

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: 30th April 2020

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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 - March 2020 and Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Donny Gunaryadi
Project website/blog/social media	www.fauna-flora.org
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1. Project summary

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in Sumatra – especially for high value species such as 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 also 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 halting 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, Figure 1; Ulu Masen, Figure 2) 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.50,000 ha will be under stronger law enforcement.

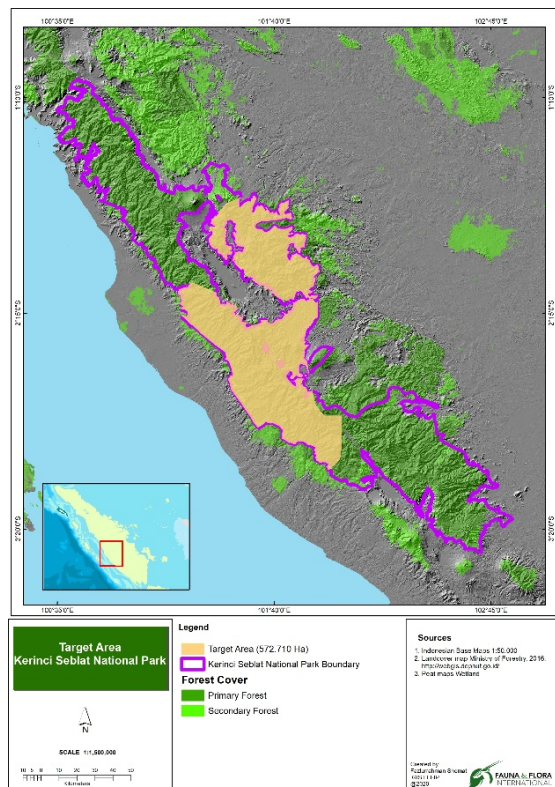


Figure 1. Kerinci Seblat National Park Target Area

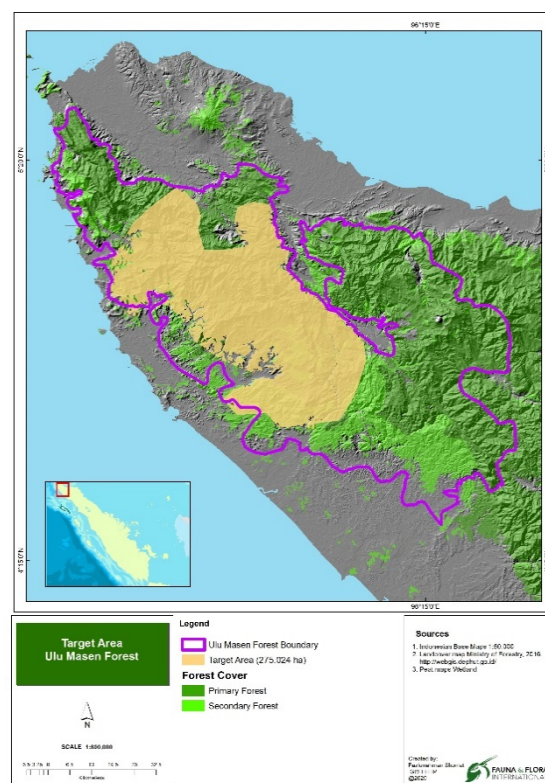


Figure 2. Ulu Masen Forest Target Area

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. Flona has also supported the project by deploying 9 informants and 3 investigators. One case of pangolin trade information was confirmed as A1 and reported to the Aceh Regional Police through the Tipiter IV Unit. Flona also worked jointly with FFI to report an illegally caught gibbon and siamang and urged the Natural Resource Agency of Aceh (BKSDA Aceh) to confiscate these individuals.

Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM): ACR have been involved in SMART-based patrols, 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 & Kareung Meutala Ranger, and Lembah Paleng Ranger. During the reporting period, these rangers (alongside FMUs and FFI) have conducted 12 patrols as far as 2,231.83 km across 252 patrol days (coverage 89,146 ha / 32 % of the target area), removed and destroyed 59 snares, preventing 221 encroachments, 95 illegal logging incidents and 7 non-timber forest product incidents. Collaboratively, ACR, FFI and BKSDA Aceh responded to 4 reports of human-elephant conflicts (moderate category) and 6 reports of human-tiger conflicts (moderate category).

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. In year 2, their effort and support focused on continuing the SMART patrols in their respective Forest Management Areas within the UM landscape. The SMART database which was developed in year 1 is now being used in FMU 1. We are still developing and managing this for FMU 2 and FMU PMU for this coming year.

Aceh Police Department (APD) (UM): The APD has agreed to be an implementing partner in the proposed action, in particular through collaboration with other parties (Forestry Agency, BKSDA and ACR) to conduct training, law enforcement and to establish an inter-agency and community forum to respond to IWT findings from patrol teams in the field. The APD has been involved in the investigation of illegal trade in pangolin and leopard cat in this period, including crime scene observation, and covert investigation. APD and BKSDA Aceh have also been involved in the confiscation of protected animals, based on reports from residents.

Institution Conservation Society (ICS) (KSNP): The MoU has been agreed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and the RKT RPP (implementation program plan-annual plan) is under approval processes in MOEF's technical implementation unit. The next meeting will be held virtually by end of May 2020. Due to COVID-19, further field activities with ICS are on hold due to the province-wide lockdown.

Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP): During the reporting period, we have had to postpone most of the work with our strong collaboration with Lingkar Institute, as we had to wait for our new MoU and annual plan in the MoEF technical implementation unit to be signed and approved. However, we have still conducted joint investigations, work on law enforcement, and also jointly delivered crime scene training in Jambi.

FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci & Bungo (KSNP): During the reporting period, FFI has continued to collaborate and work closely with the FMUs in Merangin, Sarolangun, Kerinci and Bungo to compile and establish a 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 are focused on several production forest concessions located in the buffer zone of KSNP. Around 65,445ha (~14% of available high-value forests in Kerinci Seblat NP buffer) are now under community-based sustainable forest management (another 7% awaiting approvals), within government-managed Forest Management Units, which cover a total of 467,047ha.

Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP): KBC continues to support the project through 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- West Sumatra-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP): In this reporting period we have continued to collaborate with district police in 4 provinces. In this period, law enforcement activities have led to 3 court cases: 1 case of illegal logging, 1 encroachment and one illegal tiger trade case in Jambi.

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 information relating to the development of the pangolin trade case in July 2019. Legal action and subsequent planning will be carried out in collaboration between investigating agencies to uncover the perpetrators with sufficient evidence. WCS also supported the National Police Investigator Capacity Building Workshop in Exposing Wildlife Crime Cases in Aceh Province in February 2020.

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)

Three new CPUs were established and trained in UM in Year 1, adding to the two existing CPUs involved in the project. CPUs patrol every month to secure the area, implementing their training. Patrol results are logged and analysed every month.

