Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Final Report

*To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin/IWT Report" Information Note: (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.*

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT069
Project title	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia
Country(ies)	Indonesia and Malaysia
Lead organisation	WCS
Partner institution(s)	*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).*
IWT grant value	£395,000
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2019 – 31 December 2021
Project Leader's 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, Andina Auria, & Ulfah Mardhiah

1.   Project summary

Indonesia is a megadiverse country, which makes it a major illegal wildlife trade (IWT) source country in Asia. There are numerous barriers to addressing IWT in Indonesia, which also apply to neighbouring Malaysia. These are generally a result of low capacity and/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 should be strengthened between Government of Indonesia (GoI) agencies and their transboundary counterparts, especially with neighbouring Malaysia. Regular communications (both formal and informal) and multinational intelligence collaborations are limited, leading to a lower understanding of transboundary criminal networks. There are also differences in the level of expertise in wildlife investigations. We conducted preliminary investigations through community informant networks (hereafter referred to as Sources of Information — SoIs) and identified illegal trade routes operating across Borneo island and the surrounding waters. This facilitates the transboundary trade of a multitude of highly threatened and protected species in Indonesia, such as helmeted hornbills, Sunda pangolins, and turtles, to Malaysia. Elephant ivory and large volumes of songbirds are also traded in the opposite direction, from Malaysia to Indonesia.

To remove these barriers and halt trafficking, site-based efforts are required in Indonesia that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain, such as through training, technical assistance, and improved communication and coordination amongst Indonesian agencies and their Malaysian counterparts. Furthermore, while coordinated efforts to tackle IWT in Malaysia are integral to Indonesia's economic development and prosperity, 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 the 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 communities, 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. For example, poachers do not bring rations into the jungle but rather hunt whatever they can feed on, which 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 is known to significantly reduce the protein intake of rural Sarawak communities, which is why 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 wild meat legally available for local hunters, mainly by avoiding incidental killings of non-traded 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 wild meat or non-timber forest products. Women in these areas are particularly 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 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, such as oil palm plantations, as has occurred across large swaths of Borneo.

This project's strong focus on community-based site interventions, namely establishing monitoring (SoIs) and law enforcement networks in forest landscapes, will provide employment opportunities (over the lifetime of 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). We will monitor the engagement of community groups through reviewing the minutes of WCS-facilitated meetings and data products developed, such as intelligence information. The livelihood benefits of the project will be measured through socio-economic survey data (gender-disaggregated). Finally, newer IWT monitoring and anti-poaching techniques developed in Malaysia will be shared with counterparts in Indonesia.
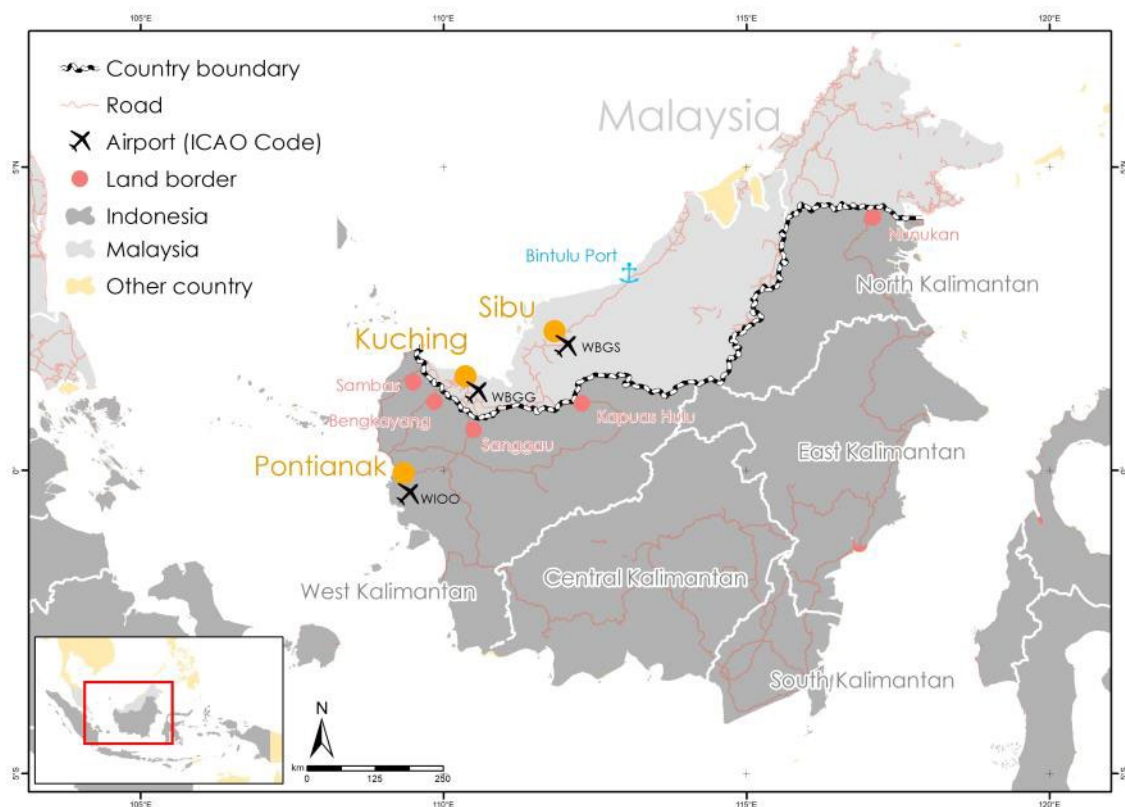
Figure 1. Project area in Kalimantan (Indonesia) and Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia).

