



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

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### 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	WCS
Partner institution(s)	<i>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 (Angkasa Pura and Pelindo); Sarawak Forest Department, Sabah Wildlife Department, Royal Malaysian Police, and Malaysian Army; Facebook, Indonesia E-Commerce Association (IDEA), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC); APE Malaysia (Sabah), Sarawak Eco-Warriors (Sarawak).</i>
IWT grant value	£395,000
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2019 – 30 September 2021
Reporting period (e.g. April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Sofi Mardiah
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Dwi Adhiasto, Sofi Mardiah, Hanifah Siregar, Mark Rayan, Joshua Pandong, Jenny Machau, Roy Sudjatmiko, Andina Auria, Ulfah Mardiah — 30 April 2021

### 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 a lack of capacity or resources within government agencies for in-country action and transboundary collaborations. These barriers include the following: limited capacity to conduct investigative activities, such as surveillance, covert investigations, and 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 laws; and inadequate preparation of legal documents that 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) and multinational intelligence collaboration are limited, leading to a weak understanding of transboundary criminal networks. There are also differences in the level of expertise in wildlife investigations. WCS conducted preliminary investigations through community informant networks (hereafter referred to as Sources of Information — Sols), and identified illegal trade routes operating across 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.

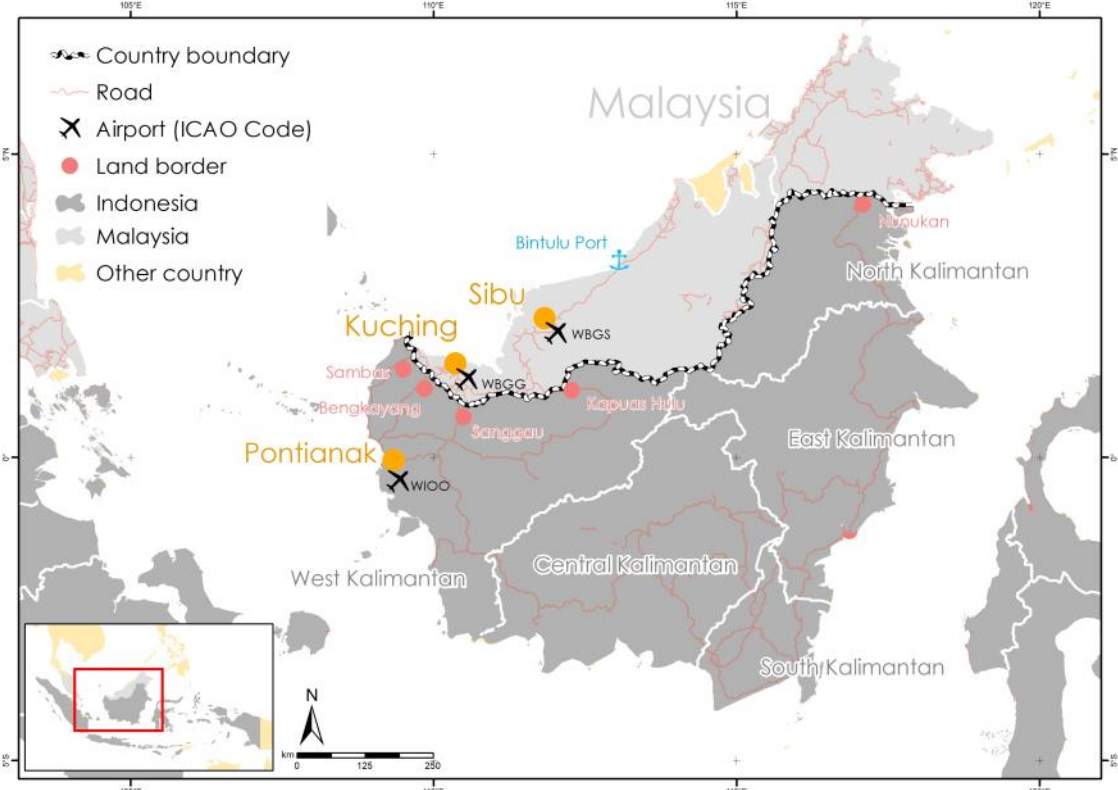
To remove these barriers and halt trafficking, site-based efforts are required in ID that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain through training, technical assistance, and improved communication and coordination amongst Indonesian agencies and their Malaysian counterparts. Furthermore, coordinated efforts to tackle IWT in Malaysia are integral to Indonesia's economic development and prosperity; yet, such efforts have typically been 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 (Fig. 1; 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 disrupt entire ecosystems and are often conducted by those from outside local community, thereby depriving these communities of their livelihoods as many strongly depend 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, but rather 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 for marginalised communities, especially where they support ecotourism or 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 that 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 project's strong focus on community-based site interventions, namely establishing monitoring (Sols) 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 in Malaysia, and Kalimantan provinces in Indonesia). WCS will monitor the engagement of community groups through reviewing 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 in Kalimantan (Indonesia) and Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia).

**2. Project partnerships**

This project builds upon and strengthens pre-existing relationships between WCS and its partner institutions. Each named partner has been instrumental in designing and delivering the activities relevant to their focus during the reporting period, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Indonesian National Police (INP), Indonesian Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (INTRAC), Supreme Court, Attorney General Office (AGO), and Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC). In this Yr 2 period, our valuable partnerships with these agencies, particularly MoEF, is evidenced by the delivery of a number of training courses in addressing IWT for agencies in criminal justice, including the first comprehensive training program on species identification hosted by MoEF and LIPI; a collaboration with MoEF, INP, and SFC that has thus far resulted in 18 successful cases; and a collaboration with a consortium of three foundations — Yayasan Titian, Yayasan IAR (International Animal Rescue), and Planet ID — in West Kalimantan that has collected valuable data for assisting subsequent law enforcement actions in Indonesia.

In addition to the formal partnership, a fruitful collaboration with technical specialists from the Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL) has resulted in recommendations in the assessment report for the government to strengthen bilateral collaboration between Indonesia and Malaysia for addressing IWT.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

##### **Activity 1.1. Establish informant network with local communities in Indonesia and Malaysia**

Trained Sols, totalling 45 people across five provinces in Kalimantan, Sarawak, and Sabah, continued to support information gathering in Indonesia and Malaysia during this period. Sols gathered information regarding illicit poaching activities and the illegal trade of pangolins, hornbills, orangutans, freshwater turtles, and songbirds, including their current locations and trade networks. As this activity was limited by the travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19, we focused information gathering in West Kalimantan Province, which serves as a hub for pangolin and hornbill smuggling to Sarawak, Malaysia, and South Kalimantan (the exit point of pangolin trade to Java).

In Sarawak, 13 men from three villages within the same administrative district as the Batang Ai-Lanjak-Entimau landscape (one of WCS Malaysia's core study sites) received community-based informant training in Kapit, from 1 to 5 September 2020.

In February 2021, WCS conducted an online capacity building training for 23 Sols (20 males and 3 females), comprising government officers, NGOs, and journalists who advocate for human rights and against environmental destruction by private sectors/state. This event aimed to increase participants' knowledge by introducing 'citizen lawsuit': a training that focused on how communities can claim their rights from environmental damages caused by other parties as a way to help resolve problems (e.g. environmental disasters) suffered by citizens based on mistakes made by state officials or private sectors in fulfilling citizens' rights. WCS invited a judge from Palangkaraya High Court office (Central Kalimantan) as a speaker for this event, who also introduced Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP): a lawsuit that aims to censor, intimidate, and silence critics by charging the public with legal defence costs until they stop their criticism or opposition. With this event, we have trained a total of 101 Sols (Indicator 1.1: in Yr 1 > 100 people trained).

We are partnering with the University of Indonesia to conduct the socio-economic survey work. During this reporting period, we have focussed on designing the questionnaire, sampling framework and, since the COVID-19 outbreak, working on a contingency plan so that the team can still visit the field to collect data.

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

The Sol network monitored poaching and IWT activities in border areas prone to wildlife trafficking, including pangolin, orangutan, elephant ivory, and helmeted hornbill, in West Kalimantan and North Kalimantan (Indonesia). We found that traffickers frequently use both official and unofficial border crossings between Indonesia and Malaysia, including Entikong (Sanggau Regency), Nanga Badau (Kapuas Hulu Regency), and Aruk (Sambas Regency) of West Kalimantan, which border Tebedu, Lubok Antu, and Biawak of Sarawak (Malaysia), respectively. In North Kalimantan, we identified Tetagas and Mensalong in Nunukan Regency as crossing points for wildlife traffickers. Sols also monitored pangolin trade routes between Kalimantan and Java.

In this period, we maintained two-way communication with the Malaysian authority SFC, which led to the detection of a route used by poachers to carry wild plants (agarwood) and wildlife from Kapuas Hulu Regency across Betung Kerihun National Park (Indonesia) to Sarawak (Malaysia). We also provided information from Sols to government officers regarding the smuggling of firearm ammunition and homemade bombs from Sarawak via the Senaning border; we suspected these to be used for poaching sun bears, deer, and/or wild pigs in Kalimantan.

In addition, WCS Malaysia supplied six pieces of information on IWT to SFC and the Royal Malaysia Police (or Police Di-Raja Malaysia) between April 2020 and January 2021, which led to the arrest of seven traders. There is now a clearer understanding on the modus operandi along hitherto elusive illegal trails between these international borders, including the

transportation used and communication medium between sellers and transporters. An internal WhatsApp group was created as a platform for information sharing between Sols from Kalimantan and Sarawak and enforcement agency officers.

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

Sol monitoring in Indonesia and Malaysia forest landscapes led to the provision of at least 10 pieces of information to government agencies, seven of which led to sting operations within this period. In addition, we supported the Government of Indonesia (GoI) through data analyses, legal assistance, and previous trainings to government officers, which led to three other sting operations. Consequently, a total of 10 sting operations were conducted within this reporting period (three in Indonesia and seven in Malaysia) and 17 people were apprehended; four were convicted and sentenced (using the conservation law and anti-corruption act), five people received warning letters, while eight are part of ongoing legal processes. . The information transferred and subsequent government arrests are summarised below:

1. We collected information on pangolin poachers and dealers in all five Kalimantan provinces, including poachers' names and poaching locations, to help facilitate preventive measures and/or law enforcement actions. A total of 159 poachers and local dealers have thus far been reported to GoI, which determines whether poaching incidents were for livelihood or commercial purposes, with the latter being addressed with law enforcement action.
2. August 2020: Sols conveyed information to government agencies regarding the illegal possession of eight Critically Endangered Asian forest tortoises (*Manouria emys*) in North Kalimantan. This led to the release of one of the eight tortoises into the wild, while Sols continue to search for the other seven.
3. Based on information regarding a pangolin trader arrested in Surabaya in 2017, we are collaborating with government agencies to monitor a collection site for freshwater turtles, and supposedly pangolin, in Sampit, Central Kalimantan.
4. June 2020: SFC arrested four illegal wildlife traders, two of which were charged under Section 17(b) of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) Act 2009 for bribery (online news link: <https://bit.ly/3gHKbgk>). WCS Malaysia first reported the case in February 2020, which eventually led to a raid and the confiscation of 7 kg of pangolin scales.
5. July 2020: MACC arrested two suspects on bribery charges in Sibul (online news link: <https://bit.ly/3vnGccS>). A practical session during the investigation and surveillance training workshop by WCS Indonesia trainers in February 2020 laid the groundwork for this raid and arrests.
6. September 2020: WCS reported the illegal sale of porcupine quills in January 2020, which led to the seizure of 861 porcupine quills by SFC (online news link: <https://bit.ly/3sVltdZ>). The seller was arrested and the case is ongoing.
7. September 2020: WCS reported an IWT incident in August 2020, which led to the arrest of one man and the confiscation of illegal firearms by SFC (online news link: <https://bit.ly/3vnCiRi>). The suspect's phone revealed several wildlife photos, including helmeted hornbill casques, which he confessed to have sourced from Kalimantan. This case is ongoing.
8. October 2020: South Kalimantan Police apprehended a pangolin trafficker in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan (Fig. 2). The suspect is a known trader and was arrested for keeping and trading one live pangolin. On 4 February 2021, the suspect (named *Noo*) was sentenced to one year and three months' imprisonment and fined USD. The policeman who led the case joined a counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) training in May 2018 with support from WCS.