Activity 1.2. Establish and train five rapid response LEUs in conjunction with KSNP-BKSDA Aceh, Forestry Service and local police across both landscapes

Establishing new LEUs has been constrained by long-term delays to FFI's operating MoU under which 'new' activities have not been permissible. The MoU has now been agreed, but it is still not clear whether the development of novel LEUs will be permitted within this (discussion of program implementation plans and annual work plans has not yet been fully approved due to Covid-19). Now entering Year 3 of the project with the COVID situation still developing in Indonesia, it is highly unlikely that the project team can deliver this activity. As such, we have requested the removal of this activity in a change request form.

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

1.3.1 Investigation

More than 133 wildlife crime investigations and 'for information' reports were logged during the reporting period by CPU personnel in four provinces of the national park. Logged information included poaching of tigers, pangolin, hornbills, deer and serow (CITES 1 and a protected species in Indonesia), and wild songbirds. From the logged information records, some of the information was collected from local communities highlighting suspicious activity related to IWT / poaching. 130 reports were by men and 3 by women. Not all informants were aware of the identity and purpose of the investigator while not all informants knew the full identity of offenders.

Two investigation-led wildlife cases (5 suspects) proceeded to trial. In both cases, the evidence was skin and bones of Sumatran tiger (CITES Appendix I, protected species in Indonesia) and in one of the cases, additional evidence included 1 unit of a 4.5 mm calibre air soft gun. In the 1st case, the two offenders were sentenced to 1 year 10 months and 2 years in prison respectively, both with fines of Rp50m or a subsidiary 3 months in prison. In the second case, in which a 4.5mm Airsoft gun was supporting evidence, the three offenders were sentenced to 24 months each and Rp50m fines or a subsidiary 3 months prison term; the judges' sentences were lower than court prosecutors' recommendations. Reasons may be due to the status of suspects – those who have not been involved in criminal acts before, how the family earns a living and whether the suspect(s) were cooperative during the case development and trial process.



Figure 3. Surveillance and the arrest of the suspect who brought pangolin scales.



Figure 4. The evidence of illegal trade of tiger (skin and bones).

1.3.2 Patrol & Monitoring

123 SMART foot patrols were carried out by CPUs across a walking distance of more than 2409.66 km in the national park and park-edge forests, with a total of 649 days spent on forest patrols. Poaching threats to tiger, tiger prey or other species were recorded on 32 CPU patrols with a total of 631 active snares destroyed, (119 nylon snares, nine active cable 'sling' snares for tiger and 503 bird snares/small mammal traps), and four firearms confiscated. Active or recent evidence of songbird hunting, including laughing thrush, was recorded on 24 CPU patrols. Additionally, 56 nylon snares were confiscated from forest-edge farmhouses or hunters' camps. Patrols recorded 14 'recently-active' tiger snare placements on four patrols. During the period, CPUs moved to issuing formal written cautions to wild songbird hunters rather than verbal warnings so that, if individuals reoffend, they may be arrested and court officers are aware the offender has previously received a formal caution. Patrol coverage was 22% of the project area, covering 124,700 ha.



Figure 5. Finding sling snares aimed at tiger hunting (destroyed by the team) and detecting poachers in the national park

1.3.3 Human Wildlife Conflict

Four human-tiger conflict reports were received and responded to by CPU personnel during this reporting period, (0.33 occurrences/month), either working alone or with partners from a human-wildlife conflict mitigation taskforce. This aimed to mitigate the conflict and so protect both the tiger involved and the forest-edge community. The great majority of reported human-wildlife conflicts related to tigers moving through farmland at forest-edge or travelling between forest fragments through farmland, thus 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 (the moderate category) 3 unattended dogs at the edge of the national park were killed by a tiger, likely a young adult tiger based on its pugmarks. In this case villagers were supportive and widely agreed that this incident was one of poor livestock/pet management and not a problem tiger. In another conflict case (moderate category) two chickens owned by residents were killed by Malayan sunbears. The head of the village, together with the residents, asked the team to teach them how to use the box trap that had been assigned to villagers, to relocate bears to the forest area.

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



Figure 6. Conflict mitigation documentation regarding verification of citizen reports and tiger pugmark near the fields

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

1.4.1. Investigation

Eight municipal districts, namely Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Pidie Jaya, Bireun, North Aceh, Aceh Jaya and West Aceh are the target districts for data collection on hunting, trade and ownership of protected wildlife in the Ulu Masen landscape. Information in the field becomes a reference for an investigator in developing the A2 or A3 information to A1 category/status. If the status to be A1 is based on investigator information, it will be reported to the CPU teams to be followed up legally by deploying the enforcement teams.

From April 2019 to March 2020, 7 critical information reports were logged and graded from the community and informants related to suspicious IWT/poaching activity. 100% of the reports were from men. 6 investigation reports were shared and discussed with partners. The CPU teams focused on Pidie Jaya and Pidie, as summarized below:

1. Pidie Jaya District: identified perpetrators who collect all types of animals, and usually pick up themselves if there are "large findings", such as exotic and protected animals 'high prices' (A3 information). Search for information is ongoing.
2. Pidie District: some have been "red marked" by investigators, where they identified hunting tigers, hornbills, pangolin (based on informant reports). One suspect worked together in trading pangolin scales to a network in Medan, so this case requires coordination with partners (WCS), inter-province sharing of credible information (A2).
3. Aceh Besar: the team of investigators, together with members of the Banda Aceh Regional Police Office, coordinated an undercover action to ensure that the suspect was an active seller and poacher. It is confirmed that the suspect has 4 leopard cats in his house ready for sale to buyer (A1 information).
4. LEU coordinates with BKSDA Aceh to secure illegally caught wild animals for confiscation and handover, specifically confiscation of: 1 siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*), female, 3 years old, healthy condition; 1 gibbon (*Hylobates lar*), male, 3 years old, healthy condition; 1 falcon, needing medical treatment at BKSDA Aceh due to wing wounds; 1 leopard cat.

Two cases (2 suspects) proceeded:

1. Pangolin illegal trade, evidence was 3.5 kg pangolin scales (CITES App I), sentenced to 2 years and 6 months, with subsidiary 1 month imprisonment and a fine of Rp50 million. Prosecutor guidance: prosecutors demanded 3 years and fine of 50 million rupiah – the

sentence was not in accordance with the prosecutors' demands due to the defendant's health and age).

2. Leopard cat illegal trade, evidence: 2 leopard cats (CITES App II), trial ongoing.

Information has been forwarded to WCU and OIC as a result of the development of the pangolin trade case in July 2019, which led to Medan, North Sumatra, as a large trade reservoir. Legal action and subsequent planning will be carried out in collaboration between investigating agencies to uncover the perpetrators with sufficient evidence.



Figure 7. Expert witnesses from BKSDA Aceh (Taeng Lubis, DVM) prove the authenticity of the 3.5 kg pangolin scales used as evidence during the trial in Aceh.

1.4.2 Patrol and Monitoring

SMART patrols in Ulu Masen carried out by the collaborative patrol units have covered a distance of 2231.83 km in 252 days. These patrols recorded human activities in the forest area, reporting and destroying 59 snares (51 nylon snares, 3 sling snares and 5 bird snares). The patrol covered 89,146 ha (32 % of the target area). Other recorded threats to wildlife were 221 encroachments, 95 illegal logging incidents and 7 non-timber wood forest product collections.



