

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT069
Project title	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia
Country/ies	Indonesia, Malaysia
Lead organisation	DEFRA
Partner institution(s)	Indonesian National Police (INP), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (INTRAC), Aviation Security, Airport and Seaport authorities; Forest Department Sarawak, Sabah Wildlife Department, Royal Malaysian Police, Malaysian Army, Facebook, Indonesia E-Commerce Association (IDEA), Sarawak Forestry Corporation, APE Malaysia (Sabah), Sarawak Eco-Warriors (Sarawak)
IWT grant value	£395,000
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2019 – 30 September 2021
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dwi Adhiasto
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Dwi Adhiasto, Sofi Mardiah, 29 April 2020

1. Project summary

Indonesia is a mega-biodiversity country, but its abundant biodiversity makes it a major IWT source country in Asia. There are numerous barriers to addressing IWT in Indonesia, which also apply to neighbouring Malaysia. These generally result from weak capacity or a lack of resources within government agencies for in-country action and for transboundary collaborations. These barriers include: limited capacity to conduct investigative activities, such as surveillance, covert investigations, undercover operations; limited understanding of the scale of criminal networks and their operations; the emergence of online trade and limited skills in digital forensics; limited knowledge of species identification; poor understanding of the various laws pertaining to protected species, including the utilisation of anti-money laundering law; and inadequate preparation of legal documents which present strong criminal evidence once arrests are made. These problems are compounded by inadequate legal frameworks (especially for non-native species in trade), lack of political will to arrest and prosecute poachers and traders at all levels, confusion in targeting criminals, general corruption, bribery, lack of protection, and in some cases complicity of certain government officials.

Coordination is inadequate between Indonesian government agencies and their transboundary counterparts, especially with neighbouring Malaysia. Regular communication (both formal and informal) is limited, and there is limited multinational intelligence collaboration, leading to weak understanding of transboundary criminal networks. There are also differences in the level of wildlife investigation expertise. Preliminary WCS investigations, conducted through community informant networks (referred to hereafter as Sources of Information or Sol), have identified illegal trade routes operating across the island of Borneo and surrounding waters. This facilitates the transboundary trade of a multitude of highly threatened and protected species in Indonesia, such as helmeted hornbills, Sunda pangolins and turtles, to Malaysia. Elephant ivory and large volumes of songbirds are also traded in the opposite direction, from Malaysia to Indonesia.

To remove these barriers and halt trafficking, site-based efforts are required in Indonesia that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain through training, technical assistance, improved communication and coordination amongst Indonesian agencies and their Malaysian counterparts. Furthermore, coordinated efforts to tackle IWT in Malaysia are integral to Indonesia's economic development and prosperity, and such efforts have been typically lacking. However, there is increasing political momentum in both countries and strong government support for this project to seriously combat transboundary IWT.

Communities in target landscapes in Indonesian/Malaysian Borneo (Batang Ai and Lanjak-Entimau, in Malaysia, and Kalimantan provinces, in Indonesia) (>300,000 people) will benefit from improved governance by having more responsive, informed and fair local law enforcement agencies, and by the removal of criminal networks that threaten their well-being and security. Poaching and trafficking, often conducted by those from outside the community, disrupts entire ecosystems, thereby depriving local communities of their livelihoods, many of whom depend strongly on forest products. Indeed, in Malaysia, the reduction and potential elimination of IWT is anticipated to alleviate poverty via reducing the collateral damage of illegal wildlife hunting. Poachers do not bring rations into the jungle and hunt whatever they can feed on. This subsequently reduces legally approved wild protein sources, such as non-protected species, for indigenous groups that live in the area. Illegal and unsustainable/over-harvesting of wildlife has already been documented as a major issue in reducing the protein intake of rural Sarawak communities. It is for this reason that the commercial sale of wild meat is illegal in Sarawak, under 'A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak'.

Dismantling IWT networks will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging, land-grabbing, human trafficking and narcotics), which are often driven by the same people and blight community livelihoods and prosperity. A reduction in illegal offtake should increase the amount of bushmeat legally available for local hunters, mainly by avoiding incidental killing of non-traded bushmeat species. Securing ecosystem services (e.g.

from watershed destruction and erosion) and non-economic losses (e.g. cultural) are particularly important to marginalised communities, especially where they support ecotourism, the production of bushmeat or non-timber forest products. Women in particular are dependent on a wide range of wild harvested products, from fruits to craft materials, as a source of cash income or for daily household use. Several of the charismatic target species prioritised by this project, such as Bornean orangutans and hornbills, benefit communities through enhanced tourism initiatives which offer indirect benefits to forest habitats and afford communities with alternative sustenance on land that might otherwise be converted to other use types, particularly oil palm, as has occurred across large swaths of Borneo.

The strong project focus on community-based site interventions, namely establishing monitoring (Sol) and law enforcement networks in forest landscapes, will provide employment opportunities within the project for forest-edge communities, who are typically amongst those with the lowest household incomes. Imposing larger sanctions on organised IWT crime is anticipated to improve the safety of rural communities living in those areas (Batang Ai and Lanjak-Entimau, Malaysia, and Kalimantan provinces, Indonesia). WCS will monitor the engagement of community groups through review of meeting minutes, facilitated by WCS, and data products developed, such as intelligence information. Socio-economic survey data will measure the livelihood benefits of the project (with gender-disaggregated data).

Finally, newer IWT monitoring and anti-poaching techniques developed in Malaysia will be shared with counterparts in Indonesia, such as DNA tracking of wildlife products, including Malaysian expertise in developing DNA databanks.

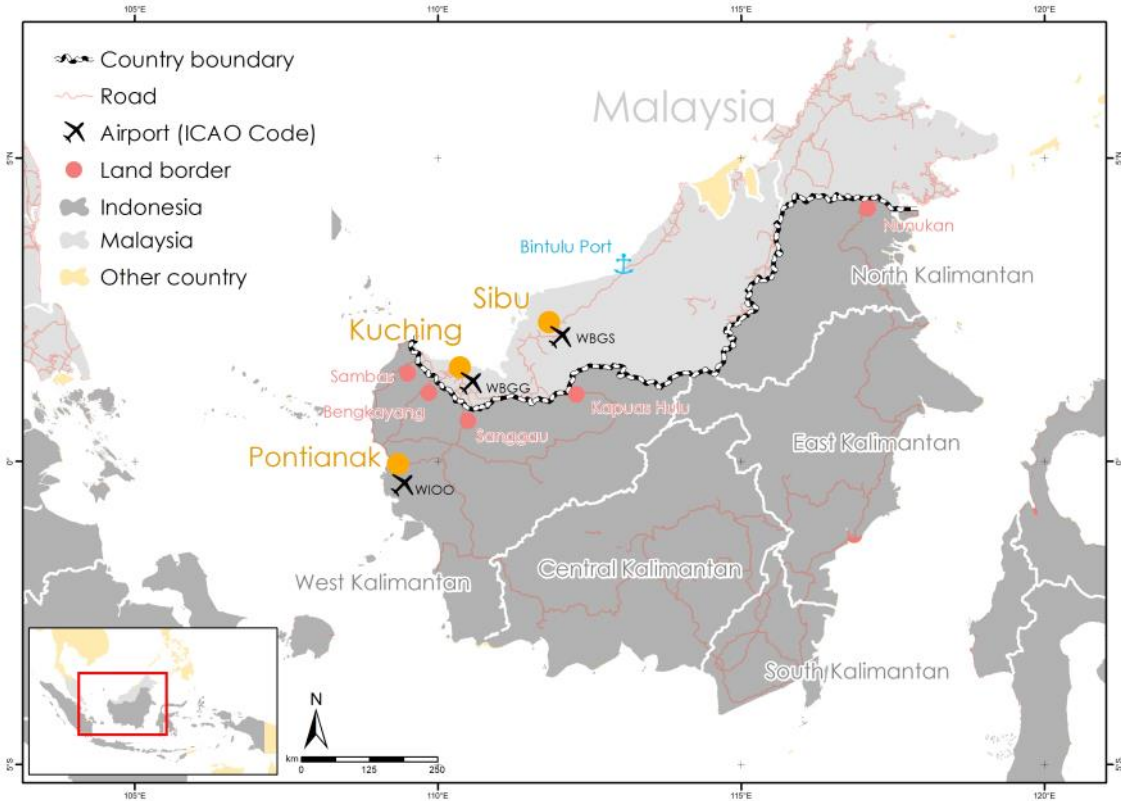


Figure 1. Project area covers Kalimantan (Indonesia), Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia)

2. Project partnerships

This project has built upon and strengthened pre-existing relationships between WCS and its partner institutions. Each of the named partners has been instrumental in designing and delivering the activities relevant to their focus during the reporting period. Particular examples include fruitful partnerships with:

- Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), who supported species identification, both morphology and DNA approaches;
- Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology, who supported new work on wildlife crime forensics in Indonesia and the creation of a new DNA reference list for enforcement agencies. Eijkman Institute, as a reputable lab for DNA-based species identification, also contributed to identifying pangolin meat, elephant ivory, and mammal body parts (canines, bile gladder, etc.);
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), including valuable partnerships with several Directorates within MoEF, including the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (Indonesia’s CITES Management Authority). Law enforcement actions in West Kalimantan, especially for pangolins, are strongly supported by MoEF Gakkum (the Law Enforcement Directorate). Their experienced PPNS (Civil Servant Investigator) provided strong legal documents to support court cases; and
- A unique and pioneering partnership with the Indonesian National Police (INP), which has resulted in the delivery of a number of national and international scale sting operations, and also the provision of training courses for enforcement staff focusing on wildlife trade.