**Figure 2.** A local news article covering the arrest of a pangolin trafficker in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia.

9. November 2020: our trained Sol reported the presence of five poachers in Kapit to SFC. The poachers were given warning letters by the enforcement authority as this was their first offence for possession of wildlife with an intention to sell (<https://bit.ly/3xsa1UZ>). This was one a progressive outcome of a joint community-based informant training by SFC and WCS in Kapit (Sarawak) in September 2020.
10. December 2020: WCS supported East Kalimantan Police and Samarinda local police by providing data and information regarding a suspect (named *Fid*) who illegally traded pangolin scales in Samarinda. The police confiscated 5 kg of pangolin scales that, based on an interview with the suspect, were retrieved (bought) from different locations around Samarinda (Fig. 3). *Fid* also admitted to having a connection to a trader in Java. One of the police investigators handling the case had previously joined a training held by WCS on IWT case handling. *Fid* was found guilty and sentenced to one year and two months' imprisonment and fined USD.



**Figure 3.** 5 kg of pangolin scales confiscated by the police in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia (December 2020).

11. January 2021: WCS reported a local songbird trader, which led to a joint operation with the *Operasi Bersepadu Khazanah* (OBK) — a special taskforce established to help tackle poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Sarawak — and the arrest of two local songbird traders (<https://bit.ly/3dUjLX3>). The traders' Facebook accounts were amongst the most

- active online accounts monitored by WCS Malaysia. They used a Facebook group as a platform to connect with buyers and local public bus transportation to courier songbirds.
12. January 2021: WCS reported a local Sarawakian who attempted to sell a live pangolin on Facebook Marketplace and mudah.com (another online e-commerce platform). Both posts were taken down and the seller eventually surrendered the pangolin to SFC.
  13. February 2021: the Quarantine Agency and Aviation Security in Ahmad Yani International Airport in Central Java Province apprehend a person suspected of trafficking helmeted hornbill beaks from Kalimantan to Java. The officers found and confiscated 23 helmeted hornbill beaks after taking an X-ray of the suspect's backpack (Fig. 4). The case was handed over to the Central Java Police, who are currently preparing the case for court in coordination with BKSDA Central Java and LIPI. As requested by INP, WCS provided technical support for this case by analysing the suspect's trade network and facilitating coordination between agencies. This resulted in finding connections between the suspected buyer of the hornbill casques and pangolin scale traders.



**Figure 4.** 23 helmeted hornbill beaks confiscated by the Quarantine Agency and Aviation Security in Ahmad Yani International Airport, Central Java Province, Indonesia (February 2021).

With WCS's support, 20 cases have been handled by government agencies in this project; 12 cases in Indonesia and eight cases in Malaysia. 39 people were apprehended that led to the arrest of 27 suspects. Between April 2020 and March 2021, 18 of the 27 people arrested in Yrs 1 and 2 have been convicted: 11 in Indonesia and seven in Malaysia (Indicator 1.3: From Yr 1-3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted). This adds the overall number to a total of 25 criminals have been convicted: in Indonesia, 14 people sentenced with penalties and fines, two received administrative sanctions and two other are part of an ongoing legal process, while in Malaysia, three received fines, six received administrative sanctions, and eight are part of ongoing legal processes. Four people became witness on the case. Additionally, there were seven cases involving the confiscation of protected species by the police and MoEF, without WCS's intervention, in June (three cases) and July (four cases) 2020.

**Table 1.** Prosecution of criminals involved in illegal wildlife trade in Southeast Asia (April 2020 to March 2021).

No.	Case Start Date	Government Authorities	Evidence	Suspect Initials	Date of Sentence	Sentence
1.	24 Dec 2019	Natural Resource Conservation Center (BKSDA) Kalimantan Barat, Ministry of Environment and Forestry's (MoEF's) Gakkum in Sintang, & Police (ID)	52 kg of pangolin scales	<i>Ant, Lan, Suh, &amp; Ahs</i>	23 Apr 2020	All: 10 months' imprisonment & USD fine

No.	Case Start Date	Government Authorities	Evidence	Suspect Initials	Date of Sentence	Sentence
2.	15 Jan 2020	BKSDA Kalimantan Barat & Indonesian Army in Pontianak (ID)	14 softshell turtles, 27 blue-tongued skinks, 3 yellow-crested cockatoos, 6 salmon-crested cockatoos, 1 python, & 9 Sunda island pit vipers	<i>Eka &amp; Ron</i>	16 Jul 2020	<i>Eka</i> : 12 months & 10 days' imprisonment & USD fine <i>Ron</i> : administrative sanction
3.	6 Feb 2020	West Kalimantan Police & Ketapang Police	6 helmeted hornbill beaks	<i>Agu &amp; Rid</i>	4 Jun 2020	All: 9 months' imprisonment & USD fine
4.	18 Feb 2020	MoEF's Gakkum, BKSDA, Police	4 crocodiles, 2 slow lorises, 2 sun bears, 1 binturong, 1 eagle, and 1 porcupine	<i>Ori</i>	10 Sept 2020	15 months' imprisonment
5.	16 Jun 2020	Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), Sibul Region	47 argus pheasant feathers 1 sun bear skull, 22 argus pheasant feathers, 7 sambar deer antlers, & 3 deer antlers	<i>UD &amp; RN</i>	16 Jun 2020	UD: USD fine RN: USD fine
6.	1 Oct 2020	South Kalimantan Police	1 live pangolin	<i>Noo</i>	4 Feb 2021	15 months' imprisonment & USD fine
7.	Nov 2020	SFC	Bird (poaching)	5 unnamed suspects	Nov 2020	Administrative sanctions
8.	11 Dec 2020	East Kalimantan Police & Samarinda local police	5 kg of pangolin scales	<i>Fid</i>	25 Mar 2021	14 months' imprisonment & USD fine

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

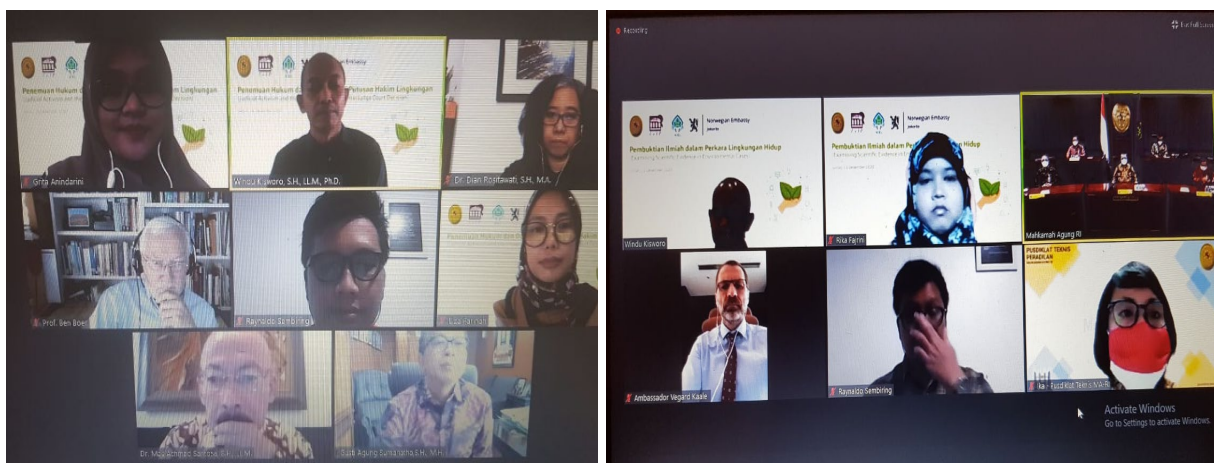
During this period, WCS staff provided technical support and helped to resource five training events held by Gol for six government agencies: MoEF, Supreme Court, AGO, INP, Indonesian Army, and Customs (Indicator 2.1: By Yr 2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia [baseline = 0]). During the thematic trainings on handling wildlife crime cases, we discussed the use of alternative laws and the multi-door approach to prosecute IWT cases. The training events were as follows:

1. 24 August 2020: the Court Education and Training Centre Agung (Pusdiklat Supreme Court) held an online Environmental Judge Certification Training, which was attended by 77 judges (55 males and 19 females) from district, state administrative, and military courts. This was the first time military court judges joined such an event; their participation is highly valuable as there are records of IWT cases involving military personnel. To solve these cases, military collaboration and involvement, either in improving awareness, case handling, or prosecution, is crucial. This training forms part of our efforts to promote new approaches, including the multi-door approach, to prosecute IWT cases.
2. 22-23 September 2020: the Attorney General's Office of Education and Training held a regular online training for young prosecutors, with 400 nationwide prosecutors (268 males and 132 females) joining the event. Trainees were given teaching materials on handling IWT cases and the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases.
3. 26 August 2020: a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held in Bogor (Indonesia) on the development of studies concerning regional-level money laundering and transnational



terrorism financing resulting from wildlife trafficking. This FGD was attended by 30 people (26 males and 4 females) from the Directorate General of Customs, Special Directorate of the Criminal Investigation Department INP, Special Detachment 88, MoEF's Gakkum, and World Wildlife Fund. WCS reiterated the importance of using anti-money laundering, customs, and quarantine laws as alternatives to prosecute IWT cases.

4. 2 December 2020: during this Environmental Judges Certification Training, WCS presented teaching materials to 65 judges (47 males and 18 females) on wildlife crime case handling, including the application of alternative laws to complement the conservation law (Law No. 5 year 1990 on the Conservation of Natural Resources and their Ecosystems) for prosecuting IWT cases. During the virtual training, WCS conducted discussions and presented case studies to increase the participants' learning experiences. We believe this training increased the judges' awareness of methods for handling wildlife-related cases and further encouraged them to support CWT efforts. We continue to monitor the IWT cases handled by participants to evaluate this training's impact.
5. 3 February 2021: WCS participated in the first Environmental Judges Certification Training for 2021 hosted by the Supreme Court Education and Training Institution. WCS presented materials to 76 judges (48 males and 28 females) regarding wildlife crime cases, including the application of alternative laws to complement the conservation law (Law No. 5 year 1990 on the Conservation of Natural Resources and their Ecosystems) for prosecuting IWT cases. During this virtual training, case studies' methods were discussed to increase participants' learning experiences.



**Figure 5.** Preparation meeting for trainers prior to WCS's Environmental Judges Certification Training on December 2020.

We did not proceed with the two SFC-WCS workshops in Sarawak this year as they were either already carried out, no longer required our assistance, or not feasible in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. The planned workshops were as follows:

1. Workshop on handling evidence and materials for court cases.
2. Workshop on preparation of investigation papers.

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

A wildlife trafficker (named Asa) associated with pangolin, helmeted hornbill, and tiger trade in Indonesia and Malaysia, and a pangolin trafficker (named Sus) who operated in East Java and has links to a supplier in Central Kalimantan and a dealer in Sarawak, were both selected for 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance submission': an initiative in collaboration with Indonesian Customs, who have experience with the submission process. This process is ongoing.