Figure 8. Illegal logging findings in the area and active snares installed by poachers

1.4.3 Human Wildlife Conflict

From April 2019 to March 2020, 10 'moderate' (i.e. presenting threat to life or property, as defined by MoEF Decree P48/2008 regarding HWC mitigation guidelines) human wildlife conflict reports were received and 100% were responded to by CPUs and the conflict mitigation taskforce during this year project period (0.83 occurrences/month).

- HTC-Tiger: 4 (category: moderate)
- HEC-Elephant: 6 (category: moderate)

The great majority of human-wildlife conflicts reported related to tiger and elephant movement in the village or fields/farmland at forest-edge, causing anxiety to villagers. 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.

In the 6 elephant incidents, 80 hectares of corn, and other gardens/properties owned by residents, were damaged or destroyed, totalling 4 fields/plantations and 2 houses. In the tiger incidents, four livestock animals (cows and oxen) were predated. In this case, the villagers were supportive and widely agreed that this incident was one of poor livestock / pet management and not a problem tiger. Elephant-human conflict mitigation was achieved by driving the elephant back into the forest with loud noise. Villagers are now widely aware that a swift response will always be made to a report of human-wildlife conflict.

During COVID-19, some action plans are being conducted as a part of stakeholder commitments by:

- Mapping villages prone to elephant conflict hotspots.
- Mapping the location of power fencing installation to defend forest or plantation areas.
- Allocate a portion of the funds for conflict mitigation to fencing maintenance by partners and local government.
- Sub-district heads will check the location and discuss with villagers, before the technical team consisting of BKSDA Aceh, FFI and CRU Aceh teams go to install the power fencing.
- After the fencing location is mapped, FFI, CRU Aceh and BKSDA immediately install fencing, involving the community around the location.



Figure 9. A. HEC coordination in District office in Pidie. B. Setting up power fencing in Beungga, in Pidie.

Activity 1.5. Cultivate new 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 teams, the investigator also contacted 4 informants who gave information to the investigator. A flowchart of information flow and grading is provided in Annex 4.

Information from field informants and the patrol team is conveyed to one of the FFI staff appointed as handler. The information collected is 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. Meetings between handlers and investigators are conducted once a month for evaluation and follow-up plans made for the information obtained. Confidentiality was maintained for the identity of informants and investigators who were conducting investigations.

The development of information by investigators based on 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 handler or the person in charge of activities. There are six information records (logged and graded) from the community

related to suspicious activity related to IWT / poaching. 100% of reports were made by men. Two cases (2 suspects) proceeded to trial and have been sentenced.

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 demand for wildlife including demand for wild songbirds from Java. Investigators actively explore information in each location with strong evidence of hunting based on the information obtained.

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 3.

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):

In the previous period, the team had facilitated meetings of various institutions in Aceh that worked in the field of illegal wildlife trade. The meeting resulted in draft documents on flow coordination, targets and cooperation between agencies led by BKSDA Aceh. Finalisation and approval will be carried out in Year 3. However, the exchange of information resulting from the development of cases continues. For example, during development of the pangolin trade case in July and October 2019, information was forwarded to WCU-WCS and OKI due to the traders and networks selling to Medan, North Sumatra. Further legal action and planning will be carried out in collaboration between investigative agents to uncover the perpetrators with sufficient evidence. Even in Bengkulu, information regarding the trade in tusks and skins of tigers in the South Sumatera-Lampung border has been forwarded to the WCU-WCS team for further information to be extracted.

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)

Information and data sharing between BKSDA institutions, Balai Gakkum (Forestry Law Enforcement Division), FFI, WCS-WCU, FKL and OIC is one of the efforts to support hunting and trafficking network mapping in Aceh. The data consists of conflict data, the location of snares found by patrols, and the location of hunters and wildlife traders based on investigations. In addition, the data will 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. This activity will be completed in year 3.

Activity 2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)

The draft of flow coordination documents, targets and cooperation systems between agencies led by BKSDA Aceh. Finalisation and approval are expected in Year 3.

Activity 2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)

Activities and achievements listed in the MoU are under an evaluation process, which will feed into activity plans for the next phase of the MoU agreement process. The process of evaluation and extending the MoU and associated activity plans is ongoing but constrained by current COVID-19 restrictions.

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 that their identities will be fully protected.

Activity 2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)

Information sharing has been carried out among IWT intelligence agencies to develop cases, across provinces and across institutions. Credible information is immediately forwarded to the relevant institution for legal action, and to support further planning for collaboration between the investigative agents to uncover the perpetrator and obtain sufficient evidence. These activities are carried out by various methods such as direct telephone (coordination), and by WhatsApp, and meetings (allowing for varying schedules and needs). The following examples illustrate the process and results of IWT intelligence sharing:

- In UM, information has been forwarded to WCU and OIC as a result of the development of the pangolin trade case in July 2019 leading to Medan, North Sumatra as a large reservoir. Legal action and subsequent planning will be carried out in collaboration between investigating agencies to uncover the perpetrators with sufficient evidence shared;
- In KSNP, information has been forwarded to WCU-WCS in Lampung as a result of the development of the trade in tusks and skins of tigers in the South Sumatera-Lampung, September 2019. Legal action and subsequent planning will be carried out in collaboration between investigating agencies to uncover the perpetrators with sufficient evidence. Informal discussions were also frequently conducted (using WhatsApp) with Flight, a wild bird-focused NGO, regarding illegal or unregulated trade in wild songbirds from the Kerinci landscape.

Activity 2.7. Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others

FFI attended the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP18) in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17-28 August 2019. Through this conference, FFI strongly advised on Indonesia's position to support the adoption of draft Decisions 18.BB and CC in Annex I to Document 69.1 on Asian Elephant. Indonesia is concerned by the increasing threat of illegal trade of live Asian elephants, as well as their parts and derivatives, across their range, which has already significantly impacted some elephant populations. This threat therefore has the potential to affect Indonesia's elephants and undo our achievements and those of other range States. For big cats, Indonesia supports the proposed revisions in CoP18 Doc. 71.1 to Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) and the retention of Decision 14.69. Noting the overlap in Decisions proposed by the Secretariat, and those in Doc 71.2 proposed by India, we support the full adoption of Decisions 18.AA-18.LL in Doc 71.2. Indonesia requests an amendment under 18.JJ that directs Parties to report on implementation to the Secretariat in time for consideration at SC73 and a rewording of 18.GG to include sharing between national focal points of other range States, not solely Thailand and India.

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)

IWT crime scene training in KSNP: Crime Scene (TKP) Handling Training and Strengthening of Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement was held for 2 days on 25-26 September 2019 in Jambi in collaboration with Jambi KSDA Balai. Submission of material was carried out on the first day on September 25, 2019 and a simulation for a case study on crime scene work was carried out together with the Education and Training Center for Human Rights LHK and INAFIS Directorate of Jambi Regional Police. The training participants numbered 26 people (25 male, 1 female), consisting of 5 people from the Kerinci Seblat National Park Center (BBTN), 4 persons from Natural Resources Conservation (BKSDA) Jambi, 2 Forest Service Officers, 2 Gakkum Sumatra Region, 5 people from Forest Management Units (KPH) and 8 PHS-KS rangers (Sumatran tiger protection and conservation-Kerinci Seblat). Participants were active officers who work in the field in their respective areas.