To extend the coverage area of investigation, WCS collaborates with a consortium in West Kalimantan, consisting of three foundations - Yayasan Titian, Yayasan IAR (International Animal Rescue), and Planet Indonesia. As a result, their staff contributed to the project by providing pangolin poaching and trade information in all Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan) provinces in 2019, forming valuable data for assisting subsequent law enforcement actions.

The Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), the State agency in Sarawak, Malaysia, that manages all matters pertaining to wildlife and protected areas in Sarawak is a partner of the project, since the smuggling of pangolins, helmeted hornbills, orangutans, turtles, and songbirds occurs across their jurisdiction. Helmeted hornbill cases have been reported by SFC to WCS as a result of investigation training and intelligence information sharing.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1: Establish informant networks with local communities in Indonesia and Malaysia

To date, WCS has recruited 45 new Sources of Information (Sol) in Borneo, deployed to poaching and trade hotspots across all five Indonesian Borneo provinces and in Malaysia. A joint training course was conducted in Bogor, Indonesia, from 1-10 September 2019, to increase the capacity of Sol in market monitoring, cybercrime/cyber patrol/digital forensics, and undercover investigations. Nine Sol from WCS, NGO partners, and five government officers from SFC joined the training.

In Malaysia, WCS conducted a training workshop in December 2019 for representatives from the local NGO APE Malaysia, the contractor appointed to conduct surveillance, market and port monitoring in Sabah. In collaboration with WCS Indonesia Program (WCS IP) and Malaysia Program (WCS MY), APE held an IWT investigation training in Kuching, from 3-7 March 2020. For this, 18 local NGO personnel (5 men and 13 women) were trained and these training events led to the deployment of 18 new Sol in Sarawak.

From 5-7 March and 12-14 March 2020, WCS held two Sol training events in Pontianak and Balikpapan, Indonesia. The events were attended by 38 local sources (28 men and 10 women) from all five Kalimantan provinces. During the training, the WCS trainer introduced investigative techniques, including surveillance, covert investigation (cover job and story), interview

techniques (clandestine), safety and security, and reporting. Following the training events, up to 27 Sol were deployed to the field.

Activity 1.2. Local informant monitoring of IWT and reporting, via WCS, to law enforcement agencies

Since June 2019, surveys have been carried out by the WCS Sol in Kalimantan to understand the magnitude of trade in pangolins, identify key individuals, poaching and trading sites, transportation routes, and modus operandi of poachers, traders, and smugglers. To date, 140 poachers and 70 suppliers have been identified. The project is developing a social network analysis to map the traffickers' connections and involvement. A Targeted Intelligence Package (an intel-document containing key information for conducting a law enforcement operation) will be created in the next period for our partnering law enforcement agencies.

During this period, we have been developing a socio-economic survey to measure variation in livelihood benefits over the course of the project. The survey questions have been developed and tested by the WCS IP science team with local community partners in Kalimantan and was planned to be administered to 600 respondents from two provinces in Kalimantan in April 2020. However, this has been temporarily put on hold due to the Covid-19 outbreak and a national work from home order.

Activity 1.3. Prepare information to facilitate government sting operations and prosecutions

WCS IP provided verified information to enforcement agencies that led to seven operations by the police and Gakkum and the apprehension of 13 suspected wildlife traffickers in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan. Five suspects have been convicted and sentenced for a total of 66 months in prison and fined IDR (~USD). Four people became witnesses on these cases, one person was released with a warning letter, and three people are awaiting trial. From these cases, the law enforcement agencies confiscated at least 23 kg of pangolin scales, six helmeted hornbill beaks, and one binturong. One of the suspects was supplying pangolins to a dealer who was arrested by the Malaysian authorities in Sabah province in February 2019. The authorities seized 30 tonnes of pangolin meat and scales, which represents a huge confiscation.



Figure 2. Pangolin scales (left) and six helmeted hornbill beaks (right) were confiscated by Kalimantan police in two sting operations in West Kalimantan

In Malaysia, WCS has been providing guidance and information to SFC to support surveillance operations since September 2019. In October 2019, an operation in Kapit, Sarawak, resulted in the seizure of 148 helmeted hornbill casques and body parts of other protected species, such as Sunda pangolins and Bornean sun bears. As a result of the operation, three suspects were arrested. One suspect was released with a warning letter, one was fined MYR (~USD) and another suspect (the seller of the 148 casques) is awaiting trial. Information on these suspects, their modus operandi, and associated cases are stored in the SMART Profiles database operated by WCS MY. WCS MY is actively facilitating the preparation of an investigation paper for this case.

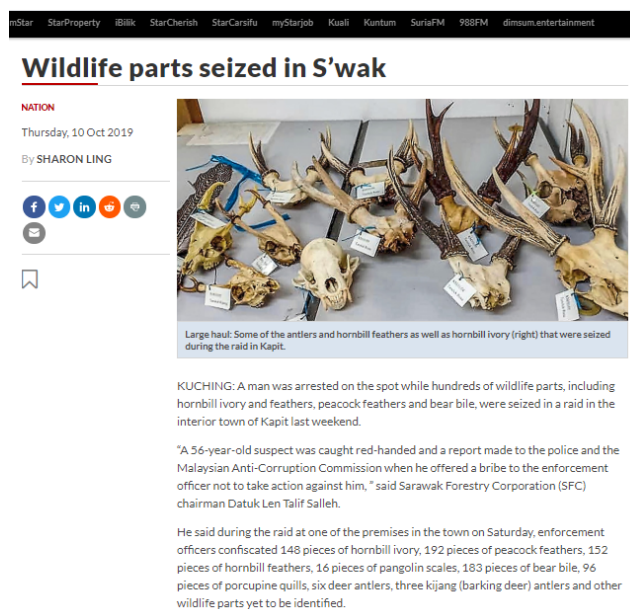


Figure 3. News article on the operation in Kapit, Sarawak, where 148 helmeted hornbill casques were confiscated by the Malaysian authority. Uploaded 10 October 2019.

Source: <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2019/10/10/wildlife-parts-seized-in-swak>

Activity 2.1. Train government partners in CWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia

In August 2019, WCS was invited to train 35 prosecutors from across Indonesia, including prosecutors from Kalimantan. The training was based on a successful case in Riau province (Sumatra) from 2018 when WCS assisted a police investigator to develop a case against a corrupt officer. The suspect was sentenced to five years in prison using the Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Biodiversity Conservation Law. During the reporting period, two ongoing cases will be handled using the Anti-Money Laundering Law and Quarantine Law (including a reptile trafficking case against a suspect, initialled *Eri*), and non-native species smuggling legislation in Malaysia (for a case against *Yat* and *Ira* for smuggling lions, turtles, and jaguars).

A joint training course was conducted in Bogor, Indonesia, from 1-10 September 2019 (See Activity 1.1.) to increase the capacity of Sol in market monitoring, cybercrime/cyber patrol/digital forensics, and undercover investigations. Five government officers from SFC also joined this training. In collaboration with WCS IP and WCS MY, we facilitated an IWT investigation training in Sibu Region from 5-9 February 2020, with 14 SFC personnel (12 men and 2 women) trained. A training workshop, initially planned for 14 SFC personnel in Bintulu Region from 5-14 March 2020, was postponed due to Covid-19 international travel restrictions imposed by the Malaysia Government at the time.