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

In Sarawak, there were two occasions where suspects (four people in total) were charged under the MACC Act 2009 (see Activity 1.3 for these cases). Two suspects were convicted using this law, while the court cases for the other two suspects are ongoing (Indicator 2.3: From Yr 2-3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions [baseline = 0]).

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

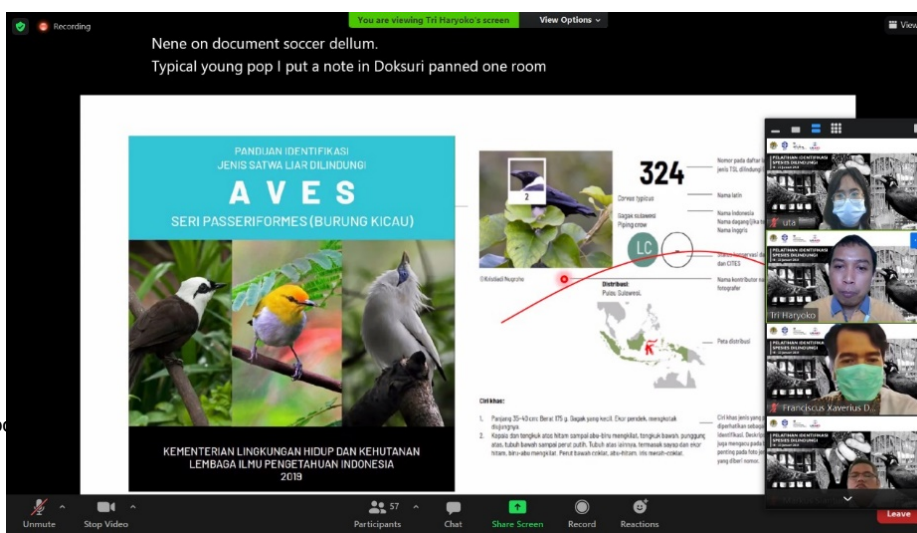
During this period, we identified the relevant government agencies for a capacity assessment as being Pontianak Seaport and Supadio Airport in Indonesia and Kuching Airport and Sibul Airport in Malaysia. The completed draft of the assessment tool was developed in accordance with the existing Port Monitoring and Anti-Trafficking Evaluation (portMATE) tool and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, and was modified based on its relevance to the current situation in Indonesia's seaports and airports. We also conducted desk-based research on the IWT cases that crossed these ports to make the assessment more relevant and to further understand modus operandi and trade routes. Although we initially wanted to have GoI personnel facilitate the interviews/FGD, we changed this to a one-on-one online interview with ourselves and related government officers due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this period, we interviewed an officer from the Indonesia Port Corporations (PELINDO II): one of the state-owned companies which manages seaports in Indonesia. We also collected data from other government agencies, such as Customs, BKSDA (MoEF), police, and Indonesian Maritime Security Board (IMSB), for the capacity assessment.

In Malaysia, the assessment will be conducted with support from SFC, who agreed to use their letterhead to help WCS-Malaysia conduct assessments. As face-to-face interviews may not be permitted due to COVID-19, we are considering conducting these interviews online. We initiated several informal discussions with the SFC team and have identified potential agencies to be involved in the assessment.

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

During this period, WCS established training materials that focus on law enforcement efforts in borders prone to wildlife smuggling and the use of alternative laws, such as anti-money laundering and customs laws, to prosecute IWT cases. With a recent increase in the detection of wildlife smuggling through borders, and considering the potential spread of diseases carried by wildlife, it is increasingly important for people legally transporting wildlife to comply with the transport requirements under the quarantine law.

Facilitated by WCS, MoEF's Education and Training Institution (Pusdiklat KLHK), Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, and LIPI conducted a training session (co-funded by USAID BIJAK) on the identification of protected wildlife species between 18 and 23 January 2021 (Fig. 6). The training included 45 staff (35 males and 10 females) from 22 institutions, including BKSDA (11 participants), Customs (eight participants), Quarantine (seven participants), Angkasa Pura (eight participants), and Pusdiklat KLHK (11 participants). The training aimed to improve the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of participants regarding current wildlife management policies, new techniques for identifying protected wildlife species, and coordination and reporting mechanisms. Government officers from Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya, and Makassar, which are known to be hotspots for IWT routes, were the target participants.



**Figure 6.** WCS facilitated virtual training on the identification of protected wildlife species for staff from several relevant institutions in Indonesia (18–23 January 2021).

In Sarawak, similar initiatives to develop training modules for online Zoom workshops for possible implementation in Yr 3 are in development with SFC and WCS-ID. These include the following:

1. Training module in intelligence gathering in IWT for ranger-level personnel across all SFC regions (Miri, Bintulu, Sibul, and Kuching).
2. Training module in IWT species identification for SFC's raiding officers; this workshop is subject to the availability of WCS Malaysia's trainers, with possible dates in June 2021.
3. Inter-agency sensitization workshop on IWT, focusing on entry points into Sarawak: border checkpoints, seaports, and airports. The participation of relevant port authorities will be subject to the approval of respective HQs; target agencies include Customs, Veterinary, and Agriculture Departments, the Army, and the General Operations Force.

### **Activity 3.3. Monitor and report online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections**

We have continued to monitor the online trade of protected species on Facebook since April 2020. Of the 2,498 advertisements recorded from 1,184 accounts, 11 accounts had Indonesia-Malaysia links. After 2,114 advertisements were reported to Facebook to be removed, 136 advertisements from 121 accounts were deleted. As the number of advertisements Facebook acted against was low, we gathered further information from these traders and reported this to MoEF and INP for further action.

During the reporting period, WCS calculated that 1,568 species (from 208 families), distributed in Asia, Australia, Africa, and Latin America, were sold via online markets in Indonesia and Malaysia. WCS's cyber patrol team identified and reported 1,281 Facebook accounts selling both protected and non-protected species in Indonesia; a total of 137 accounts were subsequently taken down (Indicator: Yr 1-3, >20 illicit accounts shut down). Not all accounts were reported to Facebook because of their high potential for consequent law enforcement actions (arrests). Accounts that are connected to the previously detected trafficking network are also not reported to Facebook to further develop the existing criminal network.

WCS Malaysia monitored 14 active social media accounts and groups operating in the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak. We reported eight Facebook posts on various IWT ads in Sabah and Sarawak, with six reported posts being taken down by Facebook. Several accounts owned by an Indonesian citizen working in Sarawak made attempts to smuggle songbirds to Kalimantan. Transboundary smuggling still occurs through illegal routes despite international borders being closed. They were alleged to have received help from both local Sarawakians and Indonesians operating illegal transportation between these borders, and were reported to advertise their services through Facebook groups (<https://bit.ly/2QBfzCv>).

### **Activity 3.4. Train key government partners in i2 software/iBase and operate i2**

Training materials will be developed on the use of technology-based applications for IWT cases and will be included in the training materials mentioned in Activity 3.2. To support the Species Identification Training, WCS, the Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, and MoEF's Education and Training Institution (*Pusdiklat* KLHK) developed three training modules (funded by BIJAK) for species identification, covering three taxa: Aves, Herpetofauna, and Mammals (Fig. 7). Although this modules were funded by another donor (BIJAK), the training curricula and module, as well as the training event was co-funded with DEFRA. The curricula and module itself is officially endorsed by MoEF as a training course within the training institution.

Court decisions that emphasize the use of digital forensic evidence in IWT cases are currently being collected to develop training materials on digital forensics. With this material, we expect that future trainees will be encouraged to not only rely on the physical evidence obtained during prosecution, but to further explore the digital footprint of the perpetrator to develop the trade network or map wildlife trafficking routes.



**Figure 7.** Training guidelines and module on species identification that were developed together by WCS and Indonesia’s Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

In Sarawak, SFC led the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) workshops and invited WCS Malaysia staff as trainers. Below are details of the two workshops:

1. WCS Malaysia trained 18 SFC officers during a basic SMART workshop at SFC’s office from 24 to 28 August 2020 (Fig. 8). The workshop aimed to introduce SMART to the managers of the Totally Protected Area Protection Unit (TPAPU), and to form a working group for a SMART-based pilot anti-poaching effort at Gunung Gading National Park, Malaysia.
2. Subsequently, SFC invited WCS Malaysia to conduct a ranger-level SMART training at Sibu Region as a follow-up to the SMART training in August. The training was conducted from 1 to 2 October 2020 with 20 rangers from the TPAPU Sibu Region. The training focused on recording observational data and data entry in SMART software.

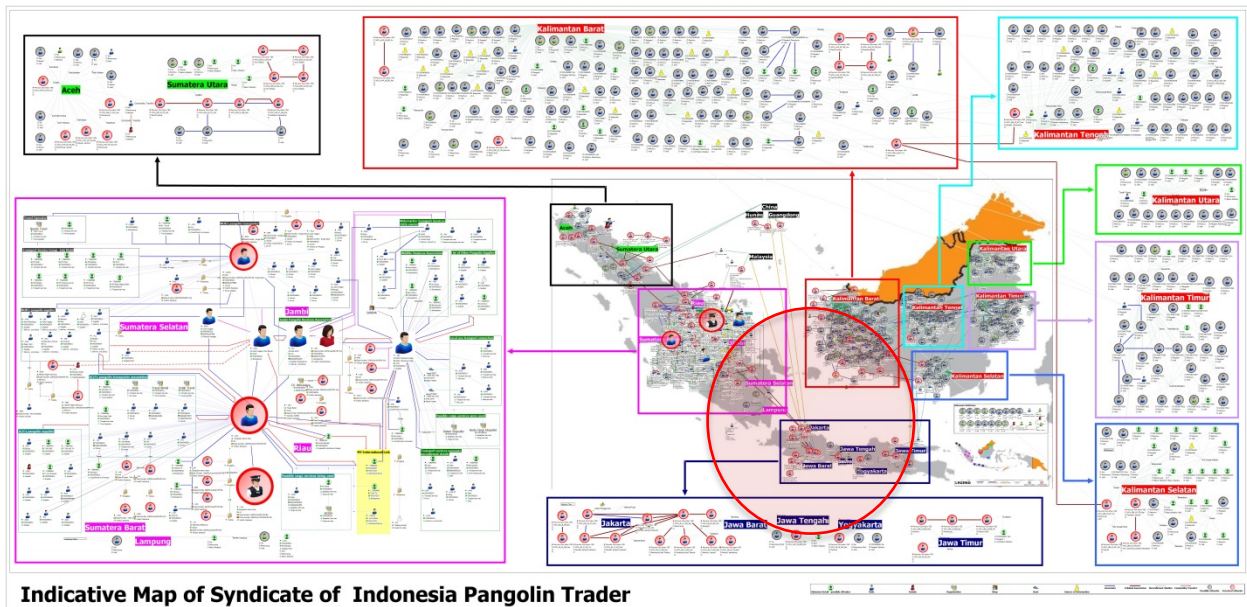
We did not proceed with the following list of SFC-WCS workshops this year as they were either already carried out independently, no longer required WCS’s assistance, or not feasible due to the COVID-19 pandemic:

1. Demand reduction train-the-trainers training module.
2. Review of 'A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak' workshop.
3. Advanced IWT training in cybercrime, mobile forensics, and criminal mapping analysis using i2.
4. Deep forest counter-poaching workshop.



**Figure 8.** Trainers and participants of the basic SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) workshop led by WCS-Malaysia at Sarawak Forestry Corporation Headquarters' Training Block in August 2020.

