

**Darwin Initiative/Darwin Plus Projects**  
**Half Year Report**  
**(due 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020)**

<b>Project reference</b>	IWT049 ref 376
<b>Project title</b>	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across Two Globally Important Tiger Landscapes
<b>Country(ies)/territory(ies)</b>	Indonesia
<b>Lead organisation</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Partner(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flora Fauna Aceh (Flona) (UM)</li> <li>2. Aceh Community Rangers (ACR) (UM)</li> <li>3. Three Aceh Forest Management Units (FMUs) (UM)</li> <li>4. Aceh Police Department (UM)</li> <li>5. Institution Conservation Society (ICS) (KSNP)</li> <li>6. Lingkar Institute (Kerinci Seblat National Park, KSNP)</li> <li>7. FMUs in Sarolangun, Kerinci &amp; Bungo (KSNP)</li> <li>8. Kerinci Birdwatching Club (KSNP)</li> <li>9. Police in Jambi-Padang-South Sumatera- Bengkulu (KSNP)</li> <li>10. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (Sumatra)</li> </ol>
<b>Project leader</b>	Donny Gunaryadi
<b>Report date and number (e.g. HYR3)</b>	31 October 2020, (HYR3)
<b>Project website/blog/social media</b>	www.fauna-flora.org

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**1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed project implementation timetable (if your project has started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end September).**

**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 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> 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

Over 45 investigation reports were logged by Tiger Protection Conservation Unit (TPCU) personnel. Covert interviews were conducted with two individuals identified as local traders and further investigations were conducted in 2 cases where there was first-hand (A1) evidence of tiger and pangolin crime. Information regarding pangolin illegal trade in West Pasaman was confirmed and the individual arrested and in a case regarding illegal tiger trade, investigators confirmed that the perpetrator had tiger skin and body parts. The team needs to follow up with KSNP and local police.

1.3.2. Patrol & Monitoring

CPU's conducted a total of 58 forest patrols in nine districts of the four provinces of Kerinci Seblat National Park covering 1.361,46 km for 300 days during the period report. The number of patrols launched, and total kilometres walked in the forest was lower than planned due to Covid -19 outbreak. During the patrol period, 5 tiger snares (2 active), 97 tiger prey snares (70 active), and 8 bird hunting tools were recorded and destroyed. CPUs recorded 20 encroachments in Kerinci Seblat National Park, 27 illegal logging and 8 illegal mining.

### 1.3.3. Human Wildlife Conflict

One Human Tiger Conflict-HTC occurred in the Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) area. A total of 15 report through hotline number were logged and responded to by the team in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. During this period, there were no losses of livestock or humans (low category).

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

### 1.4.1. Investigation and Law Enforcement

More than 30 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 of pangolin scales were conducted. The perpetrator was an intermediary (dealer) who will send the scales to the main actor in Medan (the target or main actor of the illegal pangolin trade network).

### 1.4.2. Patrol and Monitoring

Monitoring patrols in the forest area in Ulu Masen were conducted in 3 districts, namely Pidie Jaya, Pidie and Aceh Besar, covering 1,910.22 km for 165 days. Patrols were not affected by Covid-19 and were carried out as planned since there was no outbreak in the rural areas. However in September 2020, 2 patrol teams responded to a high number incidents of human-elephant conflicts (HEC) so did not conduct monitoring patrols as planned.

10 tiger snares (9 active), 16 prey snares (12 active) and 1 bird snare (net) were found and destroyed. Whilst there were 174 illegal logging, 35 encroachment, and 2 illegal mining incidents. The patrol also recorded findings of key species, namely 16 elephant marks and 2 tigers.

### 1.4.3. Human Wildlife Conflict

A total of 34 incidents of human wildlife conflict (29 incidents human-elephant conflicts (HEC) and 5 incidents of human-tiger conflicts (HTC)) were reported and responded to by the teams in this period. Based on the monitoring, plantations such as banana, rambutan, durian, cocoa and areca plantations and rice fields are the main crops for the HEC which occurred almost every day in Pidie Jaya district.

Meetings with the local government of Pidie, BKSDA Aceh, DLHK Aceh, FFI, local police, (Military Subdistrict Commands or *Koramil*) and the Aceh CRU regarding updates and coordination of conflict mitigation continue. One of the efforts being discussed is the plan to install electrical-power fencing in the Pidie District area.