Activity 2.2. Generate profiles on wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'

WCS is in the process of identifying wildlife traffickers to generate profiles for submission to international financial risk assessment bodies. Working with the Indonesian Customs authority and a WCS Regional Analyst, profiles for two wildlife trade criminals (a reptile trafficker and a pangolin trafficker), initialled *Eri* and *Asa*, will be submitted to World Check and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'. *Eri* is an international reptile trafficker who has traded reptile species from several continents. He was arrested by the national police with evidence consisting of hundreds of reptiles, including protected species that are covered under national and international trade regulations (including CITES Appendix I). *Asa* is part of an organized criminal network that is operating in North Sulawesi and China. He traded tiger body parts and pangolins with buyers in China.

Activity 2.3. Prepare information to support IWT court cases using alternative laws related to financial transactions

With co-financing, we have completed an analysis of the current pangolin and reptile criminal trade network in Indonesia, where at least three pangolin traffickers are implicated in money laundering.

Activity 3.1. Conduct capacity assessments of seaports and airports that are major trafficking sites in Indonesia with connections to Malaysia

We are in the process of designing a method to assess the capacity of several major trafficking ports in Indonesia and Malaysia. Based on a preliminary investigation in Kalimantan, we have identified three airports: Supadio International airport (Indonesia), Kuching airport (Malaysia) and Sibiu airport (Malaysia), and one seaport at Bintulu (Malaysia) as candidates for the capacity assessment. In Malaysia, the assessment will be conducted with SFC.

Activity 3.2. Train key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches

In Indonesia, we have identified Aviation Security and Customs from West Kalimantan Airport as priority agencies for capacity building activities that are focused on detecting wildlife smuggling. We will explore the possibility to also train cargo companies and airlines in the next project period. In Malaysia, we have initiated discussions with SFC, which has led five IWT training workshops since October 2019, with WCS MY staff delivering some of the key training modules. The aim of these workshops was to sensitise officers from selected Government agencies on IWT procedures in Sarawak, particularly for agencies working at border posts. There were 128 enforcement officers (106 men and 22 women) from 22 agencies trained through these five workshops.

Activity 3.3. Monitor and report online IWT including Indonesia–Malaysia transboundary connections

WCS is continuing its collaboration with the e-commerce association (iDEA) to prevent advertisements selling protected wildlife species and to also report trade in protected species to Facebook. To date, our cyber patrol staff have identified 75 groups and 615 accounts, with 311 accounts having been taken down by Facebook and the e-commerce companies in response to WCS requests and data provision. WCS provided a digital forensic expert and a dedicated cyber patrol staff member to work with INP, provincial police, and MoEF in West Kalimantan. To date, our expert support in digital evidence recovery has resulted in four online investigations of live pangolin trafficking that either occurred in Kalimantan or were connected to Kalimantan by sourcing wildlife from there and/or being part of a criminal network spanning a

wider area that included Kalimantan. These cases were responded to by MoEF and the police through four operations resulting in the arrest of six traders in East Java, South Kalimantan, Yogyakarta and West Sumatra. Further, 13 live pangolins were confiscated and six suspects given prison sentences (ranging from 7 months to 2 years) and fines (up to USD 800). In Malaysia, trained Sol are monitoring the social media accounts of illegal wildlife suppliers in Sarawak. To date, three Facebook-based IWT sellers were reported to SFC and one seller was arrested in Sibul. The seller is currently awaiting trial.

Activity 3.4. Train key government partners in i2 software

Indonesian Customs and police use i2 software but their respective databases need updating and their capacity to manage these databases needs to be increased. During this period, we were invited to train two Gakkum and two police investigators (in March and September 2019, respectively) in Kalimantan to use digital mobile forensics to extract, manage, and analyse data. A WCS expert trainer will continue to provide mentoring to the trainees in the months to come. WCS supported the INP to finish an online trade analysis by providing the names of the targets (account names) for law enforcement purposes. WCS and Customs agreed to collaborate on information sharing from our respective i2 databases related to companies suspected of wildlife trafficking and sharing identities of individuals involved with these companies.

Activity 4.1. Assess the policy/legal framework for the Indonesia–Malaysia CWT collaboration

WCS is collaborating with the Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) to conduct an assessment of the legal framework and possibilities for a transboundary CWT effort between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia. The assessment aims to provide a report with options and recommendations for further bilateral actions. As part of the assessment, on 11 March 2020, WCS and ICEL conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on “Challenges in law enforcement efforts for Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary wildlife crime” with key Indonesia law enforcement officials in the government. The participants included MoEF, Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim POLRI), Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla RI), Customs, Attorney General’s Office, and Quarantine.

The main objective of this FGD was to gather information related to the current situation in the field, challenges, and recommended best practices to strengthen Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration efforts on CWT. As a result, we found that the most trafficked wildlife between Indonesia and Malaysia are, among other species, pangolins and songbirds. From the discussion, transactions often happened at maritime boundaries and along other illegal routes, which makes it more difficult to handle by law enforcement officials.

We found that coordination between the two governments is limited and that there are gaps in existing regulations in Indonesia that should be improved. Moving forward, WCS and ICEL have developed the first draft of a report that aims to answer three main questions: 1) What is the current state of CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia? 2) What are the challenges in the field to tackling wildlife trafficking? and 3) What are the best methods for pre-emptive, preventive, repressive, and evidence handling actions in transboundary cases? The report will be further developed through a series of in-depth interviews with key actors and experts. It is expected to be finalized by September 2020.



Figure 4. Focus Group Discussion on challenges in law enforcement efforts for Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary wildlife crime, attended by key Indonesia law enforcement officials from the government

Activity 4.2. Prepare and facilitate Indonesia–Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement

No progress to date. This activity is scheduled for the second year of the project.

Activity 4.3. Support the development of a CWT partnership that enables continued transboundary collaboration post-project

On 24 October 2019, WCS IP met with a CWT consortium in Kalimantan, comprising Planet Indonesia, Yayasan Titian, Rekam Nusantara, and International Animal Rescue (IAR). The meeting focused on how to utilize the consortium to address transnational cases through joint investigations and maintaining communication with stakeholders in the Indonesia–Malaysia border area.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce IWT in five priority forest landscapes (>1 million ha) in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Target:

- In Yr 1, informant networks established with local communities in Indonesia (3 Kalimantan provinces) and Malaysia (state of Sabah and Sarawak), with >100 people trained (baseline = 0).
- From Yr 1-3, >100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on >20 major networks (baseline = 1).
- From Yr 2-3, >50 operations and >20 high-profile test cases against wildlife crimes (poaching or trafficking) in forest landscapes successfully prosecuted (baseline = 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 per year in Malaysia project areas from 2009-2017).

Progress: Positive progress has been made towards the Yr 1 targets and Output 1 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. During this reporting period, the number of Sol to gather information on wildlife trafficking in Indonesia (Kalimantan) and in Malaysia (Sarawak) increased substantially, reaching 45% (45 of >100) of the end-of-project target from a baseline of 0. 27 Sol were deployed in five provinces in Kalimantan, prioritising hotspots for pangolin and helmeted hornbill trafficking in West Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan, and 18 Sol were deployed in Sarawak to conduct monitoring in souvenir shop markets. The Sol deployed in Kalimantan have identified 140 poachers and 70 suppliers. The findings led to the arrest of 13 traffickers in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan. An international scale pangolin network was identified in West Kalimantan, and pangolin trade networks from poachers to dealers in five provinces were also identified. In Yr 1, WCS has

already supported eight operations which led to the prosecution and conviction of six out of 16 apprehended suspects, and with four other suspects awaiting trial. However, the impact of Covid-19 might reduce opportunities for government partners to conduct sting operations during the next period. See reported progress under Output 1 activities above.

Output 2: New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.

Target:

- By Yr 2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia (baseline = 0).
- From Yr 1-3, profiles generated on >20 wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' (baseline = 0).
- From Yr 2-3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions (baseline = 0)

Progress: Positive progress has been made towards the Yr 1 targets and Output 2 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. To date, over 54 individuals from two government agencies in Indonesia (state prosecutors and SFC) have been trained on IWT, including the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. Due to Covid-19, regular training had to be postponed but will be rescheduled for the next reporting period. Profiles for two suspects, initialled *Eri* and *Asa*, have been proposed to be submitted to Dow Jones Risk and Compliance and World Check. This process is now underway with Indonesian Customs and the WCS Regional Analyst. Moreover, two cases are being proceeded/investigated using alternative laws and one of them related to financial transaction. See reported progress under Output 2 activities above.

Output 3: Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along major trafficking routes between Indonesia and Malaysia developed and implemented.