The pre-test and post-test results indicated that the subject knowledge of participants varied but generally increased post-workshop. Tests before the activity produced an average value of 59 with a range of 22-83. Tests after activities produce a mean value of 67 with a range of 44-89. In general, from this test it can be seen that the training provided is quite effective in giving participants insights about handling the crime scene according to correct procedure.



Figure 10. Simulation of crime scene management and suspect fingerprint identification

IWT crime scene training for IWT in UM: To support the quality of case disclosure and handling of crime scenes, BKSDA Aceh, in collaboration with FFI – Indonesia Program (FFI-IP), conducted training activities on crime scene training for Forest Police and Civil Servant Investigator – *Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PPNS)*, to improve the capability and competence in handling case incidents. This training was conducted on 6-7 August 2019, with 13 participants (11 male, 2 female). This is essential for each investigator to collect information and handle it at the scene, so that the disclosure of environmental cases and forestry, in particular crime against wildlife, can be supported by correct crime scene procedures.

One of the speakers from LHK Human Resource Training Centre, Waldemar Hasiholan, in his presentation emphasized that the first action at the crime scene was a major milestone and an important stage in the subsequent process. Investigators must fully understand the principles of the first stage of action, so that there is no change or damage to the crime scene after it is discovered. There should be no loss of evidence or changes in existing items. Waldemar suggested investigators could work together with academics / universities to validate natural resources when questioned in court about economic value. Iptu Sujono, S.Sos, M.Si from the Criminal Investigation department of the Aceh Regional Police, who was also the speaker, added that investigators must be able to identify the findings and *modus operandi* of the crime, and immediately report the incident to the district or provincial police for investigation and processing.

The crime scene training for IWT in UM, focusing on crime scenes and forensic training against wildlife crime, has been conducted. 14 participants were involved (12 men and 2 women) from PPNS and forest police. The mean results of the pre-test participants had a value of 46 and the average post-test was 101. Implementation of this training will be observed in year 3.



Figure 11. Crime scene simulation regarding identification of findings at crime scenes as evidence and delivery of theory in class

Activity 3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)

Overseeing the results of the training will be conducted in Year 3.

Activity 3.3. Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)

Delivery and oversight of the results of training for the prosecutors will be conducted in Year 3.

Activity 3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)

Our best lesson learned on this issue related to the judges' awareness and the need to increase their knowledge in wildlife cases in order to have a better understanding of IWT. During this year, we held a high level in-house workshop on building conservation materials for judges in collaboration with WCS. This will support future benchmarking for IWT cases, and has raised the issue with key stakeholders. It is noted that judge decisions are sometimes not in accordance with the demands of the prosecutor because the judge has their own justification when deciding the verdict. Disparity in judges' decisions can be due to various aspects of the case, it could be due to suspect health considerations, age and behaviour during trial process. The judge's decision is considered absolute but can be appealed by the prosecutor.

Activity 3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)

The project supported cases through monitoring the reports submitted to law enforcement and facilitating expert witnesses in trials. The project also facilitated law enforcement training both at the KSNP and UM and has been carried out with key judicial participants, (prosecutors, judges, police), so that each institution can understand their responsibilities, coordinate with each other and exchange information. Details of the cases are as follows:

UM: 2 cases (2 suspects) proceeded to trial: 1 for illegal trade in 3.5kg of pangolin (CITES App I) scales; 1 for illegal trade in 2 leopard cats (CITES App II). These resulted in 2 arrests with 100% conviction rate.

Sentences: 2 years and 6 months, subsidiary 1 month imprisonment and a fine of Rp 50 million (pangolin case; prosecutor guidance was for 3 years and fined Rp 50 million – the sentence was not in accordance with the prosecutors' demands due to the defendant's health and age) and trial still proceeding (leopard cat case).

KSNP: 2 wildlife crime cases (5 suspects) proceeded to court, each with evidence of skin and bones of Sumatran tiger (CITES App I) and in one case also 1 unit of 4.5 mm calibre

airsoft/airgun. Law enforcement rate 1.5% based on all logged and graded investigations information.

Sentences: case 1; 1 year 10 months and 24 months, both defendants fined Rp50 million or 3 months subsidiary in prison, and case 2; (evidence of tiger skin and bones, 1 unit of air soft gun 4.5 mm): 3 suspects; all sentenced to 24 months prison sentence with Rp50 million fine or three months subsidiary sentence. Almost all of the judges' verdicts are not in accordance with prosecutor's instructions / guidance, due to the independence of the judge. It could be due to the suspect not being involved in criminal acts before, economic circumstances, behaviour during trial, etc.

Activity 3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)

Facilitated expert witnesses in Aceh for trial process on illegal pangolin trade (Activity 1.4, Figure 7), the expert witness proved the authenticity of the scales before the judge and prosecutor, and explained the status of pangolin protection and ecological functions. This case resulted in a sentence of 2 years and 6 months, subsidiary 1 month imprisonment and a fine of 50 million rupiah. Expert witnesses were brought in from Bengkulu BKSDA, who were also veterinarians, to strengthen the prosecutors' demands.

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

Ulu Masen: At project start (baseline), there were two CPUs providing patrol coverage of 13% of target area, with no information on illegal activity being reported by community members, and no arrests for IWT of target species. Through the project, three further CPUs have been formed and trained for jungle patrol, information is now being reported by community members, and there is a 7% increase in patrol coverage in the UM area compared to year 1 (UM, target area: 275.024 ha). 100% of 'moderate' (i.e. risk of injury or loss) HWC incidents reported were responded to by CPUs. Investigation and case development supported by the CPUs has led to two arrests, representing a 100% increase from project baseline (zero arrests).

KSNP: In KSNP six CPUs (as per baseline) maintained routine and intelligence-led patrolling, with a 4% increase in patrol coverage in the reporting period compared to in Year 1 (KSNP, target area KSNP: 572.710 ha). 100% of 'moderate' (i.e. risk of injury or loss) HWC incidents reported were responded to by the CPUs. Investigation and case development supported by the CPUs has led to five arrests, which represents stability (i.e. no change) from project baseline (5 arrests).

LEUs have not been established in either landscape, the reason for which is outlined in the project change request form.

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

UM: At project start (baseline), zero information was graded and shared between stakeholders and there was no mechanism for routine inter-agency information sharing. In Year 2, IWT information was shared on one occasion by CPUs with relevant agencies, and subsequent collaboration occurred on law enforcement action. Agencies consisted of TNKS staff, police and FFI. Regular coordination via telephone and WhatsApp continues to aid exchange of information. Credible information is also now being shared from the UM landscape to relevant institutions beyond the site to inform law enforcement and strategic planning.

KSNP: At project start (baseline), there was only ad hoc informal coordination with detectives of key park-edge police divisions (5) in two provinces and provincial police detectives (two provinces).

