Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin/IWT Report" Information Note:
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/).

*It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	IWT049
Project title	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	1. Flora Fauna Aceh (Flona) (UM) 2. Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM) 3. Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) (UM) 4. Aceh Police Department (UM) 5. Institution Conservation Society (ICS) (KSNP) 6. Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP) 7. FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci & Bungo (KSNP) 8. Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP) 9. Police in Jambi-Padang-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP) 10. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (Sumatra)
Darwin grant value	£ 389,881
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2018 - 31 March 2021
Project leader's 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. The impacts include dramatic declines in tiger, helmeted hornbill and Sunda pangolin numbers, with populations in Sumatra being most heavily hit. A minority of people 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 human-wildlife conflict (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. The project's community and government partners are beneficiaries. Their capacity will be built to extend routine and information-led patrols and investigations; pioneer the introduction of advanced standard police forensics to wildlife crime investigations in the forest setting; and advance wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing
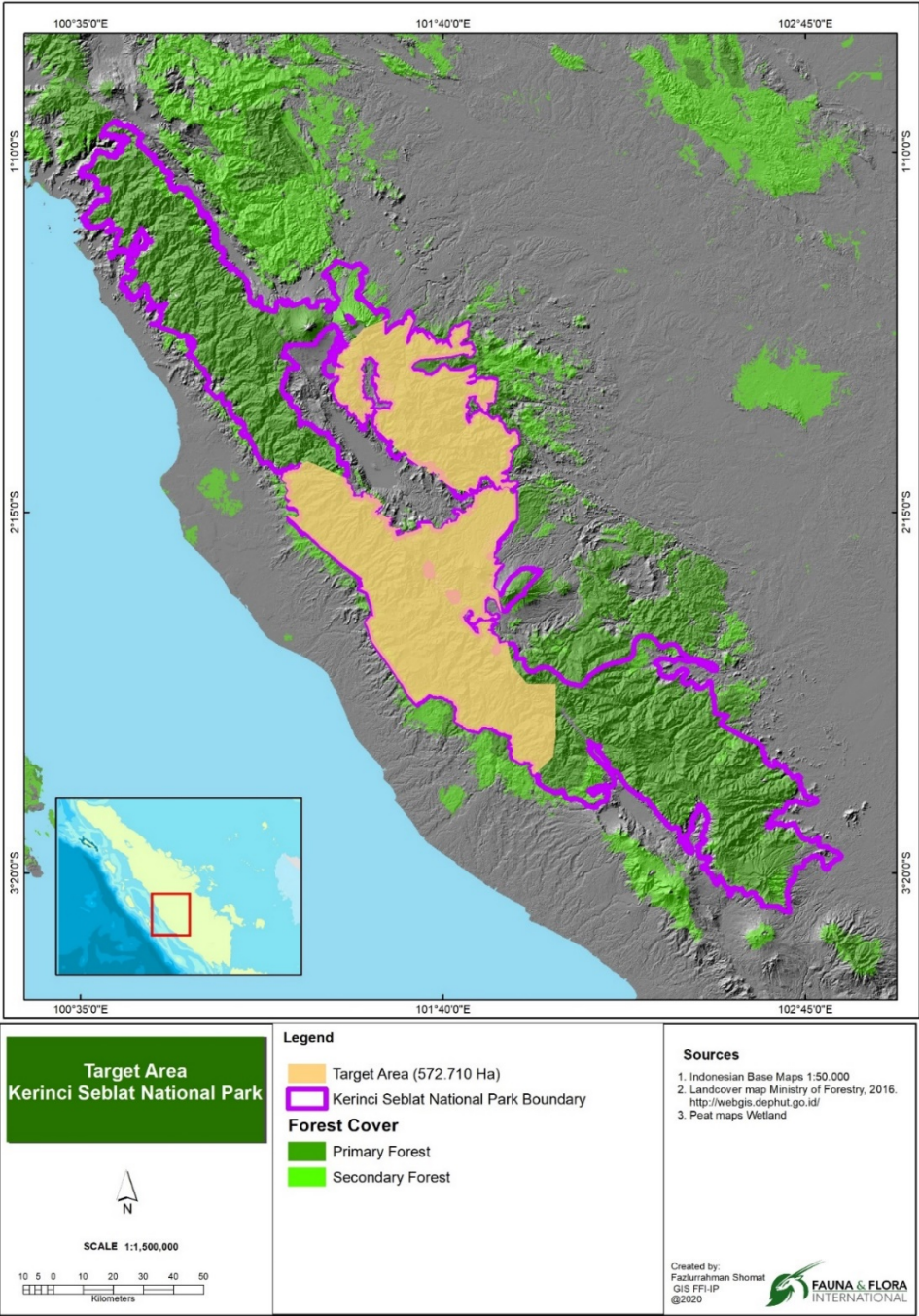

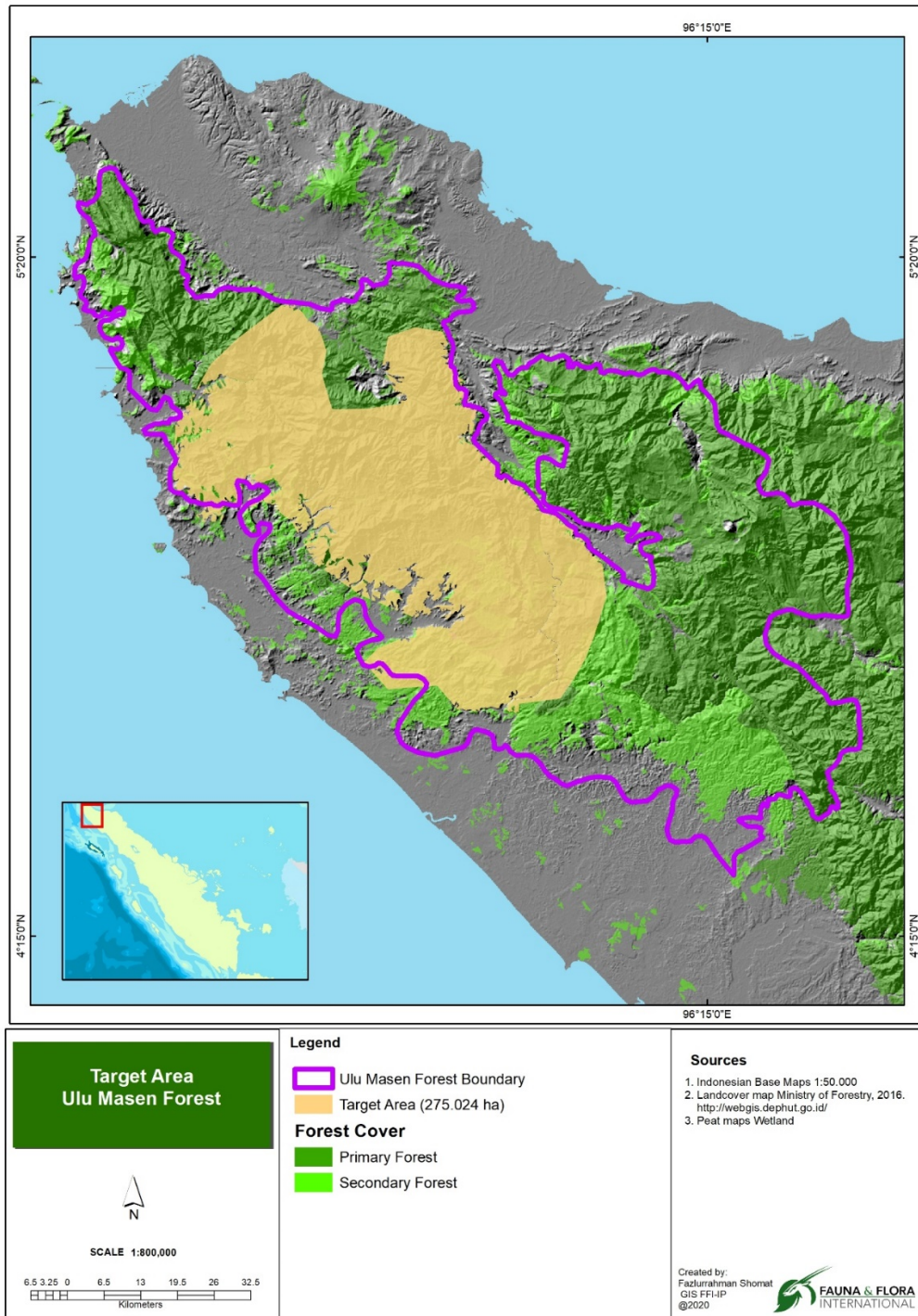*Figure 1. Kerinci Seblat National Park Target Area*

Figure 2. Ulu Masen Forest Target Area

2 Project Partnerships

In achieving project goals, the team establishes and maintains partnerships to keep each other informed on project activities and issues. However, partners were not involved in report writing or data collection. Within this project, we classify all collaborators as project partners or stakeholders. Project partners are the organizations that have been working with us intensively from the project development stage, whilst stakeholders are our main supporters for our activities on the ground.

2.1. Project Partners

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 eight 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 nine informants and three 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. In this way, Flona are our main project partner, especially for field investigation and IWT network mapping.

Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM): ACR have been involved in SMART-based patrols, monitoring activities and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) 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) conducted 12 patrols, covering 2,231.83km across 252 patrol days (coverage 89,146ha/32% of the target area), removed and destroyed 59 snares, prevented 221 encroachments, 95 illegal logging incidents and seven non-timber forest product collection incidents. Collaboratively, ACR, FFI and BKSDA Aceh responded to four reports of moderate human-elephant conflicts (HEC) and six reports of moderate human-tiger conflicts (HTC). With its' large number of personnel, ACR would be the main project partners for us in terms of biodiversity assessments, camera trapping and also field patrols, together with villagers in the adjacent areas.