Using i2 software, we analysed the connection between pangolin traders from Kalimantan and a commodity exporter from Surabaya, East Java, who are allegedly illegally exporting pangolins abroad. Pangolin traders in a number of districts in South Kalimantan and West Kalimantan gather pangolin scales from local middlemen and transport these to Sampit, South Kalimantan. The information we gathered indicated that pangolin scales are being transported from various cities in Kalimantan to Surabaya via buses and ferries. Previously, the exporter was recorded sending pangolin scales through Tanjung Perak Seaport using a shipping container, and declared the scales as raw plastics to avoid suspicion. We identified that this shipment is directly linked to two previously arrested entities in Kalimantan. We also found that the syndicate in Surabaya changed their shipment route, which previously ran from Tanjung Perak (East Java) to Tanjung Priok (DKI Jakarta). They use a marine product export-import company based in Jakarta to send pangolin scales to Taiwan before forwarding them to Hong Kong. We also examined data on the pangolin network operating in Indonesia, which was collated based on data from 2015 to 2020 that involves 503 assessed entities in Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan (Fig. 9).

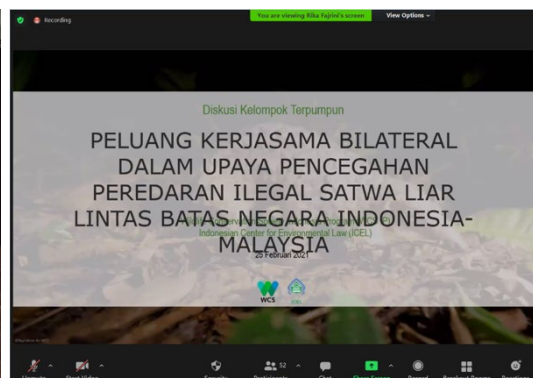


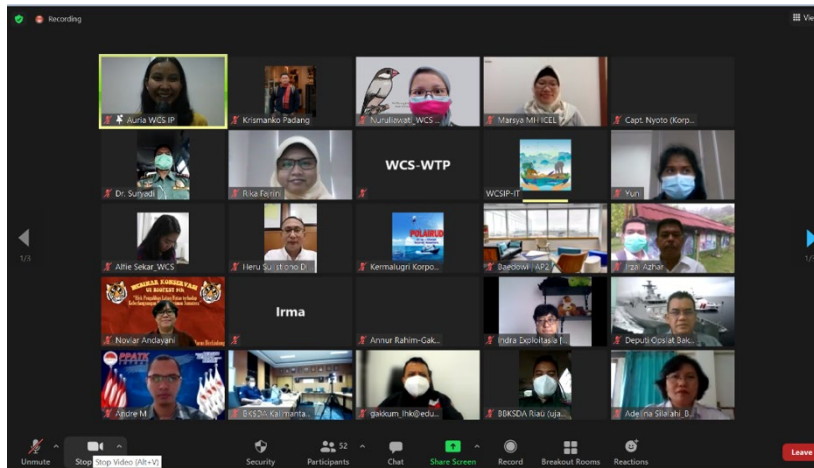
**Figure 9.** Indicative network of pangolin trade syndicate in Indonesia. *[highly confidential – do not share]*

#### **Activity 4.1. Assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration**

There has been positive progress towards Indicator 4.1: In Yr 1, 1 assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration. Two in-depth interviews, facilitated by ICEL, were conducted online: one with civil investigators of BKSDA East Kalimantan on 7 July 2020 and another with the Deputy of Operations and Exercise of IMSB on 23 July 2020. Additionally, to strengthen and balance our analyses, we interviewed WCS-Malaysia representatives to explore cases and identify important actors both in Sabah-Sarawak and the Malaysian Peninsular on 18 May 2020 and 9 July 2020, respectively.

As the draft assessment was finalized, an online FGD, facilitated by ICEL, was held in 25 February 2021 to disseminate the results (Fig. 10). This FGD involved 60 staff (40 males and 20 females) from MoEF, Director General of Customs, INP, Marine Security Agency, INTRAC, PT. Angkasa Pura, and Quarantine Agency. Participants in the FGD agreed on three main opportunities for bilateral collaboration between Indonesia and Malaysia, including the following needs: strengthening the existing forum with Indonesia and Malaysia, having a Memorandum of Understanding specific to wildlife crime, and conducting joint investigations between Indonesia and Malaysia. In addition to these three recommendations, which are hoped to be followed up by the government, the assessment also emphasizes that although bilateral collaboration is needed, Indonesia still needs to strengthen and improve CWT mechanisms at a national level, including multi-law enforcement agency communication and coordination, the availability of an accredited laboratory, guidelines on repatriation, and funding for the repatriation and rehabilitation of confiscated wildlife.





**Figure 10.** Online Focus Group Discussion on the assessment results from the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration to counter wildlife trafficking (February 2021).

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

Formal dialogue between Indonesia and Malaysia is still pending due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, WCS in Indonesia and Malaysia continue to facilitate informal dialogue between law enforcement officials in Indonesia (MoEF’s Gakkum and INP) and Malaysia (SFC), which has proven to be an effective way to collaborate. This informal dialogue mainly involves exchanging information regarding poaching, national and cross border smuggling routes, modus operandi, transnational wildlife traffickers, plans for joint arrests using Sols in Indonesia and Malaysia, and updates on law enforcement actions (arrests) in each country. Informal communication is maintained to identify transnational traffickers and extend the analysis of the cross-border networks operating in Indonesia and Malaysia, specifically covering the targeted species (hornbills, songbirds, orangutans, elephants, and freshwater turtles). This good communication between WCS and SFC has enabled SFC to perform sting operations related to helmeted hornbill and pangolin trafficking.

At the point of writing, the launch of an official collaboration between MoEF’s Law Enforcement Agency (Gakkum) and SFC to combat IWT in the region is still possible; an online launch is seen as the preferred choice and discussions to achieve this are ongoing.

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

Our previous training for SFC in Bogor has facilitated continuous communication and information sharing throughout the project. Our achievements in effectively supporting the government to conduct law enforcement actions have brought about a request for more capacity building to increase SFC’s understanding on transnational wildlife crime in Kalimantan’s borders. The arrest of songbird traffickers in Kalimantan and Sarawak by SFC and the Indonesian authorities has brought a greater understanding of how traffickers use remote borders, concealment methods (of the animal), various routes and transportation, and the targeted species. These findings are also verified by our bird market monitoring team in Java, which assess real-time trends and trade fluctuations. Trafficker information from SFC (i.e. the number of traffickers and their transnational connection) is also added to our criminal network analysis on pangolin and helmeted hornbill trade, which is important for INTRAC to detect financial crimes associated with wildlife trafficking. We plan to transfer the results of our criminal network analysis (by using i2) to SFC to facilitate better decision-making for targeting and arresting traffickers.

**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 5 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 2 targets and Output 1 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. During this reporting period, the number of Sols gathering information on wildlife trafficking in Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sarawak) has exceeded the end-of-project target (101 of >100). A total of 27 Sols 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 Sols were deployed in Sarawak to conduct monitoring in souvenir shop markets. The Sols deployed in Kalimantan identified 140 poachers and 70 suppliers, and Sols in Sarawak provided key information on IWT to the government. The findings led to the arrest of seven traffickers in Sarawak, and one case involving trans-boundary trade between Indonesia and Malaysia. An international-scale pangolin network was identified in West Kalimantan, and pangolin trade networks from poachers to dealers in five provinces were also identified. By the end of Yr 2, WCS has supported 20 operations that led to apprehension of 39 people. Of these, 17 have been convicted, eight were given an administrative sanction, four went on to act as witnesses, and ten other suspects are 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 (Section 3.1).

**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 2 targets and Output 2 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. To date, over 884 individuals from six government agencies in Indonesia (state prosecutors, SFC, judges, customs, police, and MoEF) have been trained in IWT, including the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. Profiles for two suspects (named *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 WCS's Regional Analyst. Moreover, two cases involving four suspects have been processed using the MACC Act 2009. Two people who conducted bribery were prosecuted with the corruption law and penalized with a fine. See reported progress under Output 2 activities above (Section 3.2).

**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 2 targets and Output 3 is highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Based on IWT information, four seaports/airports were selected in Pontianak, Kuching, and Sibu for an assessment of their capacity to tackle wildlife smuggling. The capacity assessment method has been designed and data collection and online interviews with port staff in Pontianak are now underway. Meanwhile, the assessment in Sarawak will be facilitated by SFC.

In Yr 2, five agencies (Gakkum, Police, BKSDA, Customs, Quarantine Agency, Angkasa Pura, and Pusdiklat KLHK) in Indonesia were trained in species identification. Meanwhile, WCS Malaysia was invited to train 38 government officers (rangers and national park managers) in two SMART patrol workshops. To date, 997 Facebook accounts and groups have been identified from daily cyber patrols. This effort led to the arrest of 12 online traffickers in East Java, South Kalimantan, Yogyakarta, and Sarawak. See reported progress under Output 3 activities above (Section 3.3).

**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: Progress towards this target has been made with the finalisation of the assessment of the legal framework for collaborative transboundary CWT. The report was submitted to the government with recommendations for strengthening the bilateral coordination between Indonesia and Malaysia on CWT. However, observations to date have indicated that meeting Output 4 requires more engagement with both governments, which we have started separately in Indonesia and Malaysia. However, finalizing this process may be subject to delays due to the current COVID-19 pandemic and, depending on this pandemic and political factors in both countries, this process may not be complete until late 2021/early 2022. In the interim, we will continue to explore the possibility of online government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement and utilizing the current platform of bilateral cooperation for both countries. See reported progress under Output 4 activities above (Section 3.4).

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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 2021	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.	20 investigations completed & 25 successful prosecutions (in court and administrative sanctions)	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 suspects charged with anti-corruption act & two ongoing cases	See Section 3.1 above	Outcome partially achieved as the Law enforcement agencies currently processed the cases using alternative laws
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	Outcome may not be achieved in this project period, but options continue to be explored because an assessment of the available instruments and bilateral agreements has been completed to support this program
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 101 local Sols from Borneo are empowered through training & 45 local Sols have collaboratively worked to provide information on IWT in their respective areas	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator is exceeded. Moreover, a socio-economic survey will be conducted during Yr 3 to assess the impact of the project on community livelihoods

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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

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

The law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks enabled by the project is creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem the exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, and Asian elephants. So far, 27 arrests in Indonesia and Malaysia have been made during this project. Improved and advanced training for the government and law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities (with 972 individuals trained in two years) has not just empowered them to increase efforts to disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking, but has also created high-level, sustained impacts on IWT. This should enable protected species' populations in Borneo to recover.

The project impact towards poverty alleviation would be mainly through providing employment to 45 Sol, as well as related benefits (as described in Section 6). There are other benefits provided to these communities. For example, knowledge sharing and training has improved local community knowledge of IWT (101 local community members have been trained to date) and we are preparing a socio-economic impact survey to measure any variation in livelihood benefits over the course of the project.

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

This project targets the following IWT Challenge Fund objectives: (2) strengthening law enforcement, and (3) ensuring effective legal frameworks. Progress is evidenced through the 27 arrests and 25 successful prosecutions of protected species traffickers by the end of Yr 2. These cases were also supported by 45 local Sols, trained through the project in Kalimantan and Sarawak, who provided information to law enforcement agencies that led to these arrests.