3. Strengthen advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in target landscapes.

UM: Two cases (two suspects) have been supported by the project; one has resulted in prosecution while the other is pending. This represents a 100% increase in prosecutions since project baseline (zero prosecutions). 2 (100%) cases were supported by Expert Witnesses. The judge did not sentence in line with prosecutor's guidance due to the defendant's health and age.

KSNP: Three cases (five suspects) have been supported by the project and resulted in 100% prosecution and conviction rate. This represents stable prosecution rate from project baseline. 2 (100%) cases have been supported by Expert Witnesses. The judge did not sentence in line with prosecutor's guidance due to factors related to defendants' health, age, dependents, or it being a first offence.

Across both landscapes, the above was supported by the National Police Investigator Capacity Building Workshop in Exposing Wildlife Crime Cases, held on February 2020 for police, prosecutors and judges. Further support was provided by crime scene training/TKP for police, PPNS and rangers in both landscapes, and by the end of Y2, more than 50% of rangers received training. These processes will continue to be applied and monitored to benefit the advancement of wildlife crime cases in year 3.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Progress can be seen through Activity 1.3 and 1.4, as the results of the patrol and investigations are logged, thus supporting arrest information that leads to prosecution. At the UM baseline, there were no logged and graded information and investigation data. After the team was formed and trained, this led to progress with the discovery and disclosure of cases of illegal trading of pangolin and leopard cats, with expert witnesses facilitated and resultant verdicts.

UM: At project start (baseline), there had been no arrests for IWT of target species. By the end of Y2, the CPUs have directly supported two arrests with 100% conviction rate. Sentencing has not followed judicial guidance in all cases (see earlier discussion). Information provided about IWT to CPUs by local men and women has increased from a baseline of zero to six.

KSNP: At project start (baseline – 2017-2018), there were three cases resulting in seven arrests for IWT in target species with 100% conviction rate. In Y2, there were two IWT cases with five suspects proceeding to court with all suspects receiving custodial sentences and fines or subsidiary prison terms, and with law enforcement and results stable. Sentencing did not follow judicial guidance in all cases (see earlier discussion).

HWC: We are requesting a change to indicator 0.5 from "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" to "By project end, reduced serious impact (injury, death or damage) of incidents on humans, livestock, property, tigers or elephants from project baseline", recognising that growth in tiger and elephant populations, and in capacity to respond to, HWC may lead to increased opportunities for, and reporting of, HWC. In both landscapes, the rate of incidents remained relatively stable, and 100% of 'moderate' HWC incidents were responded to by mitigation team based on farmers' reports. Compared to year 1 there was an increase of more than 35% in the level of incidents resulting in loss and damage.

Further information on progress against outcome indicators is included in the logframe below.

3.4 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 tested – relevant activities are 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 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 becomes A1 and needs further enforcement action to be taken.
- **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, high court and local police is one of the platforms to exchange, standardize and strengthen the communication, coordination and advice for specific cases.
- **National wildlife conservation laws are not weakened.** There has been a change to national wildlife laws in the reporting period. There is a change in regulations which resulted in several species being removed from the list protected by the government (P106 / 2018, MoEF Decree).
- **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.** The training has been conducted, utilised and the evidence accepted by authorities.
- **Members of the judiciary attend training programmes.** This assumption has proven correct.

We've reviewed the assumptions in response to reviewer feedback and have submitted a change request to ask that the following assumptions be added:

- **There are no major shifts in demand for, or changes in international or national policy relating to, target species during the project.** We cannot implement and measure law enforcement for Malayan porcupine as it is no longer a legally protected species in Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 106/2018 concerning Protected Plants and Wildlife).
- **Coronavirus spread does not significantly impede implementation.** Whilst work can still continue in the field and law enforcement is ongoing, higher level strategy and coordination has been affected by Covid-19, for example meetings at provincial level to confirm the annual work plan and the renewal of certain MoUs have been delayed.
- **MoEF approves FFI working with all partners & local partners.** Whilst the MoU has now been signed, the next step requires a presentation on the programme followed by official approval of the partners we are able to continue working with.

3.5 Impact: reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra

Investigation team development training has increased project staff and partner performance in implementing IWT actions in the field, creating the foundation for reduction in wildlife crime. 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 project action, with strong government involvement. Investigations initiated by patrols and informant reporting are resulting in court cases which proceed swiftly through the system and result in prosecutions, supported by expert witnesses. This is providing a further deterrent and disrupting IWT trade networks. Snare poaching threats to tigers are also being removed and destroyed, reducing the opportunity for tiger IWT to occur.

In terms of reducing poverty and promoting active community engagement, local men and women at the project site now have the knowledge and mechanisms to respond safely to HWC, reporting incidents as they occur and receiving a swift response. This initial support is being

reinforced by the project working to reduce the likelihood and livelihood impact of conflict, for example through conflict mapping and fencing provision. Moreover local men, and women (to a lesser extent), are now sharing information with CPUs regarding IWT-related activities, demonstrating greater collaboration in crime prevention and law enforcement. The influence of these measures on the project impact statement will be further assessed in year 3.

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

In this project period, there has been notable success in ensuring relevant prosecutors, judges, rangers, forest police and authorities engaged in law enforcement have the resources, knowledge and capacity effectively to investigate and prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime to develop collaborative systems that will enable joint law enforcement activities in future years (London Declaration X, XI, XII; Kasane 5), and through crime scene investigation/TKP training in Jambi in September 2019, and the National Police Investigator Capacity Building Workshop in Exposing Wildlife Crime Cases in Aceh in February 2020 (London Declaration XV).

The project has supported reporting of suspicious activity by local community members, and rapid response and mitigation of HWC to build support for IWT interventions (Kasane 13). The project has maintained good relations with trusted informants by strengthening community and government collaboration, and building capacity to follow up reports with investigation. Forest-edge community information continues to play a key role in all aspects of the project, passing on data on alleged poaching and conflict to guide the deployment of human-wildlife conflicts patrols. Informants also provided important background data on the identity of individuals facilitating illegal activities and reported changes in illegal wildlife trade demand at regional scale, for example for wild songbird demand from Java.

The project has facilitated inter-agency information sharing at landscape and inter-island levels (London Declaration XVI, Kasane 13).