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.

2.2. Stakeholders

Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) in the region (UM): 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 one is now being used in FMU 1. We are still developing and managing this for FMU 2 and FMU 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 investigations. 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 (KSNP): During the reporting period, we were finally able to work in the field with KSNP by having joint investigations, work on law enforcement, and also jointly delivered crime scene training in Jambi. Lingkar Institute also supported the project with the implementation of our Sumatra Wide Tiger Survey in Lebong by deploying some of their skilled members to join for the tiger occupancy survey.

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. In this way, 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 FMUs, which cover a total of 467,047ha.

Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP): KBC continues to support the project through the monitoring of several endemic bird sites, including Rawa Bento, Gunung Tujuh, Danau Diateh and also several bird

markets in Sungai Penuh and Merangin district. The Kerinci Birdwathing Club also initiate some bird trade monitoring in the Sungai Penuh area.

Police in Jambi- West Sumatra-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP): In this reporting period we have continued to collaborate with district police in four provinces. In this period, law enforcement activities have led to three court cases: one case of illegal logging, one encroachment and one illegal tiger trade case in Jambi.

3   Project Achievements

3.1   Outputs

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

1.1 Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)

Five CPUs have been established, each consisting of five people. The refresher training for CPUs was held on 6th-7th February 2019 at the FFI Base camp in Mane District, and has been conducted for CPUs on SMART Patrol, navigation, Avenza MAP, patrol management and investigation. Activity reported in previous reports.

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

1.3.1. Investigation & Law Enforcement

Over 79 investigation reports were logged by Tiger Protection Conservation Unit (TPCU) personnel and covert interviews were conducted with two individuals identified as local traders and further investigations were conducted in three cases where there was first-hand (A1) evidence of tiger and pangolin crime by the period. Information regarding pangolin (22kg and 4kg scales) and tiger illegal trade in West Pasaman and Kerinci was sentenced imprisonment for 4 months and a fine of ███████████████████████ subsidiary to 1 month in prison (Annex 7: Table 1; Figure 1). Forest-edge community information networks played an important role in the early stages of some of these investigations, through 'tip-offs' on the identities of suspected poachers or traders or public service or courier company vehicles used to illegally transport wildlife. Community informants also continued to provide information to TPCUs on suspected active poaching threat to tiger and tiger prey for a patrol response.

1.3.2. Patrol & Monitoring

A total of 112 forest patrols have been conducted by TPCU in nine districts of the four KSNP provinces (covering 2656,90 km) for 569 days. The number of patrols launched, and total kilometres walked in the forest, was lower than planned due to Covid-19 related restrictions. During the patrol period, 15 tiger snares (six active), 66 tiger-prey snares (17 active), and 35 bird-hunting tools were recorded and destroyed. TPCU recorded 47 encroachments in KSNP; 55 illegal logging events and 16 illegal mines. In addition to recording threats, the patrol team also recorded observations of wildlife, including tiger-prey species. In general, the patrol efforts conducted by the TPCU have significantly increased compared to baseline data, though poaching was still a major threat to wildlife following illegal logging from the project period (Annex 7: Figure 3-8).

Sumatran tiger density is expressed by the number of individuals per 100km^2, with confidence intervals (CI) at 95%. Based on a DENSITY "secr-single session" model, in 2016 the tiger density was 0.82 (0.38–1.76) tigers/100km^2, increasing to 0.94 (0.54-1.62) individuals/100km^2 in 2017. In 2018–19, the tiger density was 0.64 (0.36–1.16) individuals/100km^2, increasing to 0.80 (0.48–1.32) individuals/100km^2 in 2020. These fluctuations in tiger densities may be caused by hunting threats, demography structure (number of adult males and reproductive females) or the presence of dispersing sub-adults searching for

new territory (Sunquist[1], 1981; Smith[2], 1993; Goodrich[i] et al., 2008). Based on tiger monitoring results in the core area on 2020, the number of females was much higher compared to males. This demographic structure is considered good for the tiger population sustainability in this area.

1.3.3. Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

A total of eight HTC incidents (medium risk) occurred in the KSNP area in Year 3 of the project, including an attack on livestock (one cow and one goat (Annex7: Table 2)) in Masgo and Senali villages. There were no reports of HEC or human-bear conflicts (HBC). Camera traps were installed, to monitor activity and identify individual tigers, at several points around the scene. However, no tigers were recorded and it is thought that it may have returned to the forest. The team also carried out mitigation in the field, as tigers were occasionally observed near cattle sheds. As an impact, schools around the scene were closed for more than five days, with children prohibited from playing outside, as well as an appeal to go home before dusk after activities in the fields. In a last attempt to remove the problem tiger, the mitigation team set a baited cage-trap in the hope of translocating it away from the area and ease tensions within the local community. This also helps to prevent people from acting on their own to catch and kill tigers. No tigers were caught and the traps have been dismantled; it is assumed that the tiger has returned to the forest).

In total, 14 conflict events (medium category) were handled by the mitigation team during the project period. These were dominated by HTC events (12 incidents). There is no record of people being attacked (injured or killed) during the project period. However, attacks on livestock were the main issues of confrontation with 10 chickens, four dogs, two cows and one goat attacked. Many social and ecological factors influence HWC risk at various scales. Some of the most important underlying drivers of conflict include growing human populations and associated increases in agriculture, land and resource use, technology, transportation, and energy. Proximate drivers include a range of biological, ecological, and behavioural factors that increase the probability of wildlife conflict with people. Human–wildlife conflict typically does not occur at random, but patterns of conflict can be difficult to identify because of the complexity inherent in wildlife behaviour and ecology, as well as in human behaviour, changes in seasonality, cropping and husbandry behaviour, and resource availability. The highest number of conflicts occurred in Kerinci Regency, it was due to Kerinci is located not far from the national park area (Annex 7: Figure 9-11).

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

1.4.1. Investigation and Law Enforcement

Investigations were mainly conducted around Ulu Masen. A total of 53 investigation reports were logged by the team, and graded for credibility using recognised policing protocols, during the project period. Covert interviews with a local trader in pangolin scales revealed that he is related to another trader previously caught by the team, as detailed in the previous report. In addition, there is an intermediary (dealer) who sends harvested scales to the main dealer in Medan (the target or main actor of the illegal pangolin trade network). However, in some investigations, even while first-hand evidence (A1) of a poaching/trafficking network was identified, law enforcement efforts could not be launched for technical reasons, relating to the (work area authority).

The project has recorded and mapped an illegal wildlife poaching and trade network in the FFI target area, in Aceh, specialising in elephant ivory, tiger skin, helmeted hornbill casques, live gibbons and pangolin scales. Districts implicated in this mapping exercise are, Pidie, Pidie Jaya, Bireuen, Meulaboh and Aceh Barat. Based on information received from informants and investigators, one of the elephant ivory trading networks uses satellite ports, around the Bireuen district, for moving goods. It was noted by the investigation team that, based on field information, several elephants (±5 elephants) died in West Aceh, as a result of the conflict incident. However, residents did not report the event to the authorities (BKSDA Aceh) and it appears that, coincident to a pair of elephant tusks (ivory) going missing, a pair appeared for sale. Currently, the team is directing and confirming information up to A1. The trader has a connection to the main, Medan-based, trader who has 9 kg of pangolin scales (information is still being confirmed to A1).

[1] Sunquist, M.E. 1981. The social organization of tigers (Panthera tigris) in Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal. Smithson. Contr b. Zool. 336, 1–98.

[2] Smith, J.L.D., McDougal, C., Ahearn, S.C., Joshi, A. & Conforti, K. 1999. Metapopulation structure of tigers in Nepal. In: Seidensticker, J., Christie, S., Jackson, P. (Eds.). 1999. Riding the Tiger: Tiger Conservation in Human Dominated Landscapes. Cambridge University Press, London, pp. 176–189.

Occurrence of elephant poaching, for ivory, as well as tiger, for parts, is very high in the Ulu Masen area, as evidenced from information gathered from informants and investigators working in the area, and verified by the patrol team. Information suggests that hunters are targeting elephants and tigers. During the project period, one team was successfully formed, trained and able to handle cases of illegal wildlife trade, where no such team previously existed. Significant results can be seen from these achievements (Annex 7: Table 3; Figure 12 & 13).

<u>1.4.2. Patrol and Monitoring</u>

A total of 68 SMART patrols, covering 2,687.56km over 268 days were carried out in three districts of the Ulu Masen forest area; Pidie Jaya, Pidie and Aceh Besar carried out. Patrols were not affected by the Covid-19 pandemic as there was no outbreak in the rural areas. During the patrol, 36 snares (20 nylon snares, one sling snare and four bird snares) were destroyed by the team. In addition, the patrols uncovered 34 cases of forest encroachment, 175 cases of illegal logging and one illegal mine. The patrol also recorded signs of key species; 12 elephant (scat and tracks) and two tiger pugmarks. In general, the patrol efforts conducted by the team have increased markedly when compared to the baseline data (six patrols were carried out during 211 days covering 1,754.05km). However, poaching associated with illegal logging remains a major threat to wildlife (Annex 7: Figure 14-17).

<u>1.4.3. Human Wildlife Conflict</u>

A total of seven incidents of HWC, (three of HEC and four HTC, were investigated by the teams, in this period. Based on the monitoring, plantations such as banana, rambutan, durian, cocoa and areca, as well as rice fields, were all targeted by elephants, with events occurring almost every day in Pidie Jaya district. The mitigation team supported affected farms by driving elephant and tiger back into the forest (using fire-crackers and other noise-makers) and raising awareness of HWC mitigation methods. In addition, the team carried out patrols to ensure that the remains of livestock had not been poisoned or that snares had been placed by poachers. As well as this, camera traps were installed for five days, at several points in the area, to monitor for the presence of tigers. However, no tigers were recorded and the identity of the individual involved in the conflict events remains unknown.