By Yr 2, over 884 officials from six law enforcement agencies in Indonesia and Malaysia have been trained on CWT as part of our efforts to strengthen the law enforcement response in addressing wildlife crime. This included the first comprehensive training program on species identification with front liner officers at exit/entry points and borders to help detect IWT.

Furthermore, 2,498 advertisements from 1,184 accounts were recorded as a result of cyber patrols. This resulted in 136 advertisements from 121 Facebook accounts on e-commerce platforms being taken down, showing the commitment and effectiveness of Facebook and e-commerce companies to respond to such acts. 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 has thus far been evidenced by the ongoing prosecution of two cases using the anti-money laundering law and quarantine law. Two cases in Riau and Java have also used alternative laws. Although these cases did not occur in our Kalimantan project area, they have links 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 has just finalized an assessment of the legal frameworks needed to strengthen transboundary CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia. The development of bilateral cooperation and coordination for both countries will be built upon these recommendations.

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:

- Points I, XIII, and XX— we trained 884 law enforcement officials and 101 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 — we engaged 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 resulted in 447 advertisements from 736 Facebook accounts on e-commerce platforms being taken down by Yr 2 after being reported by WCS's cyber patrols.

- Point XI — we work closely with law enforcement agencies and the supreme court to help ensure just sentences for IWT related crimes; 92% of suspects were prosecuted, with total sentences amounting to 165 months in prison and ~USD 30,700 in fines.
- Points XV and XVII — we provided recommendations for bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia based on the assessment of the legal framework, which can be used as an umbrella to strengthen transboundary CWT between Indonesia and Malaysia.

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

This project is anticipated to have significant positive impacts on highly trafficked species through its four key interventions, which are: undertaking high-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks; activating new CWT partnerships to address corruption and money laundering; strengthening government CWT capacity; and, strengthening the legal framework for transboundary CWT. For the island of Borneo, where the project is focussed, there has hitherto been limited effort to tackle IWT and the project intervention should therefore be providing initial benefits for the target species. To date, our work has resulted in the arrest of 27 traffickers in Kalimantan, Sarawak, and connected networks in Java that have involved the trading of pangolin scales, helmeted hornbill casques, songbirds, and many other protected species; as described in Section 3.1, Activity 1.3. These efforts are expected to reduce poaching pressures on threatened species, although how far the impact extends has yet to be quantified. By supporting government partners in both Indonesia and Malaysia to respond to Sol reports and conduct follow-up actions towards these key actors, we expect these partnerships to continue beyond the project with ever increasing impacts over the long-term. We have amplified government efforts in addressing the online IWT 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, to tackle online trafficking, with ever increasing success.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The main type of project support provided to rural community groups, who are characterised by being from low income households, is through empowering them to collaboratively address IWT, whereas before they may not have been able to do this alone. The project is also providing employment to 45 Sol from these low income communities and there are a number of indirect impacts. Wildlife trafficking 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 risks and 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**

Gender consideration has been an integral part of planning and preparation for all meetings, workshops, trainings and field activities, and where possible we capture gender disaggregated data for project monitoring and evaluation and to inform where greater consideration needs to be given. The main areas to report are as follows,

- Sol recruitment has provided an opportunity for both men and women to participate in gathering information. As a result, 13 women (out of 61 total community observers) registered for investigative training and human rights advocacy against environmental destruction in Kalimantan.

- Project training for 400 new prosecutors consisted of 132 female trainees (or 33% of the total) and 268 male trainees. Previously, from 2003 – 2019, we found that less than 10% of the trainees involved in investigative training were women.
- For the FGDs and project meetings concerning the assessment of a bilateral agreement between Indonesia-Malaysia and the development of studies on regional anti-money laundering and transnational terrorism financing, the participants included 24 women (27% of the total) and 66 men.
- 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, our senior management team is predominantly female. This includes the Country Director of WCS Indonesia (Dr. Noviar Andayani), the Program Manager for wildlife trade and policy (Sofi Mardiah), and several senior WCS field staff, including our Senior Legal Specialist (Irma Hermawati), and the Senior Research Lead in WCS Malaysia (Jenny Machau).

**Table 2.** Gender composition at project events during Year 2.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Investigation training in Kapit (September 2020)	0	13
Community observer training on human rights advocacy against environmental destruction (February 2020)	3	20
Environmental Judges Training (24 Aug 2020; WCS staff were invited as trainers)	19	55
Environmental Judges Training (2 Dec 2020; WCS staff were invited as trainers)	18	47
Environmental Judges Training (3 Feb 2021; WCS staff were invited as trainers)	28	48
Prosecutor training (WCS staff were invited as trainers)	132	268
Species identification training	10	35
Focus group discussion on the bilateral agreement result	20	40
Focus group discussion on the development of studies concerning regional level money laundering and transnational terrorism financing (August 2020)	4	26
Basic SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) workshop (August 2020)	3	15
Ranger-level SMART training (October 2020)	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>587</b>

## 8. Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period. Technical administration and monitoring to assess how the project is meeting its deliverables and indicators is conducted by project staff, who are overseen by the Project Lead (Dwi Adhiasto), and supported by the Program Manager (Sofi Mardiah) and Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Coordinator (Hanifah Siregar). For example, staff are responsible for training and coordinating data collection that demonstrates if indicators are being met (e.g. meeting notes, photos, case records, etc.), and this information is then fed to an internal data coordination manager via a database and checked throughout by the M&R Coordinator. Administratively, as planned, quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings are held with all core project staff, and regular planning meetings are held on a weekly basis; this ongoing and informal monitoring is a vital aspect of the project.

However, the GoI applied travel restrictions due to COVID-19 during Yr 2 have limited movement across Indonesia and Malaysia, meaning that most of our staff have had to work from home during this period. This has reduced the ability of Sols and WCS to gather

information from the field, which has created challenges for coordination with law enforcement officers to analyse criminal networks, plan sting operations, conduct court monitoring, and coordinate among teams and partners. Nevertheless, we have been able to maintain a sufficient level of effort in the field and elicit a robust law enforcement response.

Planned meetings and trainings were delayed at the national and transnational level. While data analyses continued remotely, field operations were significantly impacted by COVID-19. However, after six months we adjusted and modified the coordination and communication with government partners and managed to conduct online meetings and trainings and focus on gathering data online. In Yr 3, we will continue to collect trade data, support law enforcement through technical assistance, plan and implement the legal framework assessment, and provide combined offline-online training.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

During this period, we learned that adaptation and forward planning are critical for circumventing unforeseen risks and barriers to ensure that our objectives are met. This year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have adapted by modifying our work plan and methods in delivering the project's activities. This has included exploring alternative means of collaboration with local partners; details of such adaptations are explained in Section 14.

We provide several lessons learned that have emerge over project Yrs1 and 2:

- Establishing a Sol network as part of a multi-agency partnership across multiple Kalimantan provinces and then with connections to Sarawak, has proved to be a cost-effective way to work with a wide range of government law enforcement agencies across a very wide area, including transnationally. In a relatively short time, this approach has identified a widespread and thriving trafficking network involving numerous species, notably Critically Endangered species such as helmeted hornbill and Sunda pangolin. The use of i2 software to map these criminal networks has been an essential part of the project's success in eliciting a robust law enforcement response. The maps generated have provided compelling evidence and assisted government agencies in identifying the kingpins (i.e. those with most connections in the trade network) to then target for their own investigations. To further support this, the environmental training of prosecutors and judges has resulted in proper IWT case handling and been a strong contributor to the court verdicts delivered.
- Strategic partnerships and full stakeholder participation are essential foundations for creating the enabling environment for project implementation and its achievements. In this respect, we were able to swiftly build on our pre-existing strategies and partnerships that have developed with the same government agencies but from elsewhere in Indonesia. Opening and maintaining informal communication channels with these agencies (such as MoEF and INP), as well as establishing formal communication channels, forms part of our approach to growing and strengthening these government partnership. With this in mind, WCS will continue to actively engage MoEF as a key CWT partner, especially in coordinating amongst other government agencies.
- If the project is not aligned with the GoI priorities at the national level, then it will be difficult to ensure the full implementation of our activities and their continued use. This was illustrated by the species identification training. From the outset, the process was led by GoI (in this case MoEF's Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation) because it had identified that a lack of knowledge on species identification was a key constraint in tackling IWT. The training modules were developed as the government's own modules, meaning that once complete, they were fully endorsed and institutionalised with the government's internal system.

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

NA.

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

No further comments.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

As described in the key activities of this project, law enforcement actions, including capacity building, information gathering, and multi-agency coordination and cooperation, are still greatly needed in both Indonesia and Malaysia. Working in Kalimantan, Sawarak, and Sabah has provided a challenging, yet critically important, opportunity to raise government awareness of IWT and, from this, mobilise a law enforcement response in the target landscapes, which is very low in comparison to Java and Sumatra. The project has also brought opportunities to local enforcement officers through training and technical assistance to strengthen the law enforcement response, including through a multi-agency collaboration. The number of operations and participant numbers at training events show that the law enforcement officers and communities are willing to address wildlife crimes, which is a key part of sustainability. In Kalimantan, this project received strong support from the Chief of the provincial police, who not only better understands IWT, but is also providing ever increasing support by assigning staff as part of a new focus on CWT. This strong support has been further demonstrated by the arrest of wildlife criminals in Kalimantan provinces, thereby indicating the capability of our trained partners and making them less dependent on WCS support. 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. This capacity building is intended to empower partners to operate independently after the project.

The exit strategy for WCS's training programs starts with the events themselves. During these trainings, strong relationships are formed amongst law enforcement agencies that last beyond the duration of the event. WCS builds on these trainings by supporting participants as they then apply what they learn to real investigations. This is done through 'WhatsApp' groups so that, with minimal resources, WCS can provide advice and remote technical assistance when needed. This ongoing support facilitates the accumulation of hands-on experience, meaning the skills learned during training events are routinely practiced to ensure long-lasting and impactful behaviour change.

WCS training includes efforts to ensure that the skills taught do not become redundant over time through a lack of practice. This is shown by the modules that we modified by adding new topics to complement the trainee's knowledge and skills related to mitigating wildlife crime, including species identification and alternative laws to prosecute suspects. These modules have been used in government trainings and will be used in future trainings events. Moreover, the broad group of multi-stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in training courses or capacity building efforts with this project, either individuals or agencies, have also ensured that the works are well promoted throughout the network of people working on wildlife crime and enforcement across Indonesia.

WCS also provides materials (wildlife case studies and current modus operandi) to support in-house trainers for INP, prosecutors, and judges. These materials have been included and institutionalized within these agencies, meaning they can duplicate these trainings independently because they are included in Gol annual work plans and budgets. WCS also provides reference resources (e.g. species identification guides) to support the daily activities of Gol staff.

Additionally, the project legacy will be ensured through our efforts on establishing a legislative framework to tackle the transboundary trade of protected species. By reviewing comparative legal frameworks and developing recommendations for creating a legal basis of CWT, we expect to have an enduring impact on the protection of Indonesia's species. Furthermore, by working with Gol agencies at a policy level, and embedding wildlife crime into national-level training courses, the project is greatly helping to mainstream action to combat IWT into "business as usual" in Indonesia. We anticipate that this will ensure that results are not dependent upon individual interests and capacities, but rather become part of the enforcement culture.

### **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.

The DEFRA logo has been used during trainings and meetings, such as in species identification training, and in discussions regarding the assessment on the policy/legal framework for the Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration.