Target:

- By Yr 2, >4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in Indonesia and Malaysia, assessed to determine their capacity to address IWT (baseline = 0).
- By Yr 2, at least 60 law enforcement officials from >4 agencies are trained in new approaches and demonstrate sufficient understanding of the law and enforcement procedures (Indonesia baseline = 17 people from Aviation Security trained in 2017; Malaysia baseline = 30 people in 2017).
- From Yr 1-3, online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections, monitored with >20 illicit accounts shut down and >5 traders arrested.
- From Yr 2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and >40 staff trained in i2 software/iBase, with each country having fully operational i2 database and sharing transboundary data (Indonesia and Malaysia baseline = 0 agencies i2 trained).

Progress: Positive progress has been made towards the Yr 1 targets and Output 3 is likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Three airports were selected, based on IWT intelligence information, in West Kalimantan, Kuching, and Sibu for an assessment of their capacity to tackle wildlife smuggling. One seaport in Bintulu was also selected. Designing the capacity assessment method is now underway and will be conducted in the next reporting period.

Various training events have been held both in Indonesia and Malaysia. In March and September 2019, WCS was invited to train two Gakkum officers and two police officers (all male) in Kalimantan on the application of digital forensic software to analyse IWT data. In Malaysia, a total of 128 participants (106 men and 22 women) from 22 agencies were trained in a series of five workshops. To date, 75 groups of traders and 615 accounts have been identified from day-to-day cyber patrols. This effort led to the arrest of six online traffickers in

East Java, South Kalimantan, and Yogyakarta. In Malaysia, one seller was arrested in Sibuh. See reported progress under Output 3 activities above.

Output 4: Legal framework for transboundary CWT between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia strengthened.

Target:

- In Yr 1, 1 assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration.
- In Yr 2 & 3, 2 Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.
- By Yr 3, 1 CWT partnership document that enables continued transboundary collaboration post-project.

Progress: Positive progress towards the Yr 1 targets has been made, and the WCS-ICEL assessment of the legal framework for transboundary CWT, which will provide recommendations for further bilateral actions, continues. A discussion with Gol enforcement agencies was conducted to identify the gaps in existing regulations in Indonesia and opportunities for coordination between Indonesia and Malaysia. However, the Indonesia–Malaysia dialogue was postponed due to Covid-19.

Partnerships with local NGOs in Kalimantan have been made to provide intelligence sharing and stakeholder coordination between Indonesia–Malaysia borders. These outputs require strong commitment from both governments, which will determine if Output 4 is fully achieved. However, WCS teams in Indonesia and Malaysia are continuing to improve engagement and support at a technical level particularly in regards to conducting workshop dialogues which aim to increase collaboration efforts. See reported progress under Output 4 activities above.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome and the outcome indicators are as follows:

Outcome:	Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks significantly stems exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, Asian elephants and other threatened species and removes communities from criminal activities.			Comments (if necessary)
	Baseline	Change by 2020	Source of evidence	
Indicator O.1 From Yr 1-3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against the baseline	<2 per year from 2009-2017 project area.	8 investigations completed, 6 successful prosecutions.	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator is likely to be achieved.
Indicator O.2 Money laundering, anti-corruption and other alternative laws are being used by Yr 3 to prosecute IWT cases	None (0)	Two ongoing cases – 1 case on anti-money laundering law and 1 case on quarantine law.	See Section 3.1 above	To be verified in Year 3
Indicator O.3 Yr 1-3, the first Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary CWT operations occur and annually increase in number as the transnational partnership flourishes	None (0)	None	See Section 3.1 above	An assessment of the available instruments and bilateral agreements will be conducted to support this program. Initial discussions with GoI have been done but implementation of the assessment has not yet started.
Indicator O.4 In Yr 1, >5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests of Borneo. Communities are engaged in addressing IWT in the project area	None (0)	Total of 65 local sources of information from Borneo are empowered through training and 45 local Sol have collaboratively worked to provide information on IWT in their respective areas.	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator is likely to be exceeded. Moreover, a socio-economic survey will be conducted during Yr 2 to assess the impact of the project on community livelihoods.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and output level assumptions at time of writing still hold true, and there have been no major changes in the way that the project is managing these assumptions.

Assumption 1: The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia are committed to reducing IWT through improving policing and prosecutions, reforms of the criminal justice system and transboundary cooperation to tackle IWT.

Comments: Case studies on using alternative laws during law enforcement training improve the knowledge of police investigators and civil investigators on how to use alternative laws to deter wildlife criminals, especially high-profile criminals. Quarantine and anti-money laundering laws were used to handle middleman cases (3 cases) in Indonesia during the reporting period. The existing biodiversity regulation (Law No. 5 year 1990) is not sufficient to address state loss since the maximum fine is around USD, while one middleman can benefit from up to a million dollars from illegal trade. Therefore, utilisation of anti-money laundering and quarantine laws with more severe punishments can reduce the risk of repeated offenders (recidivist).

Assumption 2: Communities living in the target landscapes are willing to tackle IWT and form a meaningful CWT partnership with WCS.

Comments: Communities are willing to tackle IWT through a strong partnership with WCS. Sol that originated from communities in the target landscapes provided valuable information about poaching of pangolins, helmeted hornbills, and other protected species in Kalimantan. In 2019, they supported the collection of information on 140 poachers and 70 pangolin suppliers in five provinces, demonstrating a willingness to tackle IWT and work with WCS and partners.

Assumption 3: WCS remains a credible and trusted partner with civil society and law enforcement agencies, with a mandate to build capacity and understanding towards wildlife crime, facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships, and to provide information on the extent of wildlife trade that elicits law enforcement actions.

Comments: During the reporting period, various government agencies provided strong support to tackle wildlife trafficking. In Indonesia, INP and provincial police conducted intelligence sharing and sting operations, both for national and transnational cases. MoEF's Gakkum in West Kalimantan conducted sting operations to arrest pangolin traffickers based on digital forensic information from WCS. The Attorney General's Office, with WCS, also produced and revised a wildlife trade module to train new prosecutors at the national level. Supreme Court continues to work with WCS to train environmental judges every year. Indonesian Customs work with WCS to profile targets, especially companies linked to illegal wildlife shipments. The Indonesian Institute of Science and Eijkman Institute provided species identification during case development and served as expert witnesses in court.

Assumption 4: There is a sufficiently high level of government commitment and capacity to tackle corruption and complicity in IWT.

Comments: The head of INTRAC has shown a strong commitment to investigate corruption and financial transactions from IWT. A report on financial transactions from a reptile network brought about the arrest of a transnational reptile smuggler in Jakarta. The chief of national police in Jakarta and province police offices in West Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan are very active in supporting sting operations. WCS has a long history of communication with high ranking police officers which benefits law enforcement since some now serve as chief police at provincial level, such as South Kalimantan and Lampung provinces. Strong support from high level government reduces the risk of corruption and complicated bureaucracy during law enforcement actions. Therefore, WCS also make sure police, judges, prosecutors, Aviation Security, and Customs are fully supported, giving training opportunities where needed.

Assumption 5. Port authorities understand the seriousness of IWT and have sufficient willingness and capacity to address it.

Comments: Four airports/seaports have been selected to assess their readiness to tackle wildlife smuggling in Indonesia and Malaysia. Various agencies are involved in the work at ports, especially international airports, such as Customs, seaport/airport operators, seaport and airport police, quarantine, and immigration. The biggest challenging in initiating a port assessment is coordination among the agencies about the issues, time frames, and also sectoral ego among agencies. Agencies are supportive in open communication, but they often have unfair competition and complain about weak performances from other agencies.

Assumption 6. Conserving protected species takes a higher priority for e-commerce companies and they have a firm commitment to working with WCS and proactively addressing IWT through their respective trading platforms.

Comments: WCS has been working for more than three years with iDEA (Indonesia e-commerce association) to monitor wildlife trade on e-commerce platforms. Hundreds of accounts were taken down by e-commerce companies during the reporting period showing their strong commitment to reducing illegal online trade. WCS also continues to conduct cyber patrols, especially for Facebook since most online traders use Facebook to sell wildlife and create closed groups for their communications.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks is creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem the exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, and Asian elephants. So far, 16 arrests in Indonesia and Malaysia have been made in this project. Improved and advance training for the government and law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities (with 251 individuals trained) has not just empowered them to be able to increase efforts to disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking but has also created a high level and sustained impacts on IWT. This should enable a quicker recovery of populations of protected species in Borneo. In addition, knowledge sharing and training has improved local community knowledge of IWT (65 local community members trained to date) and a socio-economic survey is being developed to measure variation in livelihood benefits over the course of the project. The survey will be conducted in Year 2 and we will report the impact of this component at the end of Year 2.