Meetings with Pidie local government, BKSDA Aceh, DLHK Aceh, local police, (Military Sub-district Commands or *Koramil*) and the Aceh Conservation Response Unit (CRU) were held in order to update and coordinate conflict mitigation in the area. One of the efforts discussed was a plan to install electric fencing in the Pidie District area to prevent the HEC (Annex7: Figure 20).

A total of 20 HWC events were recorded during the project period; including two incidents of human injuries during the first year. In Ulu Masen, the conflict is dominated by HEC (Annex7: Figure 18-19).

1.5 Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)

The informant network, established in 2018, consists of more than 10 people in Pidie, Pidie Jaya and Bireun District. The establishment of community informant networks represents a significant effort, as when the project was started there was no information network established at UM. Information has helped identify elephant poaching in Aceh Besar District and to identify the area needed for snare sweeping by a patrol team. Background information and reported changes in wildlife trade demand have also been reported. The CPU teams continue to maintain good communication with informants.

1.6 Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)

Community informants continue to deliver information regarding suspected active poaching threats, HWC and reported changes in wildlife trade demand; including demand for wild songbirds. The CPU teams continue to maintain good communication with informants. The number of reported conflicts has increased, suggesting a raising of awareness, within communities, of the reporting procedures.

1.7 Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses

Conflict mitigation training was conducted between the 2nd and 4th of December 2020. A community-based approach to HWC mitigation, *Masyarakat Peduli Konflik Satwa Liar (MPKSL)* has been formed, consisting of 20 members (all men), which encourages the full involvement of local governments in responding and managing HWC through, for example, the use of village funds for conflict mitigation. Unfortunately, the over-representation of men in this activity reflects the local situation, whereby work in the field is carried out by men because of the heavy nature of the work. Conversely, women have become more involved in managing the financial aspects of the conflicts and their mitigation

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.

2.1 Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)

Regular non-formal meetings have been held among agencies, and inter-landscape strategy development meetings have been held with international and local NGOs. Information shared includes the inter-provincial pangolin trade network in Aceh and Medan and the elephant and tiger trafficking network.

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 investigation with first-hand evidence (A1) of poaching-trafficking network of protected species was identified, which is shared with the police. The team is also facilitating the disclosure of cases of elephant deaths in Aceh Jaya.

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

An integrated team has been established (FFI-Indonesia Programme is part of the team) on prevention and eradication of forest destruction as well as control of the trade circulation of plants and protected wild animals in Aceh Province. The information exchange and strategy formulation can be carried out based on law enforcement procedures which are still under preparation.

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

Currently, all commitment and initiated workplans are being evaluated by the KSNP Agency, prior to discussing an extension of the MoU.

2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with Law Enforcement (LE) agencies (KSNP)

For all information obtained from informants, or the village forest community, Law Enforcement Units (LEU) aim to protect the identity of the informant. It is intended that informants regularly provide information on illegal hunting and trade, supporting the performance of trade investigations or conflict mitigation activities.

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

Data and information sharing mechanisms are still being discussed with partner institutions working in the IWT sector, with some delay resulting from the BKSDA Aceh review process.

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

International meetings and conferences have been delayed due to Covid-19 outbreak. However, the appointment of observers of the 73rd SC CITES from Indonesia has been submitted and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to CITES, three of them are from FFI's IP.

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

3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)

UM: To support evidence at the crime scene, capacity building training, for members of the Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS) and Forest Police (POLHUT) was held on 6th-7th August 2019, and was attended by 14 people (12 men and two women) from the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Aceh) and FMU. The training is designed to strengthen information and evidence in the disclosure of environmental, forestry and especially wildlife crime cases. Participants were tested before the training, to determine their existing level of understanding and knowledge. The training was delivered in two days, day one being presentations and explanations by resource persons and the second day involving simulations and role paly.

KSNP: In 2019, the project facilitated training in processing wildlife crime scenes for cases that are found to meet preliminary evidence requirements for supporting law enforcement processes. Based on the pre- and post-training test scores of 26 participants (25 men and one woman), an increase in knowledge is shown (pre-training average = 59, range 22-83; post-training average = 67, range 44-89). In general, the training provided seems reasonably effective in providing participants with insights into crime scene protocols and procedures. The implementation of simulations/case studies, with INAFIS and the MoEF

Human Resource Training Centre (Pusdik SDM) were made in situations or events that resembled actual conditions, such as in the field while patrolling and finding snares or findings in the field. The simulation method allows participants to better understand the conditions faced in the field.

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

UM: Within the project's final year, a total of 38% of participants trained, implemented the crime scene investigation procedures; from securing crime scenes, preparing investigation reports, or Berita Acara Perkara (BAP) documentation for reporting to the police. An example was provided by Rahmat from the BKSDA Aceh (Forest Police - Polhut) who conducted crime scene investigation procedures for an orangutan pet case, currently quarantined at the Orangutan Quarantine and Rehabilitation Centre in North Sumatra. Meanwhile, 62% of participants, mostly from Forest Management Unit-KPH or environmental and forestry services-DLHK, rarely handled wildlife crime cases during the lifetime of the project. Most of the cases encountered were illegal logging, encroachment and forest fires; yet crime scene investigation methods were still implemented in handling these cases.

KSNP: Of the 27 crime scene training participants that have been carried out in Jambi, within the reporting period, 14 participants have implemented crime scene procedures regarding case findings in the field. Among them were tiger snares and prey cases during patrols, and the possession of tiger cubs. The findings were reported to the local police for follow-up or arrest. A persuasive approach was taken by the head of the Tanjung Alam Village, then the tiger cub was released back to TNKS.

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

<u>UM:</u> A post-training survey was conducted to gauge the strategic competencies of the training participants for the Integrated Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Training (11th-13th February 2020) (Annex 7: Figure 2). The training was attended by 31 people, consisting of nine from Aceh Police, 11 from the prosecutor's office and 11 participants from the court (seven women and 24 men). The average score of a pre-training test was 49 (range of 10-90) and the average score of the test was 76 (range of 60-90). In general, the training provided was quite effective in providing insight to the participants regarding the handling of wildlife crime.

The survey was conducted online (in response to Covid-19) with 10 prosecutors and six judges participating, between September 17th and October 9th 2020. A total of three prosecutors reported taking relevant cases in court (Table 2):

Table 2. Illegal trafficking cases handled by trained participants

No	Institution	Cases	Verdict
1	Bireuen District Court	Siamang illegal trade (suspect: minors ~ Output 3.6)	Sentenced to imprisonment for 10 months, a fine of 25 million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 2 months in prison
2	Gayo Lues District Court	Orang utan illegal trade	Sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year, a fine of 50 million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 1 month in prison
3	Gayo Lues District Court	Orang utan illegal trade	Sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year, a fine of 50 million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 1 month in prison

Of the judges, only one has subsequently handled a relevant case; Sayed Tarmizi, from the Blangkejeren District Court, handled a case of illegal trade involving an orangutan. The trial has been completed; the prosecutor demanded 1.5 years imprisonment, a fine of 50 million rupiah with a subsidiary three months in prison. On sentencing, the judge decided on one-year imprisonment, a fine of 50 million and a subsidiary of one month in prison.

KSNP: According to the Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) of the district court in Bengkulu Province, out of the 20 participants who had attended the training, only three prosecutors were recorded as handling wildlife crime cases. Namely, Asfer Joni from Arga Makmur High Prosecutor's Office, Nelly from the Seluma District Prosecutor's Office and Lisda Maryanti from the Mukomuko District Prosecutor's Office. The case handled have been transferred to the local district court and has received a verdict from the judge (Table 3).

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

As a result of attorney and the supreme court training in environmental cases, some progress has been made as to the awareness of each supreme judge at the provincial level. Some cases have shown significant results regarding the penalties given.

Table 3. Illegal trafficking cases handled by trained participants

No	Institution	Cases	Verdict
1	Mukomuko District Court	Encroachment	Sentenced imprisonment for 3 months, a fine of 1,5billion rupiahs, a subsidiary of 1 month in prison
2	Mukomuko District Court	Siamang trade	Sentenced imprisonment for 3 months, a fine of 10million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 1 month in prison
3	Tais District Court	Siamang trade	Sentenced imprisonment for 3 months, a fine of 1 million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 15 days in prison
4	Arga Makmur District Court	Sumatran tiger trade	Sentenced imprisonment for 2 years, a fine of 50 million rupiahs, a subsidiary of 3 months in prison

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

KSNP: To support KSNP, the investigations were extended to West Sumatera (MoU signed by KLHK-MoEF). A joint team, comprising personnel from KSNP, BKSDA West Sumatra and West Pasaman Police, as well as TPCU, arrested three perpetrators for possession of 22kg of pangolin scales from West Sumatra, on Thursday, 30th July 2020. The arrests followed tip-offs from local communities regarding a shipment of pangolin scales from West Pasaman to Jambi. This case was fined only four months in prison and fined 5million rupiah (±284 GBP) with subsidiary one month in prison:

http://sipp.pn-pasamanbarat.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara

Another case, involving 4kg pangolin scales in Kerinci, is still being tried at Kerinci District Court (reading of charges with imprisonment of one year, a fine of 50 million rupiah with a subsidiary of three months). These law enforcement activities are part of FFI-IP's commitment to implementing the Pangolin Emergency Action Plan (EAP) 2020-22 in Indonesia (FFI-IP is also part of the author team of the EAP. Illegal tiger trade case that have been arrested in December 2020 has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven months and a fine of 5 million rupiahs subsidiary two months in prison.