### **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

Since the beginning of Yr 2, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted our field activities, in-person meetings, trainings, and travel. The global and national regulations on travel restriction has limited the movement of our team members across islands, as well as delaying or postponing planned events and trainings in Yr 2; many events were subsequently moved online. In the first three months, we managed to adjust to this and shifted our focus from field data collection to online data collection on IWT. Later on, to ensure the delivery of the project's outputs, we improved our connections with local NGO networks to collaborate and support field data collection and information, and planned our trainings and meetings to take place online. During the second half of Yr 2, the government loosened travel restrictions and health and safety procedures, meaning we were able to continue field visits and offline meetings. Through WCS's Crisis Management Team, we applied strict protocols for travelling and in-person meetings and required our staff to take rapid COVID-19 tests before and after travelling and to quarantine after traveling to ensure the health and safety of other project staff and partners.

In some ways, COVID-19 related adjustments have enabled coordination and meetings to be conducted without the need to travel long distances, which made decision-making and work-planning easier. However, not all activities can be effectively conducted online, such as trainings. Even though online trainings have been running well and achieving our targets thus far, there are factors that were not as effective, such as direct interactions between participants and the lack of field visits that could have enriched participants' knowledge.

Consequently, we hope that we can combine offline and online trainings in the future; however, this will need a supporting system and proper materials (e.g. a consultant to effectively change training materials so they are presented visually and online).

### **15. Safeguarding**

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred  during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

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.

## 16. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020–March 2021)**

<b>Project spend (indicative since last annual report)</b>	<b>2020/21 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

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 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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 community observers. This resulted in the identification of 140 poachers and 70 suppliers, as well as the arrest of 27 suspected traffickers in Indonesia and Malaysia; 25 suspects were successfully prosecuted in court (17) and given administrative sanctions (8). 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><b>Outcome</b></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 &lt;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, &gt;5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests in Borneo (baseline = 0). Communities engaged in</p>	<p>0.1. 20 investigations completed, with 25 successful prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2. 2 suspects were charged with the anti-corruption act and 2 other people who are in ongoing legal cases are planned to be prosecuted with the anti-corruption law.</p> <p>0.3. No progress.</p> <p>0.4. 101 local community observers in Borneo have been empowered through training and 45 local Sols 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 help ensure that the legal process for suspected traffickers is fair and that suspected traffickers in Indonesia will, if found guilty, be charged not only under the biodiversity conservation law, but also quarantine and anti-money laundering laws.</p> <p>To empower communities to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests in Borneo, we will continue engaging with them through the establishment of local informants. In addition, we will assess the socio-economic condition of local people near the forests to find alternative steps</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	addressing IWT in the project area.		toward a sustainable livelihood.
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce IWT in 5 priority forest landscapes (&gt;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 (states of Sabah and Sarawak), with &gt;100 people trained (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. From Yr 1-3, &gt;100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on &gt;20 major networks (baseline = 1).</p> <p>1.3. From Yr 2-3, &gt;50 operations and &gt;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 2, 2 training events were conducted with 13 local communities in Kapit and 23 local communities in Palangkaraya. This adds the total number to 101 local communities trained in Indonesia and Malaysia. Evidence is provided in section 3.1, Activity 1.1 of this report. For the socio-economic survey, we are partnering with the University of Indonesia and are preparing to conduct the field data survey. Next, we plan on conducting a meeting to facilitate knowledge sharing between WCS's field team and the University of Indonesia, particularly in providing an understanding and context on IWT, and to cross-check and improve the survey plan as needed.</p> <p>1.2. In Yr 2, 45 local informants were deployed in 5 provinces in Kalimantan. A total of 140 poachers and 70 suppliers were identified. In Indonesia, WCS provided information that led to the detection of a route used by poachers to carry wild plants (agarwood) and wildlife from Kapuas Hulu Regency across Betung Kerihun National Park (Indonesia) to Sarawak (Malaysia). In Sarawak, WCS supplied 6 pieces of information on IWT to enforcement agencies between Apr 2020 and Jan 2021, which led to the arrest of 7 traders. There is now a clearer understanding on the modus operandi along elusive illegal trails between West Kalimantan and Sarawak, including transportation used and communication medium between seller and transporter. An internal WhatsApp group consisting of different sources from Kalimantan and Sarawak, including enforcement agencies officers, was created as a medium for information sharing. Evidence is provided in section 3.1, Activity 1.2.</p> <p>1.3. In Yr 2, 16 traffickers were successfully prosecuted In Indonesia and nine wildlife traders (cases from Yrs 1 and 2) were successfully prosecuted in Sarawak, Malaysia. In total, 25 suspects were convicted and sentenced with prison time and fines; 92% of suspects were prosecuted, with total sentences amounting to 165 months in prison and ~USD in fines. 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 community observer trainings were conducted with 13 people in the Kapit region of Sarawak and 23 community observers in Palangkaraya.</li> <li>• The other planned trainings were</li> </ul>	Minimum of 12 Sols from Lubok Antu District in Sarawak (bordering Nanga Badau, Kalimantan) will be trained in Yr 3.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		postponed several times due to COVID-19.	
Activity 1.2 Local informant monitoring of IWT and reporting, via WCS, to law enforcement agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community observers deployed in Kalimantan have identified 140 poachers and 70 suppliers. 159 poachers and local dealers have been reported to the GoI.</li> <li>• All arrests by SFC below were the result of community observers reporting via WCS in Malaysia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 local Sarawakian traders were arrested for selling various songbirds in Jan 2021;</li> <li>- 1 local Sarawakian was arrested for attempting to sell a pangolin via Facebook in Jan 2021;</li> <li>- 1 local trader was arrested for trading porcupine quills; and</li> <li>- 1 bush meat trader who received bush meat from Kalimantan was arrested.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	7 pieces of information supplied by community observers in Yr 3.
Activity 1.3 Prepare information to facilitate government sting operations and prosecutions		At least 10 pieces of information were disseminated to the government, which led to 7 cases in Indonesia and Malaysia. To date, a total of 20 cases have been handled by government agencies in Indonesia (12 cases) and Malaysia (8 cases). From 27 people arrested in Yrs 1 and 2, 25 have been prosecuted and convicted: 17 in Indonesia and 9 in Malaysia. In Sarawak, 3 operations were conducted under OBK.	10 pieces of information supplied to the government for them to follow up a minimum of 6 cases in Yr 3.
<b>Output 2.</b> New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.	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	2.1. To date, over 884 individuals from 6 government agencies in Indonesia (state prosecutors, SFC, judges, customs, police, and MoEF) have been trained on IWT, including the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 2.1 of this report.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>(baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2. From Yr 1-3, profiles generated on &gt;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>2.2. 2 suspects have been selected for 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' submission. Their names were disseminated to the Indonesian Customs agency for further development. Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 2.2 of this report.</p> <p>2.3. In Sarawak, 1 WCS-supported case from Yr 1 (2019) was prosecuted with the anti-corruption law in Yr 2 (2020). Another case on the use of the anti-corruption law is underway. Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 2.3 of this report and Annex 4 No 2.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Train key government partners in CWT and use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To date, over 884 individuals from 6 government agencies in Indonesia (state prosecutors, SFC, judges, Customs, police, and MoEF) have been trained on IWT, including the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. These events were conducted in 5 separate events.</li> <li>In Sarawak, 2 joint workshops initially agreed and planned in the past year did not materialize. The workshops were on a) handling evidence and materials for court cases, and b) preparing investigation papers.</li> </ul>	Conduct at least 3 capacity building activities with 3 law enforcement agencies on alternative laws for IWT cases prosecution.
Activity 2.2 Generate profiles on wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submission to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'		Profiles on 2 suspected traffickers have been sent to Customs in Indonesia to develop a more elaborate analysis before submission to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance'	We will continue to support Customs in the development of profiles for submission and will 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Sarawak, MACC representative(s) now joins operations conducted by SFC, specifically targeting wildlife traders who attempt to bribe enforcement officers.</li> </ul>	WCS will continue supporting INTRAC with data analyses for the pangolin trade case.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 cases have been prosecuted using anti-corruption law (regarding 4 suspects) in Malaysia.</li> <li>• WCS continued to support INTRAC through data/information collection and analyses on the pangolin trafficking syndicates involved in an export-import company that operates in West Java and Jakarta.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along major trafficking routes between Indonesia and Malaysia developed and implemented.</p>	<p>3.1. By Yr 2, &gt;4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in 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 &gt;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 &gt;20 illicit accounts shut down, &gt;5 traders arrested.</p> <p>3.4. From Yr 2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and &gt;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>3.1. A capacity assessment tool has been designed and data collection and in-depth, online interviews with staff in Pontianak Seaport are now underway. Meanwhile, the assessment in Sarawak will be facilitated by SFC. Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 3.1 of this report and Annex 4 No. 6.</p> <p>3.2. WCS established training materials that focus on law enforcement efforts in borders prone to wildlife smuggling and the use of alternative laws, such as anti-money laundering and customs laws, to prosecute IWT cases. WCS also facilitated training on the identification of protected wildlife species, which involved 45 participants from 22 institutions, including BKSDA (11 participants); Customs (8 participants); Quarantine (7 participants); Angkasa Pura (8 participants); and Pusklat KLHK (11 participants). Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 3.2 of this report.</p> <p>3.3. In Indonesia, WCS monitored and reported 2,114 advertisements concerning protected wildlife on Facebook to be removed, which resulted in 136 advertisements from 121 accounts being taken down; 11 of these has Indonesia-Malaysia links. In Sabah and Sarawak, Facebook and Mudah (an e-commerce platform) took down 6 online IWT advertisements after being reported by WCS. Evidence is provided in Section 3.1, Activity 3.3 of this report.</p> <p>3.4. Based on the collated data from 2015 to 2020, we assessed 503 entities involved in pangolin trafficking in Indonesia and produced a map illustrating this trade syndicate.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.1. Conduct capacity assessments of seaports and airports that are major trafficking sites in Indonesia with connections to Malaysia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Indonesia, the port assessment tool was finalized and used to conduct interviews with port staff (PELINDO II). Data on seaport capacity was also collected from Customs, BKSDA, police, IMSB, and from the websites of related agencies in Pontianak Seaport.</li> <li>In Sarawak, the team translated the capacity assessment tool into English and Malay. We initiated several informal discussions with the SFC team and identified potential agencies to be involved in the assessment (to be finalized).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will continue the assessment of Pontianak Seaport using data collected online and from in-depth interviews with identified stakeholders.</li> <li>WCS-Malaysia aims to conduct 2 capacity assessments at 2 airports in Sarawak (Kuching and Sibul Airport) in Yr 3. We identified the agencies to be involved in this assessment. SFC agreed to use their letterhead for letters to help WCS-Malaysia conduct assessments.</li> </ul>
Activity 3.2. Train key government partners in new and enhanced CWT approaches		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WCS facilitated species identification training for 45 government officers from BKSDA, Customs, Quarantine, Angkasa Pura, and Pusdiklat KLHK.</li> <li>In Sarawak, trainings had to be postponed due to COVID-19; some agencies also suspended their training activities until further notice.</li> </ul>	<p>Conduct at least 3 capacity building activities involving 3 law enforcement agencies and new CWT approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Yr 3, WCS-Malaysia aims to resume trainings for a minimum of 45 law enforcement officers from &gt; 4 agencies on IWT species identification, sensitization on IWT (targeting border enforcement agencies), and basic IWT investigations. Trainings will be conducted online if physical meetings are not feasible; consequently, an online IWT training module will need to be developed.</li> </ul>
Activity 3.3. Monitor and report online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Indonesia, WCS reported 2,114 advertisements on protected wildlife on Facebook, resulting in 136 advertisements from 121 accounts being taken down.</li> <li>In Sarawak, the team monitored 14 social media accounts in Yr 2. We</li> </ul>	<p>WCS will continue monitoring and reporting online IWT activities in Malaysia, focusing on the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>reported 8 Facebook posts in relation to various IWT ads in Sabah and Sarawak, 6 of which were taken down by Facebook and mudah.com (an e-commerce platform).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4. Train key government partners in i2 software/iBase and operate i2</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Sarawak, SFC led the 2 SMART workshops and invited WCS-Malaysia as trainers.</li> <li>• 4 trainings were postponed due to COVID-19. Some agencies also suspended their training activities until further notice. The 4 workshops included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Demand reduction train-the-trainers training module.</li> <li>ii. Review of 'A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak' workshop.</li> <li>iii. Advanced IWT training in cybercrime, mobile forensics, and criminal mapping analysis using i2.</li> <li>iv. Deep forest counter-poaching.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>There is potential to conduct the i2 training online for SFC officers and WCS-Malaysia team in Yr 3.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> 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 &amp; 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. The assessment report was completed and submitted to the government with recommendations for strengthening the bilateral coordination between Indonesia and Malaysia on CWT. Evidence is provided in section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4 No.9.</p> <p>4.2 &amp; 4.3. Depending on how the current COVID-19 pandemic situation progresses, as well as political factors in Indonesia and Malaysia, finalizing this process may be subject to delays and may not be complete until late 2021/early 2022. In the interim, WCS will continue to explore the possibility of online government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement and utilizing the current platform of bilateral cooperation for both countries.</p>	