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

This project targets IWT objectives: (2) strengthening law enforcement, and (3) ensuring effective legal frameworks. Progress is evidenced through the 16 arrests and six successful prosecutions of protected species traffickers during Yr 1. These cases were also supported by 45 local Sol, trained through the project in Kalimantan and Sarawak, who provided information to law enforcement agencies which led to these arrests.

Over 186 officials from four law enforcement agencies in Indonesia and Malaysia have been trained on CWT as part of our efforts to strengthen the law enforcement response in combatting wildlife cybercrime. Furthermore, 615 accounts were recorded as a result of cyber patrols. This resulted 311 Facebook accounts (around 50% of the identified accounts) and advertisements on e-commerce platforms being taken down, showing the commitment and effectiveness of Facebook and e-commerce companies to respond by closing online trade accounts. Four online traffickers were arrested by the police and MoEF's Gakkum during this period, showing

that their actions are not only related to prevention (removing IWT accounts), but also repressive actions through sting operations.

To ensure effective legal frameworks, the project promotes the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT, which to date has been evidenced by the on-going prosecution of two cases using the anti-money laundering law and quarantine law. Two cases are recorded in Riau and Java using alternative laws. These cases did not occur in our Kalimantan project area, but have linkages to this region, by either sourcing wildlife from Kalimantan (i.e. Java case) or being part of a wider inter-linked criminal network (i.e. Riau case). In addition, the project will also conduct an assessment of the legal frameworks needed to strengthen transboundary CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia. This will be implemented in Yr 2.

Furthermore, this project also contributed to the commitments set out in the 2014 London conference declaration and/or the Kasane Statement and reaffirmed at the Hanoi Conference. The contributions are as follows:

Point I, XIII and XX on capacity building (including the use of new technological tools such as i2) and technical assistance by training 186 law enforcement officials and 65 local community members to increase their ability to detect, confiscate and/or arrest wildlife traffickers and their illicit goods, both in-country and transboundary.

Point IV by engaging e-commerce and social media sectors to improve efforts in deterring and preventing online IWT transactions, as well as increasing detection and convictions. This support has resulted in 311 out of 615 Facebook accounts and advertisements on e-commerce platforms reported by WCS cyber patrols being taken down.

Point XI by working closely with law enforcement agencies and supreme court, which resulted in 37% of suspects prosecuted with total sentences amounting to a 66 months in prison and ~USD 12,690 in fines.

Point XV and XVII by supporting bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Malaysia, which currently focus on the assessment of the legal framework needed to strengthen transboundary CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia.

5. Impact on species in focus

This project contributes significantly to positive impacts on species, mainly through four key interventions, namely: undertake high-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks; activate new CWT partnerships to address corruption and money laundering; strengthen government CWT capacity; and strengthen the legal framework for transboundary CWT. To date, this project has resulted in 13 arrests of traffickers in Kalimantan for trading pangolin scales and helmeted hornbill casques, and three suspected traffickers in Sarawak for trading 148 helmeted hornbill casques, as described in Section 3.1, Activity 1.3.

This is expected to reduce poaching pressures on threatened species, in particular helmeted hornbills, Sunda pangolins, Bornean orangutans, Asian elephants, songbirds and freshwater turtles, among many others. By arresting more of these key traders, we expect that the long-term impact of these efforts on the target species will be a reduction in the numbers taken from the wild, leading to quicker recovery of species populations in key regions of Borneo. We also continue to tackle IWT online by monitoring and reporting cases on Facebook, as described in Section 3.1, Activity 3.3, and continue to collaborate with e-commerce agencies such as IDEAS in an effort to tackle online trafficking and help wild populations to recover.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

There are not expected to be any direct poverty alleviation impacts from this project, although the project is providing employment to 45 Sol from low income communities. However, there are a number of likely indirect impacts. Illegal wildlife trafficking and trade has been shown to have negative economic impacts at the community level – most of the financial benefits of wildlife poaching and trafficking are realised at the trader or exporter level, where values are very high. At the local level, typically poor hunters incur the majority of the costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can have direct impact on the provision of food as a protein source for communities in Borneo and indirect impacts on the ecosystem services provided by surrounding forests, and the loss of potential tourism revenue (particularly in the case of elephants and orangutans), and the societal disruption caused by criminal gangs. The arrest of local men for wildlife poaching can also have wider economic impacts on the household. Direct and indirect impacts from this project will be assessed further through a socio-economic survey on livelihoods in Yr 2, see Section 3.1, Activity 1.2.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Sol recruitment has provided an opportunity for both men and women to participate in gathering information. As a result, 10 women (out of 38 total informants) registered for investigative training in Kalimantan. Previously, less than 10% of women have been involved in investigative training. Training for new prosecutors include 24 male trainees and 11 female trainees.

In addition, WCS is committed to gender equality in the delivery of our projects, as evidenced by the composition of our management and project teams. For example, the Country Director of WCS Indonesia, Dr. Noviar Andayani, is a woman, as is the program manager for wildlife trade and policy, Sofi Mardiah, and several senior Wildlife Crimes Unit staff, including the team leader in North Sulawesi, and WCS Senior Legal Specialist, Irma Hermawati.

Table 1. Composition of genders at project events during Year 1.

Activity	Female	Male
Investigation training in Bogor	1	13
SFC series of training workshops	22	106
Investigation training in Sibul	2	12
Investigation training in Kuching	13	5
Investigation training in Pontianak & Balikpapan	10	28
FGD on challenges in law enforcement efforts for Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary wildlife crime	7	14
Prosecutor training (WCS was invited as a trainer)	11	24
Digital Forensic Training to MoEF's Gakkum and INP (WCS was invited as a trainer)	0	4
Total	66	206

8. Monitoring and evaluation

This project is implemented by WCS Indonesia project team and WCS Malaysia project team. The two teams use their own specific M&E processes which are consolidated into the results reported here. Technical administration and monitoring project indicators and progress towards deliverables is conducted in the first instance by project staff and overseen by the project lead, Dwi Adhiasto, support by the program Manager, Sofi Mardiah, and Monitoring and Reporting

Coordinator, Hanifah Siregar. For example, staff responsible for training and coordination collect indicator data that demonstrates how targets are being met (e.g. meeting notes, photos, case records, etc.) and this information is provided to an internal data coordination manager and housed in a project database. Progress is checked throughout by the project team. Administratively, as planned, quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings are held with all core project staff, and regular planning meetings on a bi-weekly basis. Both formal and information monitoring is on-going and a vital aspect of adaptive management of the project.

There has been no change to the M&E plan over the reporting period. However, in Year 2, due to the Covid-19 outbreak, there is a strong recommendation from the Indonesian government and WCS to practice social distancing and working from home. These conditions reduce the ability of Sol and WCS to gather information in the field, creating challenges for coordination with law enforcement officers to analyse criminal networks and plan sting operations, conduct court monitoring, and coordinate among teams and partners. It might reduce the chance of law enforcement actions since most sting operations are carried out based on community information. Reduced project field-based activities may also provide opportunities for poachers to become more active in the field, as the chances of detection and arrest are lower. Planned training and meetings will also be delayed, at the national level and transnational level. Data analysis can continue remotely, but field operations are significantly impacted by the pandemic. During Year 2, WCS will continue to collect trade data, support law enforcement through technical assistance for sting operations, plan and implement the legal framework assessment, and provide training. In addition, we will implement an evaluation framework, particularly for field data collection and training activities in order to assess the effectiveness of the capacity building activities and the project as a whole at reducing illegal trade.

9. Lessons learnt

Bilateral cooperation is needed to address transboundary wildlife trafficking between Indonesia and Malaysia. This project has an opportunity to tackle transboundary organized crime and organized criminal groups trading pangolins, reptiles, songbirds, orangutans, and elephant ivory. Working with another country that has different regulations, complicated bureaucracy around formal communication and coordination, and with NGOs who are limited in their work on law enforcement issues, as well as engaging law enforcement officers in communication, is challenging. Therefore, it is important to identify key partners (government and community) and local champions to ensure that the project will meet its targets. SFC, INP, Customs, and MoEF are key agencies who have a strong commitment to this project. Information sharing is key to the development of operations in Indonesia and Malaysia. Whilst there are challenges around formal communication, these could be addressed by improving informal communication channels to build strong relationships, which has worked in other areas of this project. The effectiveness of informal communication channels will inform our work in the next period.

Assessing the legal framework towards addressing IWT and developing recommendations for its strengthening through national regulation revision will take time (e.g. a year) and may struggle to win over political support if it emerges that there are competing interests from other influence parties benefiting from the trade. However, strong coordination and informal communication can increase the likelihood of a successful assessment to reduce the regulatory gap related to IWT. WCS will continue to engage actively with key government agencies, as well as provide evidence-based policy assessments to gain support and commitment across partner organisations.