## **1.5 Cultivate new community informant networks (UM)**

The informant network, established in 2018, consists of 10 people in 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.

## **1.6 Cultivate and maintain existing community informant networks (KSNP)**

Community informants continue to deliver information regarding suspected active poaching threats, human-wildlife conflicts and reported changes in wildlife trade demand, including demand for wild songbirds. The CPU teams continue to maintain good communication with informants.

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

Conflict mitigation training in Aceh will be held in the middle of October 2020. The decree of task force mitigation team is still being drafted by the Pidie District government, in which we encourage the full involvement of the district government in responding and handling the conflicts which occur. Mitigation training in Kerinci will be held in the last quarter of the project. The training plan was delayed due to Covid-19.

**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. There has been coordination with Resort Police of Banda Aceh and Forum Konservasi Leuser (a local NGO in Aceh), for the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) case in Banda Aceh. Information exchange and follow up has been conducted on the case of 5 elephants killed in Aceh Jaya. Information on pangolins in regards to the trade network and the possibility of shipment to Medan, North Sumatera is also being coordinated and exchanged with WCU-WCS.

**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, 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 LE agencies (KSNP)**

For every information obtained from the informants or the community of the village forest community, LEUs tried 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.

**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.

**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.

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

No activity in this period. Activity reported in previous reports (training conducted in 2019).

**In KSNP:** In 2019, facilitated the training of crime scenes for wildlife crime cases that are found to meet sufficient preliminary evidence requirements to proceed to the investigation process and support the success of the law enforcement process. Based on the pre- and post-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.

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

**UM:** Within the reporting period, as many as 38% of the total participants trained applied 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, 61% 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 applied 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.

### 3.3. 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:

Table 2. Illegal trafficking cases handled by trained participants

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

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 million subsidiary 3 months in prison, but the judge decided or sentenced to 1 year, a fine of 50 million and a subsider 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.

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

As a result of attorney and 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.

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

**KNSP:** To support KNSP, the investigations were extended to West Sumatera (MoU signed by KLHK-MoEF). A joint team comprising personnel of Kerinci Seblat National Park, West Sumatera Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA) and West Pasaman Police as well as CPU's, arrested three people for 22 kg pangolin scales from West Sumatera, 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 is still in the trial process. 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).

#### **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](https://sipp.pn-bireuen.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara)
- Illegal electric fences 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 8<sup>th</sup>, 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.

### **3.6. Facilitate Expert Witnesses (KNSP & UM)**

**UM:** On September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020, FFI-IP facilitated expert witness Taing Lubis, DVM from the Aceh BKSDA 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 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months (for Covid-19 specific delays/problems, please use 2b). Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.**

- During Covid-19, with some lock down at the district level, our field team stayed at our base camp for the first quarter of the outbreak in Jan-March 2020. This resulted in a number of hunting and illegal logging in our targeted areas (evidenced in patrol data reports). Once

<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>						
<p><b>2b. Please outline any specific issues which your project has encountered as a result of Covid-19. Where you have adapted your project activities in response to the pandemic, please briefly outline how you have done so here. Explain what residual impact there may be on your project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.</b></p>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues related to health check protocols are encountered, especially to visit areas with the red zone category.</li> <li>- With more unemployed persons in cities, more people have returned to hometowns and it resulted in a number of newcomers which need more 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.</li> </ul>						
<p><b>2c. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?</b></p>						
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Discussed with LTS:</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal change request submitted:</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Received confirmation of change acceptance</td> <td>Yes/No</td> </tr> </table>	Discussed with LTS:	Yes/No	Formal change request submitted:	Yes/No	Received confirmation of change acceptance	Yes/No
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<p><b>3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estimated underspend: £</p>
<p><b>3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully.</b> Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.</p> <p><b>If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a rebudget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a rebudget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes if necessary. Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.</b></p>

<p><b>4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to Darwin's management, monitoring, or financial procedures?</b></p>
<p>None</p>

If you were asked to provide a response to this year's annual report review with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document.

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also** be raised with LTS International through a Change Request. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email.**

Please send your **completed report by email** to [Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk). The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: 25-001 Darwin Half Year Report**