UM:

- Supported Bireuen Police District, the prosecutor of Bireuen District Attorney, and BKSDA Aceh in a case of trade in siamang gibbons. The suspects were 17 and 19 years old; the 19-year-old was sentenced, on Oct 2020, to 10 months in prison, and ordered to pay a fine of 50 million IDR, with a subsidiary four months in prison. The trial process can be accessed on the Bireun District Court website: https://sipp.pn-bireuen.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara

- *Illegal electric fences/snare* on farms are a serious threat to endangered wildlife and humans alike. According to the BKSDA Aceh there was a sharp rise in 2016 of elephants killed accidentally by damaged power lines or intentionally by illegal electric fences. FFI's-IP supported a team from Biodiversity Conservation Directorate-KKH MoEF, Baintelkam Polri with BKSDA Aceh, in arresting those involved in Pidie District (one dead elephant with missing tusks) and in Aceh Jaya District (five elephants electrocuted, two with tusks missing). A suspect for the case in Pidie has been arrested whilst a suspect in the Aceh Jaya case is wanted.

- Supported and followed up on the Baintelkam Polri circular letter; on September 8th, 2020 one person was arrested in Pidie District for the possession of an unregistered 8.5 mm calibre air rifle hunting purposes and securing the work area of illegal loggers in Pidie Jaya and its surroundings.

- The 22 kg pangolin scales evidence has been destroyed in Bireun District Attorney (strategy to avoid evidence back to the market) (Annex 7: Figure 13).

3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)

UM: On September 15th, 2020, FFI-IP facilitated expert witness Taing Lubis, DVM from the Aceh BKSDA, regarding the case of trafficking one Siamang; successfully thwarted by the Bireuen Police on 19th June 2020 during a routine raid. The perpetrator is currently being tried while in detention.

Apart from facilitating expert witnesses, the team also monitored the Public Prosecutor, R Bayu Ferdian SH, MH who was one of the participants in an integrated law enforcement training, conducted by the Attorney General's Office and the Aceh BKSDA and supported by FFI-IP on February 13th-15th 2020, in Banda Aceh. The Aceh BKSDA has also given appreciation to the Bireuen Police Investigator in this case as well as one of the training participants.

1. https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2020/09/17/kasus-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi-di-bireuen-saksi-ahli-siamang-satwa-endemik-sumatera?fbclid=IwAR1Thxa4K8zafUJg2VyrsTzK_TY5LRj2FQ-w9zhh4V2rd_x-wGH2QRcW_-c
2. https://ulumasen.com/2020/09/16/saksi-ahli-bksda-siamang-diperdagangkan-secara-ilegal-hanya-untuk-hewan-peliharaan/

KSNP: The expert witnesses in a trial involving 22kg of pangolin scales, at West Pasaman District Court, was from the BKSDA West Sumatra, Rusdian Ritonga. While, the case involving 4kg of pangolin scales, at the Kerinci District Court, used an expert witness from BKSDA Jambi (reading of charges with imprisonment of one year, a fine of 50 million rupiah with a subside of three months) and the tiger case at the Bengkulu District Court, used expert witness Erni Suyanti, DVM who provides HWC mitigation training in Bengkulu to TPCU.

3.2 Outcome

Integrated and collaborative law enforcement can be seen through Activity 1.3, 1.4, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6 in efforts to combat the IWT. As the results of patrols and investigations being logged and graded, these actions can lead to prosecution.

UM: at project start (baseline) there were no logged or graded data generated by investigations. By the end of the project, the CPUs were formed and trained and actively engaged in enforcement actions involving pangolins, lar gibbon and, for the first time, a case involving the electrocution of an elephant by an illegal placed wire. To date, the conviction rate on these cases is 100%. Furthermore, trained wildlife law enforcers have been actively handling wildlife-related cases in court (include three women prosecutors).

KSNP: at project start (baseline 2017-18) there were eight arrests, all resulting in fines involving IWT in target species. By the end of the project, seven more were made; two of them are still being tried in Bengkulu District Court and Kerinci District Court (see earlier through Activity 3.5).

Further information on progress against outcome is presented in the log frame below (Annex 1).

3.3 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.** Increased patrol efforts led to a decrease in the number of hunting in the area compared to baseline.
- **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 by the community. As well as, informing poaching activity to patrol team for 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 and integrated law enforcement from the police, prosecutors and judges has been procedurally integrated to combat IWT.
- **Investigations are conducted & patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted.** Investigations have been conducted and the information were logged and graded in the reporting period and adequate support from local police of A1 information for further enforcement action to be taken.
- **Evidence secured supports prosecution & suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement.** In Ulu Masen, no recorded cases from baseline but by the end of the project there were three cases successfully prosecuted. Meanwhile, in KSNP, there were 8 cases prosecuted and all suspects were arrested. The evidence has been destroyed (strategy to avoid evidence

back to the market). 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). The MoEF, with the National Police, issued and circulated a letter prohibiting the use of air guns/air riffles and electric snares to prevent and/or reduce hunting.

- **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 or under review by BKSDA Aceh.

- **Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders & Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties.** This assumption has proven correct.

- **Members of the judiciary attend training programmes.** This assumption has proven correct. A post-training survey was conducted to see the strategic competencies of the training participants for the Integrated Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Training. A total of three out of 10 prosecutors we have monitored have handled cases in court (UM), three out of 20 prosecutors were recorded as handling wildlife crime cases (KSNP). Suspects have been prosecuted and fined.

3.4   Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

In terms of patrol and law enforcement efforts, there has been an increase from the baseline, and the project has successfully supported the prosecutions and burned the evidences to avoid evidences back to the market. Investigation team development training has increased project staff and partner performance in implementing IWT actions in the field, creating the foundation for a reduction in wildlife crime. As described in the previous annual report (point 3.5), project actions appear to be deterring poaching (through routine and intelligence-led patrols and raising awareness regarding the prohibition of air guns and electric snares based on Baintelkam circular letter). 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 (the latter to a lesser extent), are now sharing information with CPUs regarding IWT-related activities, demonstrating greater collaboration in crime prevention and law enforcement.

4   Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1   Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Through this project, we strive and contribute to the SDG number:

- **SDG-11 Sustainable Cities & Communities**

Through strengthening protection for Sumatran biodiversity, with regular monthly patrols (destroying snares, enforcing wildlife protection laws within the NP area), conducting conflict mitigation and awareness raising events (regarding conflict mitigation and prohibition of illegal use of airguns and electric snares), this project contributed to efforts to protect and safeguard KSNP and UM. KSNP as the world's cultural and natural heritage which has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site since 2004.

- **SDG-15 Life on Land**

The project has ensured the conservation of critical habitats and threatened species through a systematic use of anti-poaching patrols, HWC mitigation and wildlife law enforcement. From these efforts, the project has helped reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity of global importance. Specifically, it has enhanced efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, whilst increasing the capacity of

local communities to contribute to these efforts. This is evidenced by the explanation in Output 1, which details efforts to:

- prevent deforestation;
- ensure the conservation of forest ecosystems, including preserving their biodiversity;
- reduce levels of hunting and trade in protected fauna and flora through patrols;
- trial processes that address demand for illegal wildlife products;
- increase the capacity of field teams for sustainable development;
- raise environmental awareness in specific target villages.

On the other hand, protecting and preventing the extinction of endangered species (Sumatran tiger, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill) is an inseparable effort. The monitoring of tiger populations in the national park, using camera traps, indicates densities of 0.80 individuals/100 km^2 (CI 0.48-1.32/100km^2), or 29 (22-45) individuals. This represents an increase from the previous survey (2018).

Thousands of snares installed by the hunters have been destroyed, contributing to combating climate change by protecting the mountain forest ecosystem and its contents from natural disasters and extinction

- ### SDG-16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions

This project has been implemented by involving local communities around the area in patrolling, mitigating HWC and contributing to the information provided to the team related to hunting and wildlife trade, especially the tiger trade. Also, law enforcement involving the integration of TN staff, BKSDA and local police (such as the Kerinci Police, Bengkulu Police, Aceh Police, Pidie Police and Bireun Police). The arrest of the perpetrator along with the law enforcer has also received a verdict (Output 1 and Output 2, Annex 9). Together with local NGOs and the local police, collaborate on improved information sharing, both from formal and informal meetings (informal meetings dominate). This cooperation strengthens the fight wildlife crime and contributes to reduced IWT.

- ### SDG-17 Partnerships for the Goals

The integration of law enforcement (Output 2 & 3) has been approved by the governor of Aceh in combating poaching and trafficking in Aceh, and the implementation of conflict mitigation has involved multi-stakeholders in accordance with the governor's decree related to taskforce team development in each province.

However, this is not limited, indirectly, from safeguarding the area and its biodiversity; we contribute to clean water, good sanitation (Goal # 6), decent work for the community around the KSNP and Ulu Masen area (Goal # 8), as well as in every activity carried out in the area. The project seeks and ensures the full and effective participation of women (Goal # 5) as well as equal opportunities for decision making or opinion (for example, in training activities, as whistle-blowers, and policy/decision makers as prosecutors).

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)

FFI Indonesia Programme (Donny Gunaryadi, as project leader of this project) 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 17th-28th 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 elephant population 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.

4.3 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 on 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 the establishment of a dedicated hotline and rapid response team, designed to prevent retaliation killings and minimise damage to community assets.

4.4 Gender equality

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 gender-differentiated treatments within the judicial process. However, the project recognises the need to ensure that women are supported to report IWT and HWC, through financial aid administered, via the village leaders, to support living costs, 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, recorded two female prosecutors from the Sigli High Prosecutor's Office of elephant deaths due to illegal electric snare (UM) and three female prosecutors from the Bengkulu High Prosecutor's Office, the Mukomuko District Prosecutor's Office and the Seluma District Prosecutor's Office for hunting and trafficking of siamang gibbons and Sumatran tigers.

