p>2.3. KSNP – By end of Y2, a law enforcement support group (key police divisions, forestry, specialist ranger group ) meets at least twice a year to set law enforcement targets and review progress, develop mechanisms for trans-border/jurisdictional actions.</p> <p>2.4. UM &amp; KNSP: By end of Y2, a networking mechanism established to share information on IWT (routes, emerging trends) Sumatran conservation landscapes and informing island-wide IWT LE strategies.</p>	<p>2.1. UM : A IWT forum and agreement created. Need further agreement into whether a legal basis is necessary.</p> <p>2.2. UM: Discussion are still in progress to establish these platforms. We will do more engagement in year 2. See activity 2.3</p> <p>2.3. KSNP: collaborations are in place across 4 police departments. See activity 2.4</p> <p>2.4. UM &amp; KNSP: the mechanisms are in draft form. FFI will do further work on collaborations in year 2.</p>	
2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)		2.1 Assessment being conducted for Nature Conservation Agency in Aceh, Law Enforcement of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum) in Aceh, Forest Management Unit Regional I, TAHURA PMI, Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari-Orangutan Information Centre (YOSL-OIC), Forum Kemitraan Leuser (FKL) and the Aceh Ranger Federation	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
2.2. Implement priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting between key agencies including direct transfer of patrol data to Police (UM)		2.2 Data sharing between BKSDA institutions, Balai GakKum, FFI, WCS-WCU, FKL and OIC is one of the efforts to support for hunting and trafficking networks mapping in Aceh. The data consisted of conflict data, the location of snares result from the patrols, and the location of hunters and wildlife collector/ trader's information from investigations	
2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)		2.3 Currently we are in the development phase, we will have a collaborative forum which held by Balai Gakkum and BKSDA Aceh. Further meeting will be held after June 2019.	
2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)		2.4 Strong collaborations in place with 4 local police departments from 2014 until end of 2019. Next year, we will evaluate and also review our work together for curbing the IWT.	
2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)		2.5 Still in progress. No significant results yet.	
2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)		2.6 The activity will be started next year in Q1.	
2.7 Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others		2.7 Attended IWT London and Restore Species Partnership meeting in Kuala Lumpur	
Output 3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra.	<p>3.1. By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks.</p> <p>3.2. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness</p> <p>3.3. By end Y2, 50% of the rangers receiving training recognise and use more than 75% of the forensic techniques in advancing forensic-led wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>3.4. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75%</p>	<p>3.1. Cases progressing through the legal process are being conducted in line with national standards. The judgement secured during this reporting period was for the maximum penalty.</p> <p>3.2. Cases currently in progress are supported by an Expert Witness.</p> <p>3.3. Progress towards this indicator has been delayed, please see activity 3.1 below.</p> <p>3.4. Work towards this indicator will begin in Y2</p> <p>3.5. Training has been provided to Attorneys in Y1, it is too soon to see the impact of that training on judicial agencies.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	of wildlife crime-focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided. 3.5. Clear mechanism of monitoring and evaluation within each landscape, where none was before, is up to date and accessible with judgments made routinely provided to judicial agencies across the landscapes.		
3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)		The crime scene training for IWT in KSNP and UM was postponed due presidential elections. We intend this to be held in July 2019.	
3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)		We will begin this activity in year 2 Q2 and Q3	
3.3 Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)		We conducted in-house training for the Attorneys for Bengkulu province on 21-23 March 2019 in Horizon Grage hotel in Bengkulu city	
3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)		This activity will be developed in the second half of 2019 using communications mechanisms agreed by key stakeholders.	
3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)		Seven cases in UM and 5 cases in KSNP have been supported	
3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)			

## Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b>			

(Max 30 words)

A reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra.

<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>Extended collaborative capacity to investigate and prosecute IWT and mitigate HWC increases prosecutions and community engagement in actions to address IWT. This deters poaching, measurably reducing pressure on target species.</p>	<p>0.1. Arrests leading to prosecutions increase by at least 50% from baseline by project end, with jail sentences following judicial guidance in 100% of cases where relating to a CITES Appendix I listed species.</p> <p>0.2. Tiger and elephant populations in the project location are recorded as stable throughout the project period</p> <p>0.3. Other target species: there is a reduction in poaching for organised trade by project end</p> <p>0.4. Number of local women and men participating in actions to address poaching and IWT increases by &gt;50% from project baseline by project end.</p> <p>0.5. By project end, there is a decrease in the number of HWC incidents and IWT incidents recorded by the patrols each month from project baseline.</p> <p>0.6. &gt;50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.</p>	<p>0.1. Investigation records logged, graded for credibility; law enforcement records and documentation; court records, judgments, sentencing delivered; gender disaggregated for analysis.</p> <p>0.2. Tiger, elephant: Camera trap data in focus areas of the landscapes.</p> <p>0.3. Pangolin, hornbill, thrush, sunbear, porcupine: investigations, patrol data, and demand change including prices &amp; ease of sale by poachers.</p> <p>0.4. Records of local people supporting project activities, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>0.5. Patrol records</p> <p>0.6. Patrol records</p>	<p>Reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade leads to stabilising of target species populations.</p> <p>Local women and men are willing to engage in project activities.</p> <p>There is adequate political will.</p> <p>Investigations are conducted</p> <p>Evidence secured supports prosecution</p> <p>National wildlife conservation laws are not weakened</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.</p>	<p>1.7. UM: By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area.</p> <p>1.8. UM: By project end, information from men and women via a community informant network is informing 90% patrol and investigation effort.</p>	<p>1.1. SMART patrol and investigation training reports.</p> <p>1.2. # Community information reports and investigations logged, graded for credibility, disaggregated by gender,</p> <p>1.3. # Routine and information led SMART patrols records, with community-provided reports disaggregated by gender.</p>	<p>Community support translates into provision of verifiable information.</p> <p>Patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted.</p> <p>HWC is reported by the affected community.</p>