5. Impact on species in focus

It is too early in the project to identify a certain reduction in threat to target species as a result of the deterrent effect of law enforcement activities. But in terms of patrol and law enforcement efforts, there has been an increase from the baseline, and the project has supported successful prosecutions. The cases in the reporting period have focused on tiger, elephant, pangolin and leopard cat, sending a clear message to potential poachers and traders targeting these species, and demonstrating dedicated actions addressing the trade in focal species. 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 and west of the landscape as dealers become anxious about the financial impacts of seizures.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

IWT threatens rural communities by compromising personal security, particularly for women, through the presence of armed poachers. In addition, HWC threatens livestock, property and personal safety. Both IWT and HWC result in negative impacts on food and income security as community members are unable to access natural resources safely. The project is addressing this threat through more intelligence-led enforcement activities that will act as a deterrent to potential poachers and traders, reducing their impact in communities. Project support to poverty alleviation also includes documenting and reacting to IWT reports from communities, building a connection whereby communities are able to raise their concerns with authorities and receive appropriate follow up. With regard to HWC, this project is reducing the impact of HWC on community livelihoods through establishment of a dedicated hotline and response team to rapidly respond to incidents, prevent retaliation killings and minimise damage to community assets.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

To date, all suspects addressed and the majority of informants in this project have been men (with only three women interacting as informants); there has therefore been no opportunity to monitor for gender-differentiated treatment within the judicial process. However, the project recognises the need to ensure that women are supported to report IWT and HWC when they encounter it. In addition, it is important to note that law enforcement agencies are also heavily dominated by men. Although there are female law enforcers (prosecutors, judges), so far, in cases or judicial processes, at this time no woman has been allocated responsibility by their office to lead on processing the development of a case involving this project.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

There is a change to the monitoring and evaluation plan in the second year (see accompanying change request). The data recorded on activities and output level indicators within the project has been modified in accordance to the situation, and adjustments have been made to the logframe indicator and associated local supporting evidence documents.

Case records are maintained by the appropriate authorities and monitored by FFI on an ongoing basis. 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 logical framework, share learning and provide technical input.

9. Lessons learnt

A key lesson in this period has been the importance of close coordination and engagement with all project partners, both from the MoEF, NGO partners and law enforcement bodies. This is particularly crucial for NGO partners in data and information sharing, and coordination is key for monitoring trained participants from all project partners to ensure that the training provided has the desired impact on their performance of key tasks for tackling IWT.

Another lesson learned related to the judges' awareness of, and the need to increase their background in, wildlife cases in order to have a better understanding of IWT and deliver informed judgements on cases. During this year, we held a high level in-house workshop on building conservation materials for judges in collaboration with WCS. This will support future benchmarking for IWT cases, and has raised the issue with key stakeholders.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

We have tried to adjust this annual report based on previous review and feedback.

Comment	Discuss with IWT	Next annual report	Actions taken
Please provide details of how partnerships are being managed. Review the long list of 'partners' and identify those which have co-management/planning responsibilities.		x	The partnership is based on mutual respect and having complementary agendas. For KSNP, 4 local police endorsed by KSNP Park Manager and supported by 4 heads of local police. In UM, the partnership has a steering committee led by Forestry Services of Aceh Government.

It is important that future reports produce evidence to support claims of progress being made.		x	Please find minutes of the meetings, findings and trainings provided as attachments as evidence of progress.
All Output-level assumptions should be reviewed, annually.		x	Please see section 3.3. Based on our ongoing review of these we have also requested that we add new assumptions, detailed in the change request form.
Logframe indicators should be reviewed to include baselines.	x		We've reviewed these and requested changes in the change request form to include these.
There should be an Outcome-level indicator which captures livelihood/poverty benefits.	x		The project (and hence project outcome) does not include livelihood-related actions. Poverty and well-being benefits include improved responses to HWC and increased participation in IWT responses (which in turn help communities to uphold rights and responsibilities in legally recognised community forests). These are already captured at outcome-level.
I could find no mention of this project on the FFI website. Explain how the IWT supports or links to the two on-going FFI projects in Kerinci Seblat National Park and Buffer Zone.		x	As the proposal elaborates, there is considerable overlap and the IWTCF builds on this. There is now a web page for this project on the FFI website: https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/conserving-sumatran-tigers-kerinci-seblat-national-park
Discuss and provide evidence on how this project supports IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement.		x	See section 4.
Progress against output-level indicators is incomplete or uses mixed metrics		x	We've reviewed this and have requested changes to the logframe to enable us to streamline the metrics used and demonstrate progress against output-level indicators.
No evidence has been provided for either a reduction in wildlife crime or poverty, or indeed sustained and active engagement of communities: the narrative simply claims that project interventions appear to be deterring poaching; court cases are said to be proceeding swiftly through court and resulting in prosecutions, thus providing a deterrence to IWT and disrupting trade networks. Snare poaching of tigers recorded by CPU patrols is apparently at an all-time low and seizures of wild songbirds is said to be			IWTCF Guidance states: "The Impact statement is a long-term objective that the project will contribute to, as a contribution to a wider advance on, for example, conservation and economic and social development. The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. It is likely to be outside of the timeframe of the proposed project. All IWT projects should be able to detail how the project will contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and contributing to poverty alleviation in developing countries." This project is on track to achieve its outcome (i.e. 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) which will contribute to the wider and longer term

causing financial anxiety amongst dealers, but none of this is captured by project indicators.			impact. The project team will include more evidence of progress towards the outcome (and in turn the impact) in the next report.
Need to mainstream some elements of the project's exit strategy at Outcome level, e.g. changes in MoEF training procedures)			We have had a National Police Investigator Capacity Building Workshop in Exposing Wildlife Crime Cases in Aceh Province, February 2020, in collaboration with WCS. Part of the recommendation is to have a national level curricula for Judges on Environmental and IWT cases. We will continue to review the project's exit strategy and what steps need to be taken.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Current and *likely* subsequent impacts of COVID on IWT in the project areas:

Casual observations by CPU report a sharp fall in wild song bird trade. There has been great disruption to trade due to inter-provincial transport links being broken as a result of police road blocks. The CPU teams are concerned about the impacts on the casual labour sector which is badly hit, with many shops/small business enterprises closing down, in addition to the TKI (Indonesian workforce) returning from Malaysia and Singapore, in response to lockdown and the associated economic disruption. However, these returning individuals have little likelihood of work in Sumatra in the short term. Therefore it is very likely there will be an increase in poaching due to economic stresses. Project investigations and patrols were seriously impacted from mid-March by COVID-19 due to districts/provinces shutting their borders to 'outsiders'. Field teams have been asked to be alert for wildlife 'stockpiling' in readiness for post-COVID and we are attempting to track any change in demand, particularly in relation to bear gall bladders, given that Traditional Chinese Medicine proposes these for treatment of COVID-19.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The potential sustainability of this project is excellent, as it is specifically designed to work within existing governance frameworks, to connect stakeholders and to 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, gaining significant new capacity for IWT response, and keen to develop more integrated ways of working. It also brings together civil society organisations and communities to promote local ownership and support for addressing IWT.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

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

14. Safeguarding

FFI's **Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure** was developed in December 2014 and last updated in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants, service providers and any third parties who carry out work on behalf of FFI, in partnership with FFI or in conjunction with FFI. The policy demonstrates the organisation's commitment to safeguarding children and adults at risk and to complying with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; confirms the arrangements and

procedures in place to safeguard children and adults at risk, including FFI's code of conduct; and provides clear guidance on how to raise, and how FFI responds to, concerns and allegations regarding the maltreatment of children and adults at risk. The policy expressly states that FFI does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse of any kind.