4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Anti-poaching patrols have relied on the participation of the communities in the area for a long time, been part of the SMART patrol team and human-wildlife conflict mitigation (especially in Kerinci Regency, Bengkulu Regency in Jambi and Pidie Regency, Bireun Regency in Aceh). Strengthened by the local wisdom they still believe in.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

Officially, short-term and long-term plans regarding management plans for biodiversity have been listed and approved in the MoU between FFI and MoEF every three years since 2020.

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

The implementation of top-down activities and empowerment communities (in and around conservation areas), as well as capacity building in the conservation sector at related agencies and communities have been listed in the long-term plans. So that community involvement, including women, becomes an inseparable part.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

In this project, we do not conduct household income assessments.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

Similar, we do not conduct household income assessments.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

The transfer of knowledge carried out within the project is still in the socialization stage, which changes knowledge through sharing experiences. The transfer of knowledge includes SMART Patrol training and analysis, camera trapping and conflict mitigation. Even with the limited situation due to Covid-19, the TPCU team leader was one of the speakers to share knowledge in the webinar.

4.7 Capacity building

Nurhamidi (male), leader of TPCU and KSNP staff, has been invited to participate as a resource person at the SDG Talks, organised by National Geographic, with the theme Pupusnya Purparagam Bumi Life (The Disappearance of The Earth's Diversity). This activity was held as part of World Environment Day, which

is celebrated every year on 5th June. This year the theme for the commemoration of World Biodiversity Day is Time for Nature.

5 Sustainability and Legacy

SMART patrols, tiger monitoring, HWC mitigation and wildlife crime-related law enforcement are most likely to endure and continue, representing a major milestone in protecting the region and its biodiversity. In line with the protection of the Sumatran tiger, Sunda pangolin and helmeted hornbill is the protection of their habitats.

In terms of national level policies, this project encourages the formulation of strategies & action plans, in line with the long-term commitment to both the KSNP and UM landscapes and including building the capacity of partners. Partnerships, collaborations and partner capacities are strengthened in order to tackle organized wildlife crime. Long-term collaborations, information exchange mechanisms and means for sharing training resources, have been established. The project funding has been ceased, but KSNP staffs and resources have been able to independently plan and implement. However, in terms of implementation, due to the large area of KSNP and UM to be covered, it requires a lot of funds and resources.

6 Lessons learned

Wildlife trafficking is, for the most part, driven by demand. It involves animal parts, products, and derivatives which are all sought for a diverse range of purposes. To understand the illicit market for wildlife and derivatives, it is necessary to explore what is driving the demand. Types of demand and levels of consumption change over time, sometimes rapidly, as uses and commodities come in and out of fashion. Much of the demand involves luxury goods such that consumption is driven by choice rather than necessity. The absence of alternative incomes has attracted communities around the conservation area and triggered poaching.

The communication gap between the parties is increasing and no party takes the initiative to start communications or open up space for discussion. Through this project, the collaboration of parties in tackling wildlife crime, from both the environmental and forestry sectors, as well as law enforcement agencies (police, prosecutors and judges), communities will be more integrated and actively exchange information and share experiences. This project has provided an opportunity for this, bridging and reducing wildlife crime in an integrated manner, continuously maintained.

There is also the involvement of various sectors in the handling of HWC whereby the parties share roles and tasks in the prevention of HWC, and the handling and socialization of mitigation measures. The law enforcement team and task force team have also been endorsed by the governor in each province, whilst local governments also encourage the prevention of HWC through decrees (Annex 9).

One challenge is that the project has not focused on gender or livelihood assessments. It may, then, be necessary to carry out an initial scoping of this issue within the project area, regarding the direct economic benefits received by the community. This is very important to encourage community action and increase public awareness regarding conservation issues. A similar situation can also be seen with regards to awareness raising within the project area.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) aims to determine the level of success of activities, through a study of the management and its implementation output and the problems faced, which will then serve as material for evaluating the performance of programs and subsequent activities. The results of M&E have been used to improve the achievement of targets in each output. However, for the internal evaluation that is carried out, the identification of partners and inclusion in the proposal / log-frame needs to be considered more.

6.2   Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

No.	Comment	Discuss with IWT	Next Annual Report	Actions Taken
1	The partnerships section does not describe how these are managed and coordinated by the Project Lead. The query from AR1 review about which are true partners and which are simply collaborating agencies has not been addressed. What role does Aceh's Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) play in project implementation? Are they a partner?		X	The list of partners was not managed and coordinated directly by the Project Lead/FFI. All partners were only collaborators and cooperate in accordance with their respective main duties and functions after the information or data were collected and requires further steps to be followed up FFI is partnered with BKSDA as technical implementation unit and regional authority of MoEF under MoU.
2	Update the project timeline and include with subsequent reports. Use this to indicate where implementation slippage is occurring.		X	Annex 8
3	Spell out Acronyms on first use (e.g. LEU, TKI, CPU?)		X	Completed, abbreviations Annex 10
4	Will the planned removal of Activity 1.2 from the project log-frame have any impact on achievement of project output 1 and project outcome? Discuss in Change Request	X	X	Removal of Activity 1.2 from the project log-frame has not had any impact on the achievement of project output 1 and project outcome. Because Activity 1.2 has been covered in other activities in Output 1, if it is still listed, it will have any repetition.
5	Many indicators need to be reframed to ensure that they are SMART. NB a percentage increase on a baseline of zero cannot be measured. Ensure reporting is against these indicators.	X	X	We revised and merged some indicators of 0.3 and 0.6 as one indicator.
6	Revisit project Assumptions: some are within the control of the project (i.e. are project activities) and should be revisited – for example "Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders" and "Patrols and Investigations are conducted".	X	X	We initiated the IWT forum meeting in year 3 in Aceh as a collaborative forum for IWT cases.
7	Ensure that the recommendations of the MTR are addressed in subsequent reports		X	Yes. We responded all the MTR's recommendations by changing the measurement indicators, removes some similar indicators and revising the size of area implemented.

8	Reporting could be more transparent concerning the role of IWTCF funding and activity implementation *vis-a-vis* other funding support, e.g. What value-addition does this IWTCF project bring to the multi-donor funded FFI projects ('Conserving Sumatran tigers in Kerinci Seblat National Park' and 'Forest Conservation in the Northern Aceh Forest Complex' - the Ulu Masen landscape)? Also, please report on receipt of the 'matched funding' outlined in the project budget - both confirmed and unconfirmed; and of any other funding received.		X	We put the financial report in-line with the co-funding mechanism.
8	Ensure that evidence is provided to support claims of progress. Some photographs are useful; copies of training documentation, reports, feedback etc. would be more so		X	Annexes also provided

7 Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo been used in almost every publication, awareness poster and press release. Officially, we have also explained to the MoEF, especially to the KSDAE Directorate, regarding the publication of Darwin's activities that will be posted on Darwin's website. In this way, we make sure about our implementing donors and they understand and know about it.

8 Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

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 broken as a result of police road blocks. The CPU teams are concerned about the impacts on the casual labour sector, badly hit with many shops/small business enterprises closing down. They are also concerned with the return of TKI (Indonesian workforce) from Malaysia and Singapore, in response to lockdowns and the associated economic disruption. As these returning individuals have little likelihood of work in Sumatra in the short term, 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 as districts/provinces shut their borders to 'outsiders'. Field teams have been asked to be alert for wildlife 'stockpiling' in readiness for post-COVID conditions 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.

- with some lock-downs experienced at the district level, our field team stayed at base camp for the first quarter of the outbreak, in Jan-March 2020. This resulted in a number of hunting and illegal logging events in our targeted areas (as evidenced in patrol data reports). Once able to, we patrolled based on the national protocol and examined the level of risk based on the sub-district areas as a focus of our patrolling.
- With new arrangement on Covid-19 protocol on scanning using PCR Swab Test, we deployed the team after the Swab test. The consequences were some additional budget required for swab tests (USD
- We have to prepare administrative letters in order to go to certain areas. A clear task order letter is needed for specific areas and times.
- Issues related to health check protocols are encountered, especially to visit areas within the red zone.
- With unemployment rising in cities, more people have returned to hometowns, resulting in an increase in the need for land, food and settlement. This pattern is a clear challenge. In order to arrange the number of households, local villagers prepared several alternative income and/or food supplies to support their economy.

9 Finance and administration

9.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual Darwin 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				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Ibnu Andrian (FFI Kerinci Project Manager)	
Stephen Browne (FFI Asia Pacific Regional Director)	
Dedi Kiswayadi (FFI Aceh Biodiversity and Wildlife Coord)	
Debbie Martyr (FFI Kerinci Seblat Advisor)	
Wido Rizky A bert (FFI Kerinci Seblat Biodiversity and Wild)	
Donny Gunaryadi (FFI IWT Project Leader)	
Rebecca Drury (FFI Senior IWT Advisor)	

Amy Duthie (FFI M&E and Reporting Advisor)	
Fransisca Noni Tirtaningtyas (FFI Indonesia Project Officer)	
Silfi Iriyani (FFI Policy Advisor)	
Nona Rajna (FFI Aceh Administration Staff)	
Anziani (FFI Aceh Accountant)	
Riza Yoanda (Aceh Engagement Officer)	
Laksmi Datu Bahaduri (IWT Coordinator)	
Iswadi (FFI Kerinci IWT Officer)	
Total	

Capital items - description	Capital items – cost (£)
Aceh-Computer equipment	
Kerinci-Computer equipment	
Aceh-GPS and other equipment	
Kerinci-GPS and other equipment	
Aceh-Patrol uniforms and footwear	
Kerinci-Patrol uniforms and footwear	
Total	

Other items - description	Other items – cost (£)
Aceh-Publications	
Kerinci-Publications	
Aceh-Translations	
Kerinci-Translations	
Aceh-Bank charges	
Kerinci - Bank charges	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

9.2 Value for Money

The grants were functionally expended and allocated in accordance with the proposed financial needs, resulting in a tremendous impact on preventing wildlife poaching and illegal trade, including rising awareness. All the implemented efforts supported government policies or regulations of the central government or local governments in combating wildlife crime. The lessons learned from this project to improve efficiency were follows:

1. Implementation of SMART patrols conducted regularly every month to reduce poaching inside (or outside) the national park-conservation area. This patrol involved the community to raise the involvement and awareness of the community in protecting the wildlife protected by the government.