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.1. Assess the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 in-depth interviews were conducted separately with civil investigators of BKSDA East Kalimantan and the Deputy of Operations and Exercise of IMSB</li> <li>• The draft assessment was finalized and an online FGD was held to disseminate the results of this assessment. Evidence is provided in section 3.1. of this report and Annex 4 No.9</li> </ul>	NA.
Activity 4.2. Prepare and facilitate Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement		Formal dialogue between Indonesia and Malaysia did not materialize in the past year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions.	At the point of writing, the launch of an official collaboration between Gakkum and SFC to combat IWT in the region is still possible; an online launch is seen as the preferred choice and discussions to complete this are ongoing.
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.	We will continue the cooperation between Gol and Government of Malaysia SFC information sharing related to pangolins, hornbills and songbird criminal networks that we expect would be followed up by each government agencies with law enforcement actions..

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b>			
Empowered government and civil society organisations significantly disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking networks operating within and/or between Indonesia			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
and Malaysia, thereby delivering substantial biodiversity and rural livelihoods benefits.			
<p><b>Outcome</b></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 &lt;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, &gt;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 to use 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 this 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 illegal trade by up to USD 1 million. Therefore, utilizing anti-money laundering and quarantine laws, which carry more severe punishments, will also help address the risk of repeated offenders (recidivist).</p> <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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			<p>through a strong partnership with WCS. Sols 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><b>Output 1.</b> Community-based informant networks established and working with project trained law enforcement agencies to reduce the IWT in 5 priority forest landscapes (&gt;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 &gt;100 people trained (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. From Yr 1-3, &gt;100 local informants monitoring and supplying information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on &gt;20 major networks (baseline = 1).</p> <p>1.3. From Yr 2-3, &gt;50 operations and &gt;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. 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 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>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 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 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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			protocols are in place.
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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 &gt;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><b>Output 3.</b> Integrated approach to tackling transboundary IWT along major trafficking routes between Indonesia and Malaysia developed and implemented.</p>	<p>3.1. By Yr 2, &gt;4 seaports and airports, which are major trafficking sites in 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 &gt;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 &gt; 20</p>	<p>3.1. Assessment reports, with port-specific metrics on IWT situation and management capacity.</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</p>	<p>Port authorities understand the seriousness of IWT and have sufficient willingness and capacity to address it.</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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>illicit accounts shut down, &gt;5 traders arrested.</p> <p>3.4. From Yr 2-3, at least 4 law enforcement agencies and &gt;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>involvement in CWT; i2 network maps developed for at least 4 priority species, including transboundary connections.</p>	<p>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, showing their strong commitment to reduce online trade. WCS also continues to conduct cyber patrols, especially for Facebook since most of online traders are using Facebook to sell 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>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> 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&amp;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. Publicly 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 the possibility of transboundary CWT efforts has been very positive. Some challenges have been identified and LEA were well engaged during the meeting and discussed the current situation in the field, challenges, and recommendations on best practices to strengthen Indonesia-Malaysia collaboration efforts on CWT. Further progress will still be needed to ensure these activities are</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			<p>delivered.</p> <p>Mitigation: There are existing collaborative agreements (MoUs and MLATs) that WCS has facilitated between Indonesia and other Asian countries, such as Vietnam and China. WCS's experience and strong in-country government partnerships will be drawn upon during the project.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>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 the 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> <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 i2</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

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording (Species Identification manual and curriculum)	NA	NA	0	2		2	4
10A	Number of customs officials trained (Species identification training)	M: 8		0	8	-	8	10
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained (Environmental Judges Certification Training, Prosecutor Training)	F: 208 M: 442	Indonesian	35	615	-	650	100
10C	Number of police officers trained (Digital forensic training)	M: 2	Indonesian	2	0	-	2	20
10F	Number of other specialist services trained. Subjects include species identification, Sol training, digital forensic, investigative training. Participants: MoEF, SFC Quarantine, Aviation Security, other Malaysian Gov agencies, WCS	F: 64 M: 261	Indonesian	214	111	-	325	60
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified (1 pangolin criminal network mapped)	NA	NA	0	1	-	1	3
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected	NA	NA	0	3	-	3	5
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project.	M: 27	Indonesian & Malaysian	12	15	-	27	40
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	NA	Indonesian & Malaysian	7	6	-	13	30

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording (Species Identification manual and curriculum)	NA	NA	0	2		2	4
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	M: 25	Indonesian & Malaysian	11	14	-	25	30
13E	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime cases, charges brought for wildlife crime offences using non-wildlife crime specific legislation – e.g. money laundering	M: 2	Indonesian & Malaysian	0	2	-	2	4
16A	Number of databases established in project countries	NA	Indonesian & Malaysian	2	0	-	2	2
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries	NA	Indonesian & Malaysian	2	-	-	2	2
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	NA	Indonesian & Malaysian	2	-	-	2	2

Table 2 Publications Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Identification Species Training module*	Manuals	MoEF (Dit. KKH and Pusdiklat), WCS IP, USAID BIJAK  (Waldemar Hasiholan, Adi Susmianto, Novianto Bambang Wawandono,	Male	Indonesian	MoEF	Publisher



		Indra Eksplorasia, Moh. Haryono, Ratih Listyo Rini, Chairul Saleh, Suci Lestari Landon, Nur Hafizoh, Nuruliawati)				
		2020				
Identification Species Training curriculum*	Manuals	MoEF (Pusdiklat)  2020	NA	Indonesian	MoEF (Pusdiklat)	Publisher

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

### Means of verification 1.3. - List of media release on supported cases

No.	Categories	Coverage	Media	Date of Publication	News Title	News Link
1	TV	National	Kompas TV	2/15/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong	<a href="https://www.kompas.tv/article/147159/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong">https://www.kompas.tv/article/147159/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong</a>
2	Institutional website	National	Balai Karantina Pertanian Kelas I Semarang	2/14/2021	KARANTINA SEMARANG GAGALKAN PENYELUNDUPAN 23 BUAH PARUH BURUNG RANGKONG DARI KALIMANTAN	<a href="http://semarang.karantina.pertanian.go.id/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan/">http://semarang.karantina.pertanian.go.id/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan/</a>
3	Online News	National	IDN Pos	2/11/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading	<a href="https://populer.idnpos.com/terbaru/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading?utm_source=dlvr.it&amp;utm_medium=twitter&amp;utm_campaign=idnpublic">https://populer.idnpos.com/terbaru/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading?utm_source=dlvr.it&amp;utm_medium=twitter&amp;utm_campaign=idnpublic</a>
4	Online News	National	Fujisite.com	2/11/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading	<a href="http://fujisite.com/news/info/Petugas-Gagalkan-Penyelundupan-23-Paruh-Burung-Rangkong-Gading9434ada1c228bb183c48ecc6fff9422217ac320d">http://fujisite.com/news/info/Petugas-Gagalkan-Penyelundupan-23-Paruh-Burung-Rangkong-Gading9434ada1c228bb183c48ecc6fff9422217ac320d</a>
5	Online News	Local	IDN Times Jateng	2/11/2021	23 Paruh Rangkong Diselundupkan ke Semarang, Akan Dibuat Anting-anting	<a href="https://jateng.idntimes.com/news/jateng/fariz-fardianto/23-paruh-rangkong-diselundupkan-ke-semarang-akan-dibuat-anting-anting">https://jateng.idntimes.com/news/jateng/fariz-fardianto/23-paruh-rangkong-diselundupkan-ke-semarang-akan-dibuat-anting-anting</a>
6	Online Newspaper	National	Jawa Pos	2/11/2021	Selundupkan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong untuk Dijadikan Aksesori	<a href="https://radarsemarang.jawapos.com/berita/semarang/2021/02/11/selundupkan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-untuk-dijadikan-aksesori/">https://radarsemarang.jawapos.com/berita/semarang/2021/02/11/selundupkan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-untuk-dijadikan-aksesori/</a>
7	Online Video	National	Garda Animalia	2/11/2021	Jumlah Kritis, Paruh Rangkong Gading Diselundupkan Untuk Membuat Aksesoris	<a href="https://gardaanimalia.com/jumlah-kritis-paruh-rangkong-gading-diselundupkan-untuk-membuat-aksesoris/">https://gardaanimalia.com/jumlah-kritis-paruh-rangkong-gading-diselundupkan-untuk-membuat-aksesoris/</a>
8	Online newspaper	Local	Tribun Jateng	2/11/2021	Video 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Senilai Rp 900 Juta Gagal Diselundupkan	<a href="https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2021/02/11/video-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta-gagal-diselundupkan?page=all">https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2021/02/11/video-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta-gagal-diselundupkan?page=all</a>
9	Online News	National	Merdeka	2/11/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading	<a href="https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading.html">https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading.html</a>
10	Online News	Local	Lintas Tungal	2/11/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan Paruh Burung Rangkong	<a href="https://lintastungal.com/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong/">https://lintastungal.com/petugas-gagalkan-penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong/</a>
11	Website	Local	m.caping.co.id	2/11/2021	Petugas Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading	<a href="https://m.caping.co.id/news/detailmi/8205068">https://m.caping.co.id/news/detailmi/8205068</a>