FFI's **Anti-bullying and Anti-harassment Policy** was developed in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants and any other third parties who carry out work on FFI's behalf. The stated purpose of the policy is to ensure a safe, welcoming and inclusive working environment, which is free from intimidation, threats, discrimination, bullying or harassment; to communicate clearly FFI's zero-tolerance of any form of bullying or harassment; to define the terms 'bullying' and 'harassment' and provide examples, so that there is a clear understanding of the types of conduct that are prohibited; to communicate the importance of reporting incidents of bullying and harassment; and to communicate the procedures in place to manage incidents of bullying and harassment. The policy expressly states that bullying or harassment of any kind against a person or group of people, whether persistent or an isolated incident, will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

FFI's **Whistleblowing Policy** was developed in June 2013 and last updated in December 2019. The policy applies to FFI employees. The stated purpose of the policy is to encourage employees to report suspected wrongdoing in the organisation as soon as possible, in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and investigated as appropriate, and that their confidentiality will be respected. It provides guidance on how to raise those concerns and aims to reassure employees that they can raise genuine concerns in good faith without fear of reprisals, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

FFI's partner due diligence procedures include checking whether any safeguarding concerns have arisen with the partner concerned and the Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees. We are also currently researching LMS platforms (Learning Management Systems) which would enable online training in policies & procedures.

We monitor updates in Government and Charity Commission guidance and review our policies and procedures accordingly.

No safeguarding issues have been reported during the reporting year.

In terms of **social safeguards**, FFI has publically available position papers on our [Livelihoods & Governance page](#), covering our approaches to **Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Gender in Conservation, and Displacement and Restrictions on Access to Resources and Conservation**. Our specialist Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team support regional FFI staff and partners to take a holistic, people-centred approach to biodiversity conservation, and to ensure all project activity is strongly aligned with these principles.

The central FFI office in Indonesia has further safeguarding policies for both informants, investigators and patrol teams in the field. They have all been given health and safety insurance services. The confidentiality of personal data for information providers in the field is vital and treated as such. We have also tried to coordinate with law enforcement in the trial process, to encourage that informants do not need to be present in every trial process, and arguing that verification with other methods should be accepted by authorities.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2019-March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)

Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by IWT?

16. 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)

An outstanding achievement during the reporting period has been that 4 suspects were prosecuted and sentenced for illegal tiger trade, illegal pangolin trade and illegal leopard cat trade.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact 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>The main impact has been in wildlife crime reduction in two landscapes.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 0.2. Tiger and elephant populations in UM and tiger population in KSNP are recorded as stable throughout the project period 0.3. Other target species: there is a reduction in poaching for organised trade by project end 0.4. Number of local women and men participating in actions to address poaching and IWT increases by >50% from project baseline by project end. 0.5. By project end, reduced serious impact (injury, death or damage) of incidents on humans, livestock, property, tigers or elephants from project baseline 0.6. >50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1. UM: >100% increase in arrests leading to prosecutions and sentencing, (2 cases, baseline 0). KSNP: 3 cases leading to prosecutions and sentencing, stable compared to project baseline period. (KSNP). Zero sentences followed prosecutor's guidance due to extenuating circumstances of offenders. 0.2. Occupancy survey are still ongoing this year. 0.3. We are still monitoring the results based on our findings in the patrol and illegal market. 0.4. UM: local men and women reporting suspicious activity to CPUs has increased 100% from baseline of zero to 9 reports in Y2 (7 by men, 2 by women). KSNP: levels of local reporting remained stable. 0.5. Tracking of serious impact incidents continuing, with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1. Continue to deliver patrols, IWT reporting systems and HWC mitigation measures across two landscapes. 0.2. Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey will be finished in UM in Year 3. 0.3. Continue and expand monitoring of illegal markets, especially during and directly after COVID-19 restriction period 0.4. Continue community development work and outreach in each target village to maintain participation of men and women. 0.5. We have improved understanding of the baseline, and will now continue monitoring the frequency of HWC serious impact incidents, and increasing the capacity for detection of HWC incidents, in order to comprehensively assess change by project end 0.6. Continue patrolling in each target area to continue stronger protection measures and maintain coverage.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.	reduction to be assessed by end of project. 0.6. UM: Newly established CPUs are now patrolling 13% of the landscape (19,250ha; baseline zero). KSNP: CPUs increased coverage of the target landscape by 4% from baseline (an additional 7000ha). Total increase in coverage 26,250ha.	
Output 1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.	<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, >50% of patrols detecting tiger snares and other serious wildlife crimes against target species are informed by the community informant network</p> <p>1.3. UM & 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 >50% of target area.</p> <p>1.5. UM & 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>1.1. Three new CPUs trained and conducting patrols of 20% of target area (275.024 ha).</p> <p>1.2. Patrols and investigations take account of local reports; patrol statistics are reported in activity 1.3 below. See activities 1.5 and 1.6 below.</p> <p>1.3. 100% 'moderate' reports responded to by CPUs (see activity 1.4)</p> <p>1.4. See activity 1.3 for patrol data; coverage of patrols is 22% of the target area</p> <p>1.5. We've requested this indicator be removed in change request form</p>	
Activity 1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)		1.1. Three new CPUs have been established, adding to the two existing CPUs. Two of the CPUs	1.1. Continue patrolling and applying lessons learned to maximise