2. Although the project was related to IWT, the involvement of women in providing information to the team in the field was quite significant. Law enforcers, who have been trained, also implement it by handling IWT crime cases. In both UM and KSNP, expert witnesses from BKSDA (Aceh and Bengkulu) were women veterinaries.

3. Not only conducted training (capacity building) this project also funded post-training monitoring, so we know the progress of the participants in handling IWT crime cases.

4. In the aspect of conflict mitigation, FFI encouraged village funds to be used in HWC mitigation and preventing, and the community was encouraged by early conflict mitigations.

5. High commitment by the local government can be demonstrated through the development of an integrated team for law enforcement in Aceh, as well as a conflict mitigation team at the provincial to regional levels which were ratified in decrees. In conflicts mitigation, stakeholders also participate (co-management), including community involvement in HWC mitigation.

6. Maintaining the networks with partners was one of the key success in law enforcement to combat wildlife crime.

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

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

1. This project facilitated the first legal action for the death of an elephant due to illegal electric snare in Aceh. The perpetrator was arrested by trained investigators and has gone through a trial process with prosecutors, also trained by the project in integrated law enforcement for wildlife crime, and has been convicted at the Sigli District Court.

2. During a difficult period of activities, in the midst of the Covid19 pandemic (July 2020), TPCU and law enforcement agents managed to arrest traffickers, with 22kg pangolin scales, in West Pasaman, and have been convicted at the West Pasaman District Court. Although at the beginning of the process, the perpetrator was paying a lawyer and file a pre-trial trial, the judge rejected the option proposal

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra.			
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.	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 the project location 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, there is a decrease in the number of HWC incidents and IWT incidents recorded by the patrols each month from project baseline. 0.6. >50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs,	0.1. Investigation records logged, graded for credibility; law enforcement records and documentation; court records, judgments, sentencing delivered; gender disaggregated for analysis. 0.2. Tiger, elephant: Camera trap data in focus areas of the landscapes. 0.3 Pangolin, hornbill, thrush, sun-bear, porcupine: investigations, patrol data, and demand change including prices & ease of sale by poachers. 0.4. Records of local people supporting project activities, disaggregated by gender. 0.5. Patrol records 0.6. Patrol records	Reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade leads to stabilising of target species populations. Local women and men are willing to engage in project activities. There is adequate political will. Investigations are conducted Evidence secured supports prosecution National wildlife conservation laws are not weakened

	CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.		
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. UM: By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area. 1.2. UM: By project end, information from men and women via a community informant network is informing 90% patrol and investigation effort. 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. 1.4. KSNP: Six CPUs providing routine and intelligence-led patrol and investigation coverage of >50% of target area. 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. 1.6. By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area	1.1. SMART patrol and investigation training reports. 1.2. Community information reports and investigations logged, graded for credibility, disaggregated by gender, 1.3. Routine and information led SMART patrols records, with community-provided reports disaggregated by gender. 1.4. Comparitive data on threat detected on information-led versus routine SMART patrols. 1.5. Effort to detect active poaching threat (days/Km walked) on routine patrols increases. 1.6. HWC mitigation records, documentation.	Community support translates into provision of verifiable information. Patrol or investigation responses to information are conducted. HWC is reported by the affected community.
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. 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. 2.2. UM: By end Y2, one inter-agency and community forum is established	2.1. UM # Inter-district or higher investigation reports logged and shared with partners, # number of reports to which a response is made. 2.2. UM: IWT Forum establishment documents and meeting reports.	Investigations are conducted. Mechanisms for information sharing are fully activated. Forum meetings are conducted and attended by key stakeholders. Practical and achievable workplans and LE targets set.

	where previously there were none, and recorded number of yearly forum meetings (target 6 per year). 2.3. KSNP – By end of Y2, a law enforcement support group (key police divisions, forestry, specialist ranger group) meets at least twice a year to set law enforcement targets and review progress, develop mechanisms for trans-border/jurisdictional actions. 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.	2.3. UM Collaborative inter-district workplans and targets, meeting reports including gender disaggregated participant lists. 2.4. KSNP law enforcement support group meetings, work targets, progress (meeting records). 2.5. KSNP & UM – information shared across island-wide network. 2.6. KSNP & UM: IWT trade networks identified as active in both landscapes, actions take.	Law enforcement support group meetings attended by key parties. Two-way information sharing between the landscapes and with associated partners is conducted.
3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transhipment ports across Sumatra.	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 landscape,	3.1. Documentation of cases achieving P21 certification and accepted for prosecution. 3.2. Sentencing records, Court judgments. 3.3. Trainee surveys, disaggregated by gender. 3.4. Benchmark sentencing documents, viewing / download records. 3.5. Prosecutors and judges use training delivered to build and deliver appropriate sentencing.	Patrols and Investigations are conducted Suspects identified, evidence secured for law enforcement Scene of crime training is utilised and evidence collected accepted by authorities Members of the judiciary attend training programmes

	where none was before, is up to date and accessible with judgments made routinely provided to judicial agencies across the landscapes.		

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)

1.1. Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)

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

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

1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)

1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)

1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses

2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)

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)

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

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

2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)

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

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

3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)

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

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

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

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

3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Impact: A reduction in wildlife crime and poverty alongside sustained and active engagement of communities in actions to address illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra		The arrest of perpetrators of wildlife crimes continues to occur, the role of the community informant network in reporting or conveying information to the team or law enforcer is still accepted. Even in conflict mitigation, the community already knows and understands the reporting flow-procedure and follows the existing procedures. The application of village funds (*dana desa*) in conflict mitigation management continues to be encouraged and has slowly been allocated in some villages on the project site. It triggers the stakeholders to be independent in handling HWC. Ratifying wildlife protection (including conflict mitigation) into local regulations and the mitigation team or law enforcement team has been approved by the governor and The MoEF and Indonesian National Police circulated letters regarding the prohibition of hunting - the use of air guns and illegal electric snares to reduce poaching and wildlife death rates. (Annex 9); a phase of concern and commitment of local-national leaders.
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	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 the project location 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.	0.1. UM: >100% increase in arrests leading to prosecutions and sentencing, (3 cases, baseline 0 case). 8 cases leading to prosecutions and sentencing, stable compared to project baseline period. (8 cases, baseline 2 cases), Annex 7. 0.2. Based on camera trap survey results, tiger population density has increased and, based on the occupancy survey, more than 70% of the TNKS and Ulu Masen habitats were still occupied by tigers. 0.3. Signs of poaching during patrols were still being found, but this may be expected with increased effort and intensity of monthly patrols Annex 7. 0.4. UM: the number of men and women reporting suspicious activity to CPUs has increased from a baseline of zero to 9 (7 by men, 2 by women). KSNP: levels of local reporting remained stable. 0.5. The number of conflicts fluctuates unpredictably, while IWT, a number of cases have been successfully tried (Annex 7). 0.6. UM: Newly established CPUs are now patrolling 13% of the landscape (19,250ha; baseline zero). KSNP: CPUs increased coverage of the

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	0.5. By project end, there is a decrease in the number of HWC incidents and IWT incidents recorded by the patrols each month from project baseline. 0.6. >50,000ha of priority Tiger Conservation Landscape are under stronger protection from LEUs, CPUs law enforcement officers and judiciary.	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.	1.1. UM: By the end of Y2, three fully-trained CPUs are providing patrol and investigation coverage of 50% of target area. 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 1.3. 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. 1.4. UM & KSNP: Five LEUs support and strengthen village forest protection, with 100% coverage by project end and responding to 100% of reports of HWC. 1.5. By project end, there is a recorded decrease in the number of HWC incidents within the project area.	1.1. Three new CPUs trained and conducting patrols of 20% of target area (275.024 ha) (Output 1, point 1.1). 1.2. Patrols and investigations take account of local reports; patrol statistics are reported in activity (Annex 7) 1.3. 100% 'moderate' reports responded to by CPUs (see activity 1.4) 1.4. See point 1.3.2 for patrol data; coverage of patrols is 22% of the target area (Annex 7) 1.5. The number of conflicts fluctuates; see graph in Annex 7
Activity 1.1 Establish, train and embed three CPUs (UM)		Five CPUs have been established, each consisting of 5 people. The refresher training for CPUs was held on 6th-7th February 2019 at the FFI Base camp in Mane District, and has been conducted for CPUs on SMART Patrol, navigation, Avenza MAP, patrol