No.	Categories	Coverage	Media	Date of Publication	News Title	News Link
12	Online News	Local	Inews Jateng	2/10/2021	Karantina Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan Puluhan Paruh Burung Rangkong dari Kalteng	<a href="https://jateng.inews.id/berita/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-puluhan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalteng/all">https://jateng.inews.id/berita/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-puluhan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalteng/all</a>
13	Online newspaper	Local	Sindonews Daerah	2/10/2021	Karantina Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong dari Kalimantan	<a href="https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/330658/707/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan-161293377">https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/330658/707/karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan-161293377</a>
14	Newspaper	Local	Solopos	2/10/2021	Penyelundupan Paruh Burung Rangkong Dari Kalteng Digagalkan	<a href="https://www.solopos.com/penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalteng-digagalkan-1106941">https://www.solopos.com/penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalteng-digagalkan-1106941</a>
15	Online News	Local	Ayo Semarang	2/10/2021	Balai Karantina Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading dari Kalimantan	<a href="https://ayosemarang.com/read/2021/02/10/71855/balai-karantina-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading-dari-kalimantan">https://ayosemarang.com/read/2021/02/10/71855/balai-karantina-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading-dari-kalimantan</a>
16	Online News	National	Medcom	2/10/2021	Balai Karantina Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Gading	<a href="https://www.medcom.id/nasional/daerah/PNgY3LAK-balai-karantina-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading">https://www.medcom.id/nasional/daerah/PNgY3LAK-balai-karantina-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-gading</a>
17	Online newspaper	Local	Tribun Jateng	2/10/2021	Karantina Pertanian Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Paruh Burung Rangkong Senilai Rp 900 Juta	<a href="https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2021/02/10/karantina-pertanian-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta?page=all">https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2021/02/10/karantina-pertanian-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta?page=all</a>
18	Online newspaper	National	Suara Merdeka	2/10/2021	Karantina Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan 23 Buah Paruh Burung Rangkong dari Kalimantan	<a href="https://www.suaramerdeka.com/regional/semarang/254441-karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan?page=1">https://www.suaramerdeka.com/regional/semarang/254441-karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan?page=1</a>
19	Online News	Local	Semarang Bisnis	2/10/2021	Karantina Semarang Amankan 23 Buah Paruh Burung Rangkong Asal Kalimantan	<a href="https://semarang.bisnis.com/read/20210210/535/1354691/karantina-semarang-amankan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-asal-kalimantan">https://semarang.bisnis.com/read/20210210/535/1354691/karantina-semarang-amankan-23-buah-paruh-burung-rangkong-asal-kalimantan</a>
20	Online Magazine	National	Gatra.com	2/10/2021	Paruh Burung Langka Senilai 900 Juta Gagal Diselundupkan	<a href="https://www.gatra.com/detail/news/503492/hukum/paruh-burung-langka-senilai-900-juta-gagal-diselundupkan">https://www.gatra.com/detail/news/503492/hukum/paruh-burung-langka-senilai-900-juta-gagal-diselundupkan</a>
21	Website	Local	Kuasa Kata	2/10/2021	Balai Karantina Pertanian Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan Puluhan Paruh Burung Rangkong dari Kalimantan	<a href="https://kuasakata.com/read/berita/26814-balai-karantina-pertanian-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-puluhan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan">https://kuasakata.com/read/berita/26814-balai-karantina-pertanian-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-puluhan-paruh-burung-rangkong-dari-kalimantan</a>
22	Newspaper	National	Kompas	2/10/2021	Penyelundupan Paruh Burung Rangkong Rp 900 Juta di Semarang Digagalkan	<a href="https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2021/02/10/penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta-digagalkan-di-semarang/">https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2021/02/10/penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-senilai-rp-900-juta-digagalkan-di-semarang/</a>
23	Online News	Local	Semarang Pos	2/10/2021	Balai Karantina Semarang Gagalkan Penyelundupan Paruh Burung Rangkong	<a href="https://www.semarangpos.com/balai-karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-1048347">https://www.semarangpos.com/balai-karantina-semarang-gagalkan-penyelundupan-paruh-burung-rangkong-1048347</a>
24	Online News	Local	Dayak Daily	1/18/2021	Two nabbed for illegal possession of 740 magpie robins	<a href="https://dayakdaily.com/two-nabbed-for-illegal-possession-of-740-magpie-robins/">https://dayakdaily.com/two-nabbed-for-illegal-possession-of-740-magpie-robins/</a>
25	Institution	National	sarawakfor	11/29/2020	Sale of Non-protected Species of Wildlife Taken	<a href="https://sarawakforestry.com/sale-of-non-protected-species-">https://sarawakforestry.com/sale-of-non-protected-species-</a>

No.	Categories	Coverage	Media	Date of Publication	News Title	News Link
	al website		estry.com		from the Wild	of-wildlife-taken-from-the-wild/
26	Online News	National	The Star	11/28/2020	Don't allow sale of wild meat	<a href="https://www.thestar.com.my/opinion/letters/2020/11/28/dont-allow-sale-of-wild-meat">https://www.thestar.com.my/opinion/letters/2020/11/28/dont-allow-sale-of-wild-meat</a>
27	Online Newspaper	Local	Prokal Kalsel	10/6/2020	Dagangan Trenggiling, Warga Sungai Jingah Ditangkap   Radar Banjarmasin	<a href="https://kalsel.prokal.co/read/news/36124-dagangan-trenggiling-warga-sungai-jingah-ditangkap.html">https://kalsel.prokal.co/read/news/36124-dagangan-trenggiling-warga-sungai-jingah-ditangkap.html</a>
28	Blog	National	Garda Animalia.com	10/5/2020	Perdagangan Trenggiling, Seorang Buruh Ditangkap Polisi	<a href="https://gardaanimalia.com/perdagangan-trenggiling-seorang-buruh-ditangkap-polisi/">https://gardaanimalia.com/perdagangan-trenggiling-seorang-buruh-ditangkap-polisi/</a>
29	Online News	National	Detak.co	10/5/2020	Polisi Tangkap Penjual Hewan Dilindungi Trenggiling di Kalsel - detak.co	<a href="https://detak.co/detail/berita/polisi-tangkap-penjual-hewan-dilindungi-trenggiling-di-kalsel">https://detak.co/detail/berita/polisi-tangkap-penjual-hewan-dilindungi-trenggiling-di-kalsel</a>
30	Blog	National	Timlo.net	10/5/2020	Hendak Jual Trenggiling, Buruh di Kalsel Diciduk	<a href="https://timlo.net/baca/114133/hendak-jual-trenggiling-buruh-di-kalsel-diciduk/">https://timlo.net/baca/114133/hendak-jual-trenggiling-buruh-di-kalsel-diciduk/</a>
31	Online News	Local	Kalimantan Post	10/5/2020	Dua Pangkalan 'Melon' Digerebek	<a href="https://kalimantanpost.com/2020/10/dua-pangkalan-melon-digerebek/">https://kalimantanpost.com/2020/10/dua-pangkalan-melon-digerebek/</a>
32	Online News	Local	Kanal Kalimantan	10/4/2020	Perniagaan Satwa Dilindungi Trenggiling, NM Dibawa Polisi	<a href="https://kanalkalimantan.com/perniagaan-satwa-dilindungi-trenggiling-nm-dibawa-polisi/">https://kanalkalimantan.com/perniagaan-satwa-dilindungi-trenggiling-nm-dibawa-polisi/</a>
33	Website	National	NTMC Polri	10/4/2020	Polisi Tangkap Penjual Hewan Dilindungi Trenggiling di Kalsel	<a href="https://ntmcpolri.info/polisi-tangkap-penjual-hewan-dilindungi-trenggiling-di-kalsel/">https://ntmcpolri.info/polisi-tangkap-penjual-hewan-dilindungi-trenggiling-di-kalsel/</a>
34	Online News	Local	Duta TV	10/3/2020	Ditreskrimsus Polda Kalsel Ungkap Sindikat Perdagangan Trenggiling	<a href="https://dutatv.com/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-trenggiling/">https://dutatv.com/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-trenggiling/</a>
35	Online News	Local	Tribun Kalteng	10/3/2020	Kedapatan Jual Trenggiling Lelaki Ini Diamankan Petugas Polda Kalsel	<a href="https://kalteng.tribunnews.com/2020/10/03/kedapatan-jual-trenggiling-lelaki-ini-diamankan-petugas-polda-kalsel">https://kalteng.tribunnews.com/2020/10/03/kedapatan-jual-trenggiling-lelaki-ini-diamankan-petugas-polda-kalsel</a>
36	Online newspaper	Local	Tribun Banjarmasin	10/3/2020	Kedapatan Jual Trenggiling Lelaki Ini Diamankan Petugas Polda Kalsel	<a href="https://kalteng.tribunnews.com/2020/10/03/kedapatan-jual-trenggiling-lelaki-ini-diamankan-petugas-polda-kalsel">https://kalteng.tribunnews.com/2020/10/03/kedapatan-jual-trenggiling-lelaki-ini-diamankan-petugas-polda-kalsel</a>
37	Online News	Local	Koran Banjar	10/3/2020	Ditreskrimsus Polda Kalsel Ungkap Sindikat Perdagangan Satwa Dilindungi	<a href="https://koranbanjar.net/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi/">https://koranbanjar.net/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi/</a>
38	Website	National	Suara Indonesia	10/3/2020	GIAT LAGI Anggota Dit Reskrimsus, dari 'Melon' Hingga Trenggiling Diangkut	<a href="https://suaraindonesia.com/giat-lagi-anggota-dit-reskrimsus-dari-melon-hingga-trenggiling-diangkut/">https://suaraindonesia.com/giat-lagi-anggota-dit-reskrimsus-dari-melon-hingga-trenggiling-diangkut/</a>
39	Online News	Local	Koran Progresif	10/3/2020	Ditreskrimsus Polda Kalsel Ungkap Sindikat Perdagangan Satwa Dilindungi	<a href="http://koranprogresif.co.id/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi/">http://koranprogresif.co.id/ditreskrimsus-polda-kalsel-ungkap-sindikat-perdagangan-satwa-dilindungi/</a>
40	Online News	National	Borneo Post Online	9/14/2020	Man arrested after shotguns, bullets and wildlife parts found at his house in Sibul	<a href="https://www.theborneopost.com/2020/09/14/man-arrested-after-shotguns-bullets-and-wildlife-parts-found-at-his-house-in-sibu/">https://www.theborneopost.com/2020/09/14/man-arrested-after-shotguns-bullets-and-wildlife-parts-found-at-his-house-in-sibu/</a>

No.	Categories	Coverage	Media	Date of Publication	News Title	News Link
41	Social media	National	Facebook - SFC	9/10/2020	864 PORCUPINE QUILLS SEIZED	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sfcsarawak/posts/3579786758712613?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr">https://www.facebook.com/sfcsarawak/posts/3579786758712613?_rdc=1&amp;_rdr</a>
42	Online News	National	bharian.com	7/23/2020	SPRM tahan dua lelaki di Sibul	<a href="https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/kes/2020/07/714166/sprm-tahan-dua-lelaki-di-sibu">https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/kes/2020/07/714166/sprm-tahan-dua-lelaki-di-sibu</a>
43	Online News	National	The Star	6/24/2020	Duo fined RM19,00 in total for possessing endangered animal parts in Kapit	<a href="https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2020/06/24/duo-fined-rm1900-in-total-for-possessing-endangered-animal-parts-in-kapit">https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2020/06/24/duo-fined-rm1900-in-total-for-possessing-endangered-animal-parts-in-kapit</a>
44	Online News	National	Borneo Post Online	6/17/2020	Two businessmen jailed, fined in Sibul for attempted bribery	<a href="https://www.theborneopost.com/2020/06/17/two-businessmen-jailed-fined-in-sibu-for-attempted-bribery/">https://www.theborneopost.com/2020/06/17/two-businessmen-jailed-fined-in-sibu-for-attempted-bribery/</a>

Other documents for Annex 4 can be downloaded in this Link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HIOMUlvqw9kWDAdNAtrbMNse-AZXC8BU?usp=sharing>)

1. 01.Case Photos
2. 02.Media publication on supported cases
3. 03.Environmental Judges Certification Training
4. 04.Prosecutor Training
5. 05.FGD\_AntiMoneyLaundering
6. 06.Port Assessment Pontianak
7. 07.Species Identification Training
8. 08.SMART Training
9. 09.FGD Bilateral Agreement ID\_MY

## Checklist for submission

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