This project focuses on highly threatened species, including pangolins, turtles, songbirds, elephants, and helmeted hornbills. Unfortunately, we found that the trafficking of each species is mostly managed by different organized crime or organized criminal groups. The project also covers a vast geographical area (Kalimantan, Sarawak, and Sabah), the time frames for intervention are short, and resources are limited. To address these challenges, reducing the

number of targeted species and geographic coverage would provide benefits by increasing the focus on dismantling criminal networks for individual species. This is a strategy that we will build upon in the next work plan, whilst ensuring that we remain on course to meet the project targets.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No further comments.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Law enforcement actions, capacity building, gathering information, multi-agency coordination and cooperation, as described in the key activities of this project, are still urgently needed in Indonesia and Malaysia. Working in Kalimantan, Sawarak, and Sabah is a big opportunity, yet challenging, since awareness of wildlife trade issues and law enforcement in these landscapes is low compared to Java or Sumatra. This project brings opportunities to local officers to strengthen law enforcement, multi-agency collaboration, and capacity building. The number of operations, and participant numbers at training events, shows that law enforcement officers and communities are willing to address wildlife crime. In Kalimantan, this project received strong support from the Chief of the provincial police office. This support has been demonstrated by the arrest of wildlife criminals in Kalimantan provinces. Requests for training were also made by SFC and Sol in Malaysia to continue training them in investigative techniques, species identification, market surveys, and information sharing.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Defra is well-known in Indonesia as a UK government department that has been supporting various efforts to conserve species and address wildlife trade in Indonesia for many years. This project works with key agencies, both at local and national level, and with high-level government officials, which directly benefits the publicity of the IWT Challenge Fund. Various national and international NGOs also recognize the IWT Challenge Fund, taking part in proposals for valuable activities, outputs, and outcomes in different landscapes. The project has been raising awareness among its local NGO partners in Malaysia and Indonesia of Defra and the IWT Challenge Fund specifically.

14. Safeguarding

WCS's policies and procedures are framed by the organization's Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must conduct themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS, as well as those that act on behalf of WCS. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues, such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistle blowers, and many others. Under the WCS Code of Conduct, personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation, abuse, including child abuse, as well as documenting WCS's organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects' protection as WCS staff undertake their work. WCS follows established

national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS has also established a Global Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuse by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

15. Project expenditure

Table 2. Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2019 - March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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

Due to the sensitivity of some of the existing work on law enforcement, the WCS team respectfully requests that we wait until the final report before putting forward achievements for wider publication.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Empowered government and civil society organisations significantly disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking networks operating within and/or between Indonesia and Malaysia, thereby delivering substantial biodiversity and rural livelihoods benefits.</p>		<p>WCS shared knowledge and techniques in conducting investigations with SFC and local informants. This has resulted to the identification of 140 poachers and 70 suppliers, as well as the arrest of 16 suspected traffickers both in Indonesia and Malaysia. Six suspects been successfully prosecuted in court. With the increasing number of arrests, we expect criminals to be discouraged from IWT, enabling quicker recovery of protected species populations in Borneo.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks significantly stems exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, Asian elephants, and other threatened species, and removes communities from criminal activities.</p>	<p>0.1. From Yr 1-3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of <2 per year from 2009-2017 in the project area.</p> <p>0.2. Money laundering, anti-corruption and other alternative laws are being used by Yr 3 to prosecute IWT cases (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.3. Yr 1-3, the first Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary CWT operations occur and annually increase in number as the transnational partnership flourishes.</p> <p>0.4. In Yr 1, >5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests in Borneo (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>0.1. Eight investigations completed, with six successful prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2. Legal process for two cases is underway – one case on anti-money laundering law and one case on quarantine law.</p> <p>0.3. No progress.</p> <p>0.4. 65 local Sol in Borneo have been empowered through training and 45 local Sol have collaboratively worked to provide information on IWT in their respective areas.</p>	<p>WCS will continue to target the criminals mapped in the pangolin trade network by continuing regular communication with key government agencies, including MoEF, INP, customs, and SFC.</p> <p>WCS will continue to monitor and provide assistance to ensure that the legal process for suspected traffickers is fair, and in Indonesia that, if found guilty, they will be charged not only under the biodiversity conservation law, but also quarantine and anti-money laundering laws.</p> <p>In order to empower communities to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests in Borneo, we will continue the engagement with them through establishment of local informants. In</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	Communities engaged in addressing IWT in the project area.		addition, we will assess the socio-economic condition of locals near the forests to find alternative steps toward a sustainable livelihood.
Output 1. Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce IWT in 5 priority forest landscapes (>1 million ha) in Indonesia and Malaysia.	<p>1.1. In Yr 1, informant networks established with local communities in Indonesia (3 Kalimantan provinces) and Malaysia (states of Sabah and Sarawak), with >100 people trained (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. From Yr 1-3, >100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on >20 major networks (baseline = 1).</p> <p>1.3. From Yr 2-3, >50 operations and >20 high-profile test cases against wildlife crimes (poaching or trafficking) in forest landscapes successfully prosecuted (baseline of 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 in Malaysia project areas from 2009-2017).</p>	<p>1.1. In Yr 1, five training events were conducted with a total of 65 attendees (41 men, 24 women), including local informants and SFC in Indonesia (Bogor, Pontianak, Balikpapan) and Malaysia (Kuching).</p> <p>1.2. In Yr 1, 27 local informants were deployed in five provinces in Kalimantan. 140 poachers and 70 suppliers have been identified. WCS provided seven verified information reports on IWT networks and targets to enforcement agencies in Indonesia and one information report to SFC in Malaysia.</p> <p>1.3. In Indonesia, WCS supported the police and Gakkum on seven operations and the apprehension of 13 suspected wildlife traffickers in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan. Five suspects have been convicted and sentenced with prison time and fined (totalling 66 months in prison and IDR 160,000,000, ~USD 11,550, in fines). In Malaysia, WCS supported SFC on an operation in Kapit, Sarawak. Three suspects were arrested for trafficking 148 helmeted hornbill casques. One suspect was released with a warning letter, one was fined MYR 5,000 (~USD 1,140) and another suspect is still awaiting trial. Further evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 1.3 of this report.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Establish informant network with local communities in Indonesia and Malaysia		WCS has conducted five training events with a total of 65 attendees (41 men, 24 women), including local informants in Indonesia (Bogor, Pontianak, Balikpapan) and Malaysia (Kuching). To date, 45 local informants have been deployed in five provinces in Kalimantan and in Sarawak.	WCS will continue to maintain and train the local informants in Kalimantan. However, we take into consideration the Covid-19 outbreak, which may postpone physical meetings with government agencies and implementation of planned events.
Activity 1.2 Local informant monitoring of IWT and reporting, via WCS, to law enforcement agencies		To date, 140 poachers and 70 suppliers have been identified. We are developing a social network analysis to map the traffickers' connections and	WCS will continue to collect information, develop the social network analysis and provide verified information to law enforcement officers

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		involvement.	via online platforms.
Activity 1.3 Prepare information to facilitate government sting operations and prosecutions		<p>WCS provided verified information on seven occasions to enforcement agencies which led to seven operations by the police and Gakkum and the apprehension of 13 suspected wildlife traffickers in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan.</p> <p>In Malaysia, WCS also provided guidance and information to SFC for a surveillance operation that resulted in a sting operation in October 2019 in Kapit, Sarawak. Three suspects were arrested for trafficking 148 helmeted hornbill casques. See Section 3.1, Activity 1.3.</p>	Building on the information that we provided, we will continue to support law enforcement officers, although this activity may be limited due to the movement restrictions imposed as a results of the Covid-19 outbreak.
Output 2. New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.	<p>2.1. By Yr 2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2. From Yr 1-3, profiles generated on >20 wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3. From Yr 2-3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>2.1. In Yr1, WCS were invited to train 30 prosecutors from across Indonesia, including prosecutors from Kalimantan. The training discussed the use of anti-money laundering law in addition to the biodiversity conservation law. WCS also held training events in Bogor for 5 SFC personnel and in Sibiu for 14 SFC personnel.</p> <p>2.2. In Yr 1, two profiles are under development to be submitted to the international financial risk assessment bodies.</p> <p>2.3. In Yr 1, we have been supporting 2 ongoing CWT cases with INTRAC, INP, and Quarantine on three high-profile traffickers. On the first case, we continue to monitor and provide assistance to law enforcement in order to charge a suspect under quarantine and anti-money laundering laws (see reptile case against <i>Eri</i>, Section 3.1, Activity 2.2). And on the second case, to support the use of quarantine law to prosecute two suspects for smuggling non-native species from Malaysia (lions, turtles, and jaguar case against <i>Yat</i> and <i>Ira</i>, see Section 3.1, Activity 2.1).</p>	
Activity 2.1 Train key government partners in CWT and use of alternative laws to		In August 2019, WCS was invited to	In Yr 2, we are planning to hold training