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>will act as 'core' teams. The other 3 CPUs will carry out routine patrols around adjacent forests in the buffer zones.</p>	<p>effectiveness of patrols on mitigating HWC.</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 has been constrained by long-term delays to FFI's operating MoU under which 'new' activities have not been permissible. The MoU has now been agreed, but it is still not clear whether the development of novel LEUs will be permitted within this (discussion of program implementation plans and annual work plans has not yet been fully approved due to COVID). Now entering Year 3 of the project with the COVID situation still developing in Indonesia, it is highly unlikely that the project team can deliver this activity.</p>	<p>The MoU was ready by March 2020, however we are still waiting for government approval of the annual workplan which will manage future partner collaboration in the field with BKSDA and other project partners.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP</p>		<p>1.3 More than 130 wildlife crime investigation and 'for information' reports were logged during the reporting period by CPU personnel. CPUs conducted a total of 123 SMART foot patrols across a walking distance of more than 2,409 km in national park and park-edge forests with a total of 649 days spent on forest patrols. Four 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.</p>	<p>1.3. Continue patrolling, covert investigation and responses to community reports of HWC in two landscapes.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM		1.4 Investigations conducted in Pidie and Pidie Jaya involving 6 cases of IWT information	1.4. Continue routine patrols and follow up investigations.
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.	1.5. Information from the informants as a result of the investigation will continue to be logged and can be upgraded for further law enforcement. 2 cases (2 suspects) proceeded: 1 for illegal trade in 3.5kg pangolin (CITES App I) scales; 1 for illegal trade in 2 leopard cats (CITES App II).
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.	Continued support to local community informants and engaged more individuals to take on this role.
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 3	
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.	<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</p>	<p>1.7 This activity will be conducted in year 3</p> <p>2.1. UM: A IWT forum and agreement created. Need further agreement on whether a legal basis is necessary.</p> <p>2.2. UM: Discussions are still in progress to establish these platforms. Finalisation of the flow document will do more to promote engagement in year 3. 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 & KSNP: the mechanisms are in draft form. FFI will continue to work on these collaborations in year 3.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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 & 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>		
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	2.1. Review done. Need further analysis as a basis for future data management for IWT.
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.	2.2. BKSDA Aceh will take a lead on data-sharing priority actions going forward, with all NGOs' agreement.
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 was held by Balai Gakkum and BKSDA Aceh. The final document is still under finalization.	2.3. Once the MoU is approved by government we will hold a meeting for finalizing the mechanism for partnership.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
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 project.	2.4. We will evaluate and also review our work together for curbing the IWT, and deliver appropriate actions accordingly.
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.	2.5. A working group or facilitator meeting will be established for discussing a data sharing mechanism for IWT information
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.	2.6. Mechanism has been developed but need further finalization and rollout in year 3.
2.7 Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others		2.7 Attended the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP18) will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17-28 August 2019	2.7. We will inform similar approach for regional.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks. 3.2. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness 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. 3.4. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75% of wildlife crime-focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided. 3.5. Clear mechanism of monitoring and evaluation within each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Cases progressing through the legal process are being conducted in line with national standards. However, the verdicts given were not in accordance with the prosecutor's demands due to the personal circumstances of the offender, as identified by the judge. 3.2. Cases currently in progress are supported by an Expert Witness, and Expert Witness participated in successful prosecutions. 3.3. More than 50% of rangers have received the training, the oversees and measures will be conducted on Year 3. 3.4. Both training at UM and KSNP, based on the pre- and post-test results showed there was an increase in the ability of the training provided. For oversees and measures related to the implementation of training results will be carried out in Year 3 3.5. Training has been provided to Attorneys in Y1, it is too soon to see the impact of that training on judicial agencies. This will be monitored in Year 3. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	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 held on September 2019 and in UM held on Feb 2020.	3.1. Training completed and impact will be monitored in subsequent crime scene management under 3.2.
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 3.	3.2. Application of training will be overseen and reviewed.
3.3 Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)		The training was conducted with engagement of key legal personnel, promoting understand of IWT and associated legal procedures.	3.3. A further training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges will be held on Year 3 to reinforce key messages.
3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)		Training completed as a precursor to benchmarking.	This activity will be developed through communication mechanisms agreed by key stakeholders in Year 3.
3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)		2 cases in UM and 2 cases in KSNP have been supported.	Continue support to any new cases as they arise, building on success of completed cases.
3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)		Expert witness provided for 2 cases.	Depending on the trial process, we will coordinate further once there is need for an expert for the training.

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 if you have any questions regarding this.

Please note, following feedback and ongoing review we are submitting an accompanying change request to this annual report, requesting log frame changes that have been reflected in the table below, but these have not yet been agreed. In Annex 1, we have reported on the original log frame.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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>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.</p>	<p>0.1. In UM, % of arrests leading to prosecutions increase by at least 50% from baseline by project end, with jail sentences following prosecutors guidance in 100% of cases where relating to a CITES App I species; In KSNP, % arrests leading to prosecutions remain stable from baseline by project end, with jail sentences following prosecutors guidance in 100% of cases where relating to a CITES App I species.</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>Reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade leads to stabilizing 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>0.2. Tiger and elephant populations in UM and tiger population in KSNP are recorded as stable throughout the project period.</p>	<p>0.2. Tiger, elephant: population density using patrol data for each species in focus areas of the landscapes</p>	
	<p>0.3. Other target species: there is a reduction in poaching and/or local trade to organised networks by project end.</p>	<p>0.3. Pangolin, hornbill, laughing thrush, sunbear, porcupine: investigations, patrol data, and demand change including prices & ease of sale by poachers.</p>	
	<p>0.4. Number of local women and men participating in actions to address poaching and IWT increases by >50% from project baseline by project end.</p>	<p>0.4. Records of local people supporting project activities, disaggregated by gender.</p>	

	0.5. By project end, reduced serious impact (injury, death or damage) of incidents on humans, livestock, property, tigers or elephants from project baseline.	0.5. Patrol records	
	0.6. >50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.	0.6. Patrol records	
Outputs 1. Collaborative (community and state) law enforcement delivering effective routine and intelligence-led patrols, investigations and responses to HWC in target landscapes.	1.1. By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area.	1.1. SMART patrol and investigation training reports.	Community support translates into provision of verifiable information.
	1.2. UM: By project end, >50% of patrols detecting tiger snares and other serious wildlife crimes against target species are informed by the community informant network.	1.2. # Community information reports and investigations logged, graded for credibility, disaggregated by gender.	Patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted.
	1.3. 100% of reports of HWC made by men and women in the target landscape being responded to by CPUs or LEUs by end Y2.	1.3. # Routine and information led SMART patrols records, with community-provided reports disaggregated by gender.	HWC is reported by the affected community.
	1.4. Six CPUs providing routine and intelligence-led patrol and investigation coverage of in total >50% of target area by end Y2.	1.4. Comparative data on threat detected on information-led versus routine SMART patrols.	
	1.5. Five LEUs support and strengthen village forest protection, with 100% coverage by project end and responding to 100% of reports of HWC.	1.5. Effort to detect active poaching threat (days/Km walked) on routine patrols increases	
	1.6 By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area.	1.6. HWC mitigation records, documentation.	

Outputs 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.	2.1. 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.	2.1. UM # Inter-district or higher investigation reports logged and shared with partners, # number of reports to which a response is made.	Investigations are conducted. Mechanisms for information sharing are fully activated.
	2.2. 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).	2.2. UM: IWT Forum establishment documents and meeting reports; UM Collaborative inter-district workplans and targets, meeting reports including gender disaggregated participant lists.	Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders. Practical and achievable workplans and LE targets set.
	2.3. 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	2.3. KSNP law enforcement support group meetings, work targets, progress (meeting records).	Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties. Two-way information sharing between the landscapes and with associated partners is conducted.
	2.4. By end of Y2, 100% of credible information is shared from target landscapes to relevant institutions beyond these landscapes to inform law enforcement or strategic planning.	2.4. 100% information passed on, date passed on, to which institution, and (possible to) subsequent action taken	
Outputs 3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transshipment ports across Sumatra	3.1. By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks.	3.1. Documentation of cases achieving P21 certification and accepted for prosecution.	Patrols and Investigations are conducted
	3.2. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness.	3.2. Sentencing records, Court judgments.	Suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement
	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.	3.3. Trainee surveys, disaggregated by gender.	Scene of crime training is utilized, and evidence collected accepted by authorities
	3.4. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75% of wildlife crime-focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided.	3.4. Benchmark sentencing documents, viewing / download records.	Members of the judiciary attend training programs

	<p>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.</p>	<p>3.5. Prosecutors and judges use training delivered to build and deliver appropriate sentencing.</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)</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> <p>2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)</p> <p>2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)</p> <p>2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)</p> <p>2.7. Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others</p> <p>3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)</p> <p>3.2. Oversee wildlife Scene of Crime Management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)</p> <p>3.3. Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)</p> <p>3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)</p> <p>3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)</p> <p>3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? 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.	