2.   Project Partnerships

This project builds upon and strengthens our pre-existing relationships with our 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; now the National Research and Innovation Agency), Indonesian National Police (INP), Indonesian Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (INTRAC), Supreme Court, Attorney General Office (AGO), and Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC). During the course of the project, our valuable partnerships with these agencies, particularly MoEF, is evidenced by the delivery of a number of training courses on addressing IWT for agencies in criminal justice, including the first comprehensive training program on species identification (hosted by MoEF and LIPI) and the multi-agency training (involving MoEF, INTRAC and INP) on the utilization of anti-money laundering instruments to strengthen the monitoring of wildlife utilization and distribution. In Malaysia, two workshops were conducted on IWT investigation techniques in collaboration with SFC and the Investigation and Prosecution Unit from the Police Training Centre (*Pusat Latihan Polis* — PULAPOL), which have, thus far, resulted in 29 successful cases. Additionally, a collaboration with a consortium of three foundations — Yayasan Titian, Yayasan IAR (International Animal Rescue), and Planet ID — in West Kalimantan has collected valuable data for assisting subsequent law enforcement actions in Indonesia. Partnerships with these foundations were maintained through informal meetings, frequent communication via email and WhatsApp groups, information exchange, and involving them in training events aimed at supporting the government in wildlife protection activities.

In addition to partnerships with government agencies, our fruitful research collaboration with technical specialists from the Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law resulted in recommendations in the assessment report for the government to strengthen bilateral collaboration between Indonesia and Malaysia to better address IWT. Furthermore, our collaboration with the Socio-Political Research and Development Institute, University of Indonesia (*Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sosial Politik Universitas Indonesia* — LPPSP UI), facilitated a socio-economic study on how community livelihoods are intertwined with IWT in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan provinces, gathering important information on the main livelihoods of communities living near national parks, their awareness of IWT, the impacts of other conservation projects in the area , and the motives behind hunting and IWT.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs
*Information provided in red includes the activities that were approved for the no cost extension

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 provinces in Kalimantan) and Malaysia (state of Sabah and Sarawak), with > 100 people trained (baseline = 0). At least 60–100 respondents from 11 villages assessed, 1 report is produced, and 1 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) held to disseminate the results by December 2021.
- From Yr 1–3, > 100 local informants monitor and supply information to law enforcement agencies via WCS on > 20 major networks (baseline = 1). At least 10 pieces of information collected by December 2021.
- From Yr 2–3, > 50 operations conducted against wildlife crimes (poaching or trafficking) in forest landscapes, and > 20 associated, high-profile test cases successfully prosecuted (baseline of 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 in Malaysia from 2009–2017). At least 9 sting operations supported, 15 people apprehended, and 10 people prosecuted by December 2021.

Output 1 has largely been achieved. During the course of the project, the number of SoIs gathering information on wildlife trafficking in Indonesia (Kalimantan) and Malaysia (Sarawak) exceeded the end-of-project target (Indicator: 113 of > 100; baseline: 0). In total, 27 SoIs 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 SoIs were deployed in Sarawak to monitor souvenir shop markets and online activities.

Since Year 1 of the project, SoIs have conducted surveys in Kalimantan to understand the magnitude of trade for several key species (pangolin, orangutan, elephant ivory, and helmeted hornbill) and identify key individuals, poaching and trading sites, transportation routes, and the modus operandi of poachers, traders, and smugglers. SoIs in Kalimantan identified 140 poachers and 70 suppliers, of which 159 poachers and local dealers were reported to GoI.

From Year 1 to Year 3, we supplied law enforcement agencies in Indonesia and Malaysia (MoEF, police, and SFC) with 27 pieces of information (ID:15; MY:12; baseline of 2 per year in Indonesia and 1 in Malaysia from 2009 to 2017) on IWT cases that were gathered by SoIs. Both governments were given information, support with data analyses, legal assistance, and trainings. Consequently, these governments conducted a total of 29 operations (evidence provided in Annex 5 no. 1&2), resulting in the apprehension of 47 people, of which 38 were arrested (ID:18; MY:20). Since the arrests, 29 suspects were prosecuted (Indicator: > 50 operations and > 20 high-profile test cases prosecuted, and after September 2021, > 9 additional operations supported, 15 people apprehended, and 10 people prosecuted), while 10 are in ongoing legal processes (76% prosecution rate until March 2022), two were given administrative sanctions (confiscation letter and warning letter), and seven became case witnesses. The 28 people convicted in court (ID:16; MY:12) were sentenced to a combined total of 257 months in prison and USD 51,300 in fines (ID: 224 months in prison and USD 28,116 in fines; MY: 33 months in prison and USD 23,184 in fines). The volume of information supplied to governments and the number of smuggling/illegal trade efforts tackled as a result of the SoI network and intense communication between WCS and the government have shown the success of this project in strengthening collaboration between countries and agencies, improving detection rates, and reducing threats to protected species.

LPPSP UI completed a socio-economic scoping study throughout two provinces (in four conservation sites), involving 10 villages and 90 villagers (17 females and 73 males). A final report highlighting the findings was submitted to DEFRA and a FGD was held on 20 January 2022 to discuss the findings (Indicator: 11 villages assessed, 1 report produced, and 1 