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia		train 30 prosecutors from across Indonesia, including prosecutors from Kalimantan, with co-financing. The training was set around a positive case precedent in Riau province when we assisted a police investigator to develop a case against a corrupt officer in 2018. The suspect was sentenced to 5 years in prison using the anti-money laundering law and the Biodiversity Conservation Law. In September 2019, WCS held a training for 5 SFC staff and in February 2019 for 14 SFC staff.	for key government partners in CWT on the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. However, this activity can only be implemented after June 2020 at the earliest due to the Covid-19 outbreak.
Activity 2.2 Generate profiles on wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submission to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'		We are in the process of generating profiles on two traffickers to be submitted to the international financial risk assessment bodies. One of the traffickers, initialled <i>Eri</i> , is a high profile transboundary reptile trader. The other trafficker, initialled <i>Asa</i> , is a known pangolin trafficker who is part of an organized crime network operating in North Sulawesi and China. He traded tiger body parts and pangolins with buyers in mainland China.	We will continue to develop the profiles for submission and continue discussions to identify more traffickers to be submitted into the 'World Check' or 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'.
Activity 2.3. Prepare information to support IWT court cases using alternative laws related to financial transactions		WCS is currently monitoring and providing assistance to ensure that three traffickers are charged with alternative laws. <i>Eri</i> is being charged with anti-money laundering law and quarantine law, and <i>Yat</i> and <i>Ira</i> are being charged under the quarantine law for smuggling non-native species (lions, turtles, and jaguar) from Malaysia.	WCS will continue monitoring the legal process for these three suspects.
Output 3. Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along	3.1. By Yr 2, >4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in	3.1. In Yr 1, we identified 4 candidate airports/seaports to conduct the assessment. We are also in the process of designing the assessment method for	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>major trafficking routes between Indonesia and Malaysia developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Indonesia and Malaysia, assessed to determine their capacity to address IWT (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2. By Yr 2, at least 60 law enforcement officials from >4 agencies are trained in new approaches and demonstrate sufficient understanding of the law and enforcement procedures (Indonesia baseline = 17 people from Aviation Security trained in 2017; Malaysia baseline = 30 people in 2017).</p> <p>3.3. From Yr 1-3, online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections, monitored with >20 illicit accounts shut down, >5 traders arrested.</p> <p>3.4. From Yr 2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and >40 staff trained in i2 software/iBase, with each country having a fully operational i2 database and sharing transboundary data (Indonesia and Malaysia baseline = 0 agencies i2 trained).</p>	<p>both countries to be implemented in Yr 2.</p> <p>3.2. In Yr 1, we identified law enforcement agencies both in Indonesia (Aviation Security and Customs) and Malaysia (SFC) for training in new enforcement approaches and procedures. The SFC has led a series of five IWT training events since October 2019 to 128 enforcement officers (106 men, 22 women) from 22 agencies, entitled 'Illegal Wildlife Trade Training Workshop', with WCS MY staff delivering some of the key training modules.</p> <p>3.3. In Yr 1, WCS continues its collaboration with e-commerce association (iDEA) to prevent protected wildlife advertisements, and to report trade in protected species to Facebook. In Indonesia, the cyber patrol staff identified 75 groups and 615 accounts, and 311 accounts were taken down by Facebook and e-commerce companies. In Malaysia, trained informants have been monitoring the social media accounts of illegal wildlife suppliers in Sarawak. To date, three Facebook-based IWT sellers were reported to SFC and one seller was arrested in Sibul.</p> <p>3.4. In Yr 1, WCS IP began preparing to conduct the training. Although Indonesian Customs and police already use i2 software, their databases need updating and capacity needs increasing. In Yr 1, we were invited to train two Gakkum and two police investigators (in March and September 2019, respectively), in Kalimantan, in the use of digital mobile forensics to extract, manage, and analyse data.</p> <p>Further evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activities 3.1-4 of this report.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1. Conduct capacity assessments of seaports and airports that are major trafficking sites in Indonesia with connections to Malaysia</p>		<p>WCS is currently in the process of designing an assessment method for both countries. We have identified three airports: Supadio Intl airport (IP), Kuching airport (MY) and Sibul airport (MY), and one seaport at Bintulu (MY) as candidates for the capacity assessment. In Malaysia, it has been agreed that the assessment will be</p>	<p>WCS will continue to develop the assessment method and will initiate the assessment at each airport/seaport during Yr 2.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		facilitated by SFC.	
Activity 3.2. Train key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches		In Malaysia, WCS supported SFC to conduct a series of training events on IWT that were attended by 128 enforcement officers (106 men, 22 women) from 22 agencies.	After the capacity assessment results are available, WCS will provide targeted training for key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches.
Activity 3.3. Monitor and report online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections		In Indonesia, WCS identified 75 groups and 615 accounts. These accounts have been reported and 311 were taken down by Facebook and e-commerce companies. In Malaysia, trained informants are monitoring the social media accounts of illegal wildlife suppliers in Sarawak. To date, three Facebook-based IWT sellers were reported to SFC, and one of the traffickers has been arrested.	WCS will continue to monitor wildlife advertisements online on Facebook and report them for follow up by law enforcement.
Activity 3.4. Train key government partners in i2 software/iBase and operate i2		WCS is often invited to train key government agencies, such as INP, on tackling IWT through technology, network mapping and analysis using i2 software. WCS trainers trained two police officers and two Gakkum officers.	WCS trainers will continue to mentor the trained police and Gakkum investigators for several months, and will also initiate the preparation of training on the use of i2 software.
Output 4. Legal framework for transboundary CWT between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. In Yr 1, 1 assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration. 1.2. In Yr 2 & 3, 2 Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement. 1.3. By Yr 3, 1 CWT partnership document that enables continued transboundary collaboration post- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Draft assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration has been completed. It is currently being revised by WCS and Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL). Evidence is provided in section 3.1, Activity 4.1 of this report. 4.2. No planned progress. This activity will be conducted in Yr 2. 4.3 No planned progress. This activity will be conducted in Yr 3. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	project.		
Activity 4.1. Assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration		<p>WCS and ICEL have developed the first draft of the report to answer three main questions: 1) What is the current state of CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia? 2) What are the challenges in the field to tackling wildlife trafficking? and 3) What are the best pre-emptive, preventive, repressive, and evidence handling actions? This first draft has been able to answer the first two questions based on information collected during a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), conducted by WCS and ICEL on 11 March 2020, and a literature review. The FGD on “Challenges in law enforcement efforts for Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary wildlife crime” involved key Indonesia law enforcement officials from the government. The participants included MoEF, Criminal Investigation Agency of INP (Bareskrim POLRI), Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (Bakamla RI), Customs, Attorney’s General Office, and Quarantine. The main objective of this FGD was to gather information related to the current situation in the field, challenges, and recommendations of best practices to strengthen Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration efforts on CWT. As a result, we found that the most trafficked wildlife between Indonesia and Malaysia are, among others, pangolins and songbirds.</p>	<p>The report will be improved through a series of in-depth interviews with key actors and experts, and is expected to be finalized by September 2020.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.2. Prepare and facilitate Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement		This activity will be conducted in Yr 2.	N/A
Activity 4.3. Support the development of a CWT partnership that enables continued transboundary collaboration post-project		This activity will be conducted in Yr 3.	N/A