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		management and investigation. Activity reported in previous reports. The results and activity see point 1.3 and below on Annex 7
Activity 1.3. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in KSNP		Overall, the conflicts occurred and were handled by the mitigation team. There were 14 conflicts (medium category) which were dominated by HTC (12 incidents). There is no record of people being attacked (injured or killed) during the project period. However, predation on livestock was the main issue and, as result, successively, 10 chickens, 4 dogs, 2 cows and 1 goat were involved in HWC, attacks or even eaten, see point 1.3.3 and Annex 7
Activity 1.4. Conduct routine and intelligence-led patrols and investigations and respond to HWC in UM		A total of 20 HWC events occurred during the project period; 2 resulted in injuries to people, occurring in the first year of the project, but after that there were no records of humans becoming victims. In Ulu Masen, the conflict is dominated by HEC with crop fields being damaged by elephants, see point 1.3.4 and Annex 7
Activity 1.5. Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)		The informant network, established in 2018, consists of more than 10 people in Pidie, Pidie Jaya and Bireun District. Information has helped identify elephant poaching in Aceh Besar District and identify the area needed for snare sweeping by a patrol team. Background information and reported changes in wildlife trade demand have also been reported. The CPU teams continue to maintain good communication with informants
Activity 1.6. Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)		Community informants continue to deliver information regarding suspected active poaching threats, HWC and reported changes in wildlife trade demand, including demand for wild songbirds. The CPU teams continue to maintain good communication with informants.
Activity 1.7. Train and cultivate collaboration with Village Forest community teams on HWC mitigation and community-level IWT responses		Conflict mitigation training conducted on 2-4 December 2020. By the training, a community-based approach to mitigating HWC, Masyarakat *Peduli Konflik Satwa Liar (MPKSL)*, has been formed. This consists of 20 members (all men), and encouraged the full involvement of local governments in responding and managing HWC, Annex 7
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.	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	2.1. UM: An IWT forum and agreement created. Need further agreement on whether a legal basis is necessary, Annex 9 2.2. UM: the document has been under review of BKSDA Aceh and will be discuss with the team writers 2.3. KSNP: collaborations are in place across 4 police departments. See activity 2.4

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	and collaborative law enforcement actions by project end.	2.4. UM & KNSP: the mechanisms are in draft form. FFI will continue to work on these collaborations.
	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).	
	2.3. KSNP – By end of Y2, a law enforcement support group (key police divisions, forestry, specialist ranger group) meets at least twice a year to set law enforcement targets and review progress, develop mechanisms for trans-border/jurisdictional actions.	
	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.	
Activity 2.1. Review current data management mechanisms across key agencies, and identify priority actions to strengthen inter-agency data sharing and reporting (UM)		Regular non-formal meetings have been held among agencies, and inter-landscape strategy development meetings have been held with international and local NGOs. Information shared includes the inter-provincial pangolin trade network in Aceh and Medan and the elephant and tiger trafficking network.
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 investigation with first-hand evidence (A1) of poaching-trafficking network of protected species was identified, which is shared with the police. The team is also facilitating the disclosure of cases of elephant deaths in Aceh Jaya.
Activity 2.3. Launch a landscape-wide inter-agency forum for information sharing and to support coordinated IWT responses (UM)		An integrated team has been established (FFI-Indonesia Programme is part of the team) on prevention and eradication of forest destruction as well as control of the trade circulation of plants and protected wild animals in Aceh Province. The

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		information exchange and strategy formulation can be carried out based on law enforcement procedures which are still under preparation, Annex 9
Activity 2.4. Deliver actions under the MoU between four provincial police departments and KSNP enabling more effective coordination and information sharing (KSNP)		Currently, all commitment and initiated workplans are being evaluated by the KSNP Agency, prior to discussing an extension of the MoU.
Activity 2.5. Facilitate a mechanism for regular information sharing by eight Village Forest community teams in the wider landscape with LE agencies (KSNP)		For every information obtained from the informants or the communities of the village forest community, Law Enforcement Units (LEU) endeavour to maintain and ensure the identity of the informant. It is intended that informants regularly provide information on illegal hunting and trade that support the performance of investigations or conflict mitigation. Very confidential information and (sometimes) involvement of community members in their own communities, results in informants being careful about delivery and asking to keep their identities confidential.
Activity 2.6. Establish and facilitate an island-level network for IWT intelligence sharing and coordination (Sumatra-wide)		Data and information sharing mechanisms are still being discussed with partner institutions working in the IWT sector.
Activity 2.7. Share information with regional and international bodies, including ASEAN-WEN, IUCN specialist groups, an international IWT conference, and others		International meetings and conferences have been delayed due to Covid-19 outbreak. However, the appointment of observers of the 73rd SC CITES from Indonesia has been submitted and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to CITES, three of them are from FFI's IP.
Output 3. Strengthened advancement of wildlife crime cases through to prosecution and appropriate sentencing in both landscapes and associated wildlife trade transhipment ports across Sumatra.	By end Y3, 100% of wildlife crime cases deliver sentencing in line with or establishing national benchmarks. By end Y3, 100% of Cases are supported by an appropriate Expert Witness 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. By end Y3, 50% of trainees recognise and use more than 75% of wildlife crime-	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 supported by an Expert Witness, and Expert Witness (DVM from BKSDA) participated in successful prosecutions. 3.3. Both training at UM and KSNP, based on the pre- and post-training test results showed there was an increase in the ability of the training provided. For oversees and measures related to the implementation of training: Um: Within the reporting period, a total of 38% of the total participants trained, implemented the crime scene investigation procedures, from securing crime scenes, preparing investigation report or Berita Acara Perkara (BAP) documentation for reporting to the police. Meanwhile, 62% of participants, mostly from Forest Management Unit-KPH or environmental and forestry services-DLHK, rarely handled

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	focused law enforcement and prosecution materials provided. 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.	wildlife crime cases. Most of the cases encountered were illegal logging, encroachment and forest fires, yet crime scene investigation methods were still implemented in handling these cases. KSNP: Of the 27 crime scene training participants that have been carried out in Jambi, within the reporting period, 14 have implemented crime scene procedures regarding case findings in the field. Among them were tiger snares and prey cases during patrols, and the possession of tiger cubs. The findings were reported to the local police for follow-up or arrest 3.4. Training has been provided to police, prosecutor and judges in Y1 and Y2, oversee: UM: A total of 3 out of 10 prosecutors we have monitored have handled cases in court. Meanwhile, out of 6 judges, only 1 judge has handled a case. Sayed Tarmizi from the Blangkejeren District Court has handled orang utan illegal trade. KSNP: Based on case tracing from the Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) of the district court in Bengkulu Province, out of the 20 participants who had attended the training, only 3 prosecutors were recorded as handling wildlife crime cases. Namely, Herwinda Martina from the Bengkulu High Prosecutor's Office, Nelly from the Seluma District Prosecutor's Office and Lisda Maryanti from the Mukomuko District Prosecutor's Office. The case handled have been transferred to the local district court and has received a verdict from the judge. 3.5 As point 3.4 the team simultaneously monitors the progress trained of the police, prosecutors and judges. And prosecutors and judges implemented training delivered to build and deliver appropriate sentencing,
Activity 3.1. Provide Wildlife Scene of Crime Management training to CPU rangers (KSNP & UM)		**UM:** To support evidence at the crime scene, capacity building training for members of the Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS) and Forest Police (POLHUT) was held on 6-7 August 2019 participated by 14 participants (consisted 12 men and 2 female), consisting of the Natural Resources Conservation Centre officer. This is to strengthen information and evidence in the disclosure of environmental, forestry and especially wildlife crime cases. Pre-test for the training participants was conducted to determine the understanding and knowledge of the participants. The training was carried out by delivering in class and simulation. **KSNP:** In 2019, the project facilitated the training of crime scenes for wildlife crime cases that are found to meet sufficient preliminary evidence requirements to proceed

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		to the investigation process and support the success of the law enforcement process. Based on the pre- and post-training test scores on 26 participants (consisted 25 men and 1 female), it can be seen that an increase in knowledge after the training (average of pre-test was 59, range of 22-83; average post-test was 67, range of 44-89). In general, the training provided is quite effective in giving participants insights into how to handle a crime scene well according to the procedure. The implementation of simulations / case studies with INAFIS and the MoEF Human Resource Training Center (Pusdik SDM) were made in situations or events that resembled actual conditions, such as in the field while patrolling and finding snares or findings in the field. The simulation method will better understand the conditions faced and approach the real conditions in the field.
Activity 3.2. Oversee wildlife scene of crime management and application of forensics and improve as needed (UM & KSNP)		**UM:** Within the reporting period, a total of 38% of the total participants trained, implemented the crime scene investigation procedures, from securing crime scenes, preparing investigation report or Berita Acara Perkara (BAP) documentation for reporting to the police. In which the report is handled by the police for processing. An example is provided by Rahmat from the BKSDA Aceh (Forest Police - Polhut) who conducted crime scene investigation procedures for an orangutan trafficking case which went to trial. Meanwhile, 62% of participants, mostly from Forest Management Unit-KPH or environmental and forestry services-DLHK, rarely handled wildlife crime cases. Most of the cases encountered were illegal logging, encroachment and forest fires, yet crime scene investigation methods were still implemented in handling these cases.
		KSNP: Of the 27 crime scene training participants that have been carried out in Jambi, within the reporting period, 14 have implemented crime scene procedures regarding case findings in the field. Among them were tiger snares and prey cases during patrols, and the possession of tiger cubs. The findings were reported to the local police for follow-up or arrest.
Activity 3.3. Organise and oversee specialist wildlife law training for Prosecutors and Senior Judges by nationally recognised legal authorities (KNSP & UM)		**UM:** A post-training survey was conducted to see the strategic competencies of the training participants for the Integrated Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Training (11-13 February 2020). The survey was conducted online during September 17 - October 9 2020 (adjusting to the pandemic situation). A total of 3 out of 10 prosecutors we have monitored have handled cases in court.
		Meanwhile, out of 6 judges, only 1 judge has handled a case. Sayed Tarmizi from the Blangkejeren District Court has handled orang utan illegal trade. The trial has been completed, the prosecutor demanded 1 year and 6 months and a fine of 50