	<p>1.9. UM &amp; KSNP: 100% of reports of HWC made by men and women in the target landscape being responded to by CPUs or LEUs by end Y2.</p> <p>1.10. KSNP: Six CPUs providing routine and intelligence-led patrol and investigation coverage of &gt;50% of target area.</p> <p>1.11. UM &amp; KSNP: Five LEUs support and strengthen village forest protection, with 100% coverage by project end and responding to 100% of reports of HWC.</p> <p>1.12. By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area</p>	<p>1.4. Comparative data on threat detected on information-led versus routine SMART patrols.</p> <p>1.5. Effort to detect active poaching threat (days/Km walked) on routine patrols increases.</p> <p>1.6. HWC mitigation records, documentation.</p>	
<p>2. Inter-agency collaboration and information sharing enabling effective law enforcement responses and identification of trans-landscape sources of illegal wildlife trade demand across Sumatra.</p>	<p>2.1. UM : At least 50% of valid/credible data that exhibits links to IWT at an inter-district or higher level is shared among agencies and benefits inter-landscape strategy development and collaborative law enforcement actions by project end.</p> <p>2.2. UM: By end Y2, one inter-agency and community forum is established where previously there were none, and recorded number of yearly forum meetings (target 6 per year).</p> <p>2.3. KSNP – By end of Y2, a law enforcement support group (key police divisions, forestry, specialist ranger group ) meets at least twice a year to set law enforcement targets and review progress, develop mechanisms for trans-border/jurisdictional actions.</p> <p>2.4. UM &amp; KNSP: By end of Y2, a networking mechanism established to share information on IWT</p>	<p>2.1. UM # Inter-district or higher investigation reports logged and shared with partners, # number of reports to which a response is made.</p> <p>2.2. UM: IWT Forum establishment documents and meeting reports.</p> <p>2.3. UM Collaborative inter-district workplans and targets, meeting reports including gender disaggregated participant lists.</p> <p>2.4. KSNP law enforcement support group meetings, work targets, progress (meeting records).</p> <p>2.5. KSNP &amp; UM – information shared across island-wide network.</p> <p>2.6. KSNP &amp; UM: IWT trade networks identified as active in both landscapes, actions take.</p>	<p>Investigations are conducted.</p> <p>Mechanisms for information sharing are fully activated.</p> <p>Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders.</p> <p>Practical and achievable workplans and LE targets set.</p> <p>Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties.</p> <p>Two-way information sharing between the landscapes and with associated partners is conducted.</p>

	(routes, emerging trends) Sumatran conservation landscapes and informing island-wide IWT LE strategies.		
3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra.	<p>3.6. By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks.</p> <p>3.7. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness</p> <p>3.8. By end Y2, 50% of the rangers receiving training recognise and use more than 75% of the forensic techniques in advancing forensic-led wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>3.9. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75% of wildlife crime-focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided.</p> <p>3.10. Clear mechanism of monitoring and evaluation within each landscape, where none was before, is up to date and accessible with judgments made routinely provided to judicial agencies across the landscapes.</p>	<p>3.1. Documentation of cases achieving P21 certification and accepted for prosecution.</p> <p>3.2. Sentencing records, Court judgments.</p> <p>3.3. Trainee surveys, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.4. Benchmark sentencing documents, viewing / download records.</p> <p>3.5. Prosecutors and judges use training delivered to build and deliver appropriate sentencing.</p>	<p>Patrols and Investigations are conducted</p> <p>Suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement</p> <p>Scene of crime training is utilised and evidence collected accepted by authorities</p> <p>Members of the judiciary attend training programmes</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)</p> <p>1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes</p> <p>1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP</p> <p>1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM</p> <p>1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)</p> <p>1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)</p> <p>1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses</p> <p>2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)</p> <p>2.2. Implement priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting between key agencies including direct transfer of patrol data to Police (UM)</p> <p>2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)</p>			

- 2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)
  - 2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)
  - 2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)
  - 2.7 Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others
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- 3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)
  - 3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)
  - 3.3 Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)
  - 3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)
  - 3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)
  - 3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)



**Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	