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Empowered government and civil society organisations significantly disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking networks operating within and/or between Indonesia and Malaysia, thereby delivering substantial biodiversity and rural livelihoods benefits.</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks significantly stems exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, Asian elephants and other threatened species and removes communities from criminal activities.</p>	<p>0.1. From Yr 1-3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of <2 per year from 2009-2017 in the project area.</p> <p>0.2. Money laundering, anti-corruption and other alternative laws are being used by Yr 3 to prosecute IWT cases (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.3. Yr 1-3, the first Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary CWT operations occur and annually increase in number as the transnational partnership flourishes.</p> <p>0.4. In Yr 1, >5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests of Borneo (baseline = 0) communities engaged in addressing IWT in the project area.</p>	<p>0.1. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated) and government court records.</p> <p>0.2. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated).</p> <p>0.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases (with crime statistics gender disaggregated), media articles and minutes of meetings from bilateral workshops.</p> <p>0.4. WCS will monitor the engagement of community groups in the project through review of minutes of meetings, facilitated by WCS, and data products developed, such as intelligence information. Socio-economic survey data will measure livelihood benefits over the project (with gender disaggregated data).</p>	<p>The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia are committed to reducing IWT through improving policing and prosecutions, reforms of the criminal justice system and transboundary cooperation to tackle IWT.</p> <p>Case studies on using alternative laws during law enforcement training enlighten police investigators and civil investigators about the opportunity of using alternative laws to deter wildlife criminals, especially high-profile criminals. Quarantine and anti-money laundering laws are used to handle middleman cases (3 cases) in Indonesia during the reporting period. The existing biodiversity regulation (Law No. 5 year 1990) is not sufficient to address state loss since the maximum fine for the criminal is around USD 7,000, while one middleman can benefit from the illegal trade by up to a million dollars. Therefore, utilisation of anti-money laundering and quarantine laws with more severe punishment will also address the risk of repeated offenders (recidivist).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			<p>Mitigation: Delivery of project training and technical assistance by WCS is predicted to increase prosecution rates and create positive media coverage that yields highly committed and effective government partners.</p> <p>Communities living in the target landscapes are willing to tackle IWT and form a meaningful CWT partnership with WCS.</p> <p>Communities are willing to tackle wildlife through a strong partnership with WCS. Sol that originated from communities in the target landscapes provided valuable information about poaching of pangolin, helmeted hornbill, and other protected species in Kalimantan. In 2019, they supported the collection of information of 140 poachers and 70 pangolin suppliers in 5 provinces.</p> <p>Mitigation: WCS has an excellent track record of developing enduring multi-stakeholder CWT partnerships, including facilitating productive relationships between government and civil society partners.</p>
<p>Output 1. Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce the IWT in 5 priority forest landscapes (>1 million ha) in Indonesia and Malaysia.</p>	<p>1.1. In Yr 1, informant networks established with local communities in Indonesia (3 Kalimantan provinces) and Malaysia (state of Sabah and Sarawak), with >100 people trained (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. From Yr 1-3, >100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on >20 major</p>	<p>1.1. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation. Approval obtained from the WCS institutional Review Board regarding the adherence to international ethical standards, data safety protocols and Free, Informed and Prior Consent (FPIC).</p> <p>1.2. IWT reports from local informant</p>	<p>WCS remained a credible and trusted partner with civil society and law enforcement agencies, with a mandate to build capacity and understanding towards wildlife crime, facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships, and to provide information on the extent of wildlife trade that elicits law enforcement actions.</p> <p>Outcome and output level assumptions at time of writing still hold true, and there</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>networks (baseline = 1).</p> <p>1.3. From Yr 2-3, >50 operations and >20 high-profile test cases against wildlife crimes (poaching or trafficking) in forest landscapes successfully prosecuted (baseline of 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 in Malaysia project areas from 2009-2017).</p>	<p>networks and project reports.</p> <p>1.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases and media articles (all crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated) and government court records.</p>	<p>have been no major changes in the way that the project or meeting or managing these assumptions.</p> <p>Mitigation: All government partners have expressed their willingness to collaborate on this project and communities will be sensitively engaged. WCS will work through its regional CWT program, long-term country programs and their productive partnerships, and use this to enable good communication and coordination both in-country and transnationally. WCS will work with its Institutional Review Board to ensure ethical standards and data safety protocols are in place.</p>
<p>Output 2. New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.</p>	<p>2.1. By Yr 2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2. From Yr 1-3, profiles generated on >20 wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'(baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3. From Yr 2-3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>2.1. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post training monitoring on participant involvement in prosecutions.</p> <p>2.2. Profiles of new traffickers submitted to international ombudsman; summary reports on financial institution screening for name matches on project-profiled traffickers.</p> <p>2.3. WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases.</p>	<p>There is a sufficiently high level of government commitment and capacity to tackle corruption and complicity in IWT.</p> <p>Outcome and output level assumptions at time of writing still hold true, and there have been no major changes in the way that the project or meeting or managing these assumptions.</p> <p>Mitigation: Anti-corruption and anti-money laundering institutions in Indonesia have already shown a high level of interest in CWT through initial WCS engagement. WCS will therefore provide them with high-quality training and technical assistance throughout the project.</p>
<p>Output 3. Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along major trafficking routes between Indonesia and</p>	<p>3.1. By Yr 2, >4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in Indonesia and Malaysia, assessed</p>	<p>3.1. Assessment reports, with port-specific metrics on IWT situation and management capacity.</p>	<p>Port authorities understand the seriousness of IWT and have sufficient willingness and capacity to address it.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Malaysia developed and implemented.</p>	<p>to determine their capacity to address IWT (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2. By Yr 2, at least 60 law enforcement officials from >4 agencies are trained in new approaches and demonstrate sufficient understanding of the law and enforcement procedures (Indonesia baseline = 17 people from Aviation Security trained in 2017; Malaysia baseline = 30 people in 2017).</p> <p>3.3. From Yr 1-3, online IWT including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections, monitored with > 20 illicit accounts shut down, >5 traders arrested.</p> <p>3.4. From Yr 2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and >40 staff trained in i2 software/iBase, with each country having fully operational i2 database and sharing transboundary data (Indonesia and Malaysia baseline = 0 agencies i2 trained).</p>	<p>3.2. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post training monitoring on participant/agency involvement in CWT.</p> <p>3.3. Successful generation of online IWT account profiles; WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit monitoring of IWT cases.</p> <p>3.4. Training reports with participant lists and gender disaggregated data on participation; post-training monitoring on participant involvement in CWT; i2 network maps developed for at least 4 priority species, including transboundary connections.</p>	<p>Outcome and output level assumptions at time of writing still hold true, and there have been no major changes in the way that the project or meeting or managing these assumptions.</p> <p>Mitigation: Initial discussions between WCS the airport/seaport authorities in Indonesia have been very positive and the planned training and technical assistance by WCS are the key actions required.</p> <p>Conserving protected species takes a higher priority for e-commerce companies that have a firm commitment to working with WCS and proactively addressing IWT through their respective trading platforms.</p> <p>WCS has been working for more than 3 years with iDEA (Indonesia e-commerce association) to monitor wildlife trade using e-commerce platform. Hundreds of the accounts were taken down by e-commerce during the reporting period showed their strong commitment to reduce online trade. WCS also continues to conduct cyber patrol, especially for Facebook since most of online traders are using Facebook to sell the wildlife and create closed groups for their communications.</p> <p>Mitigation: the project will promote best practices by e-commerce companies in industry/government newsletters, with awareness raising events driving market self-regulation and improved industry standards.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 4. Legal framework for transboundary CWT between the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia strengthened</p>	<p>4.1. In Yr 1, 1 assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration.</p> <p>4.2. In Yr 2&3, 2 Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.</p> <p>4.3. By Yr 3, 1 CWT partnership document that enables continued transboundary collaboration post-project.</p>	<p>4.1. Project report</p> <p>4.2. Minutes of meetings, with gender disaggregated participant lists.</p> <p>4.3. Publicity available legislative records and associated media releases.</p>	<p>There is sufficient political will to support the development of a transboundary agreement and to work with WCS in doing so.</p> <p>The first consultation meeting led by WCS with key Indonesia law enforcement officials in the government to work on possibility of transboundary CWT effort has been very positive. Some challenges have been identified and during the meeting, the LEA were well engaged and discussed on current situation on the field, challenges, and recommendation on best practices to strengthen Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration efforts on CW. Further proceed will still be needed and will ensure these activities are delivered.</p> <p>Mitigation: There are existing collaborative agreements (MoUs and MLATs) that WCS has facilitated between Indonesia and other Asia countries, such as Vietnam and China. This WCS experience and its strong in-country government partnerships will be drawn upon during the project.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Establish informant network with local communities in Indonesia and Malaysia</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Local informant monitoring of IWT and reporting, via WCS, to law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Prepare information to facilitate government sting operations and prosecutions</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Train key government partners in CWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Generate profiles on wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submission to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Prepare information to support IWT court cases using alternative laws related to financial transactions</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activity 3.1 Conduct capacity assessments of seaports and airports that are major trafficking sites in Indonesia with connections to Malaysia</p> <p>Activity 3.2 Train key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches</p> <p>Activity 3.3 Monitor and report online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections</p> <p>Activity 3.4 Train key government partners in i2 software/iBase and operate i2tivity 2.3. Prepare information to support IWT court cases using alternative laws related to financial transactions</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Prepare and facilitate Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Support the development of a CWT partnership that enables continued transboundary collaboration post-project</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

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

Checklist for submission

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