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		million subsidiary 3 months in prison, but the judge decided or sentenced to 1 year, a fine of 50 million and a subsidiary of 1 month in prison.
		KSNP: Based on case tracing from the Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) of the district court in Bengkulu Province, out of the 20 participants who had attended the training, only 3 prosecutors were recorded as handling wildlife crime cases. Namely, Herwinda Martina from the Bengkulu High Prosecutor's Office, Nelly from the Seluma District Prosecutor's Office and Lisda Maryanti from the Mukomuko District Prosecutor's Office. The case handled have been transferred to the local district court and has received a verdict from the judge.
Activity 3.4. Benchmark sentencing and legal judgements, highlight to key stakeholders and make accessible (Sumatra-wide)		As a result of attorney and the supreme court training in environmental cases, some progress has been made as to the awareness of each supreme judge at the provincial level. Some cases have shown significant results regarding the penalties given.
Activity 3.5. Support Forestry and Police Case Development Officers and Prosecutors as needed (KNSP & UM)		**KSNP:** To support KSNP, the investigations were extended to West Sumatera (MoU signed by KLHK-MoEF). A joint team comprising personnel of KSNP, BKSDA and West Pasaman Police as well as TPCU arrested on Thursday, 30 July 2020 three people (initial S (68), IS (40) and R (43) for 22 kg pangolin scales from West Sumatra, on Thursday, 30 July 2020. The arrests followed tip offs from local people who reported a shipment of pangolin scales from West Pasaman to Jambi. This case was fined only 4 months and fined 5million rupiah subsidiary 1 months http://sipp.pn-pasamanbarat.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara . As well as, another suspect for 4 kg pangolin scales arrested in Kerinci and the case still on trial process at Kerinci District Court (reading of charges with imprisonment of 1 year, a fine of 50 million rupiah with a subside of 3 months). These law enforcement activities are part of FFI-IP's commitment to implementing the Pangolin Emergency Action Plan (EAP) 2020-2022 in Indonesia (FFI-IP is also part of the author team of the EAP). For tiger case, evidenced a tiger skin is in the trial process at Bengkulu District Court. The collaborative team arrested at the end of December 2020.

UM:

- Supported Bireuen Police District, prosecutor of Bireuen District Attorney and BKSDA Aceh for siamang gibbon illegal trade case by minors (17 and 19). 19 year old sentenced in Oct 2020 for 10 months and fined 50million IDR, subsidiary 4 months. The trial process can be accessed on the Bireueun District Court website: https://sipp.pn-bireuen.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara |

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		• *Illegal electric fences/snare* on farms are a serious threat to the endangered wildlife and human. According to the BKSDA Aceh there was a sharp uptick from 2016 of elephants killed accidentally by damaged power lines or intentionally by illegal electric fences. FFI's-IP supported a team from Biodiversity Conservation Directorate-KKH MoEF, Baintelkam Polri with BKSDA Aceh for a disclosure scheme for electrocuted Sumatran elephants in Pidie District (1 dead elephant, ivory missing) and in Aceh Jaya District (5 elephants electrocuted, 2 pairs of ivory missing). The perpetrator of the case in Pidie has been caught and the perpetrator of the case in Aceh Jaya is the wanted list. BKSDA Aceh recorded that between 2016 and 2020, there were also at least 9 cases of humans being electrocuted. • Supported and followed up on the Baintelkam Polri circular letter; on September 8th, 2020 one person was arrested in Pidie District for the possession of an unregistered 8.5 mm calibre air rifle hunting purposes and securing the work area of illegal loggers in Pidie Jaya and its surroundings.
Activity 3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)		in court regarding the case of trafficking of one Siamang which was successfully thwarted by the Bireuen Police on 19 June 2020 during a routine raid. The perpetrator is currently being tried while in detention. Apart from facilitating expert witnesses, the team also monitored the Public Prosecutor, R Bayu Ferdian SH, MH who was one of the participants in an integrated law enforcement training conducted by the Attorney General's Office and the Aceh BKSDA supported by FFI-IP on February 13th -15th 2020 in Banda Aceh. The Aceh BKSDA has also given appreciation to the Bireuen Police Investigator in this case as well as one of the training participants. 3. https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2020/09/17/kasus-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi-di-bireuen-saksi-ahli-siamang-satwa-endemik-sumatera?fbclid=IwAR1Thxa4K8zafUJg2VyrsTzK_TY5LRj2FQ-w9zhh4V2rd_x-wGH2QRcW_-c 4. https://ulumasen.com/2020/09/16/saksi-ahli-bksda-siamang-diperdagangkan-secara-ilegal-hanya-untuk-hewan-peliharaan/ **KSNP**: Expert witnesses for the trial of the 22kg pangolin scales case at West Pasaman District Court was from the BKSDA West Sumatra, Rusdian Ritonga (verdicted). While, the 4kg pangolin scales case at the Kerinci District Court with expert witnesses from BKSDA Jambi (reading of charges with imprisonment of 1 year, a fine of 50 million rupiah with a subside of 3 months) and the tiger case at the

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		Bengkulu District Court with expert witness Erni Suyanti, DVM who provides human-wildlife conflict training in Bengkulu to TPCU.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	161	Indonesia	Men, women	SMART patrol training, crime scene training, law enforcement training,	Bahasa Indonesia	

					mitigation training		
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	4	Indonesia	Men, women	SMART patrol training, crime scene training, law enforcement training, mitigation training	Bahasa Indonesia	
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	1	Indonesia	Men, women	Softcopy, link	Bahasa Indonesia	
Research Measures		**Total**	**Nationality**	**Gender**	**Title**	**Language**	**Comments/ Weblink if available**
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	4	Indonesia, England, Geneva, Malaysia	Men, women	Tiger action plan, pangolin emergency action plan, COP-CITES matrix position, bird trade	Bahasa Indonesia, English	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals						

11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	2	Indonesia	Men, women	Illegal wildlife trade, action plan	Bahasa Indonesia	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	3	England, Malaysia, Geneva	men	CITES, illegal wildlife trade, bird trade	English	0n 2020-2021 international conference were postponed due to covid outbreak

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established	4	Training: SMART patrol training, crime scene training, law enforcement training, mitigation training
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work *(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 9.2)*						

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

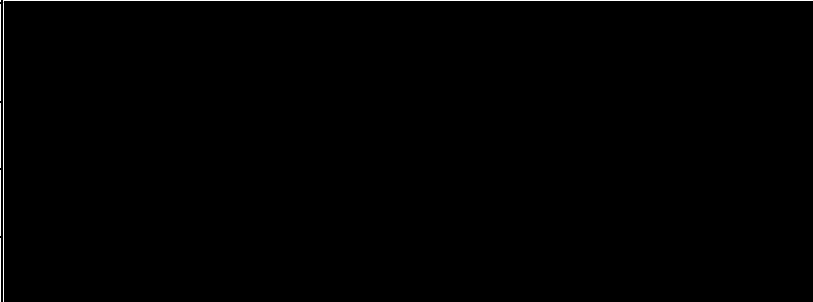|	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	√
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	√
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	√
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	√
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	√
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	√
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	√
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	√
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	√

13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	√
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	√
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	√
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	√
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	√
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Article	FFI dan BKSDA Aceh Bekali Kemampuan Olah TKP bagi Polhut dan PPNS (2019)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	Aceh Journal National Network (Banda Aceh, Aceh)	https://www.ajnn.net/news/ffi-dan-bksda-aceh-bekali-kemampuan-olah-tkp-bagi-polhut-dan-ppns/index.html
Article	FFI Dukung Penindakan Kejahatan TSL, Dewa Gumay: Pelaku Harus Dijatuhi Vonis Maksimal (Taufik Hidayat, 2019)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	SerambiNews.com (Banda Aceh, Aceh)	https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2019/08/06/ffi-dukung-penindakan-kejahatan-tsl-dewa-gumay-pelaku-harus-bisa-dijatuhi-vonis-maksimal
Article	Kawanan Gajah Sumatera Liar di Mila Pidie akan Digiring (2020)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	Aceh Portal	https://www.acehportal.com/news/besok-kawanan-gajah-sumatera-liar-di-mila-pidie-akan-digiring/index.html
Article	Ditangkap, Tiga Penjual Organ dan Kulit Harimau Sumatera di	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	Mongabay	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/12/28/ditangkap-tiga-penjual-organ-dan-kulit-harimau-sumatera-di-bengkulu/

	Bengkulu (Ahmad Supardi, 2020)					
Article	Polisi Ungkap Sindikat Perdagangan Satwa Siamang di Bireun (Munjir Permana, 2020)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	RRI Banda Aceh	https://rri.co.id/banda-aceh/ragam/856976/polisi-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-satwa-siamang-di-bireun
Article	Pedagang Sisik Trenggiling Divonis 2,6 tahun penjara di Aceh (2020)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	Garda Animalia	https://gardaanimalia.com/pedagang-sisik-trenggiling-divonis-26-tahun-penjara-di-aceh/
Article	Pedagang Sisik Trenggiling Divonis 2,6 tahun penjara di Aceh (Jeka Kampai, 2020)	Indonesia	Indonesia	male	detiknews	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5114315/bawa-22-kg-sisik-trenggiling-3-pria-ditangkap-di-sumbar

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	IWT049
Project Title	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes
Project Leader Details	
Name	Donny Gunaryadi
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	██████████████████████████
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	

Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?**	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you need 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	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	

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[i] Goodrich, J., Kerley, L., Smirnov, E., Miquelle, D., McDonald, L., Quigley, H., Hornocker, M., & McDonald, T. 2008. Survival rates and causes of mortality of Amur tigers on and near the Sikhote-Alin Biosphere

Zapovednik. Journal of Zoology 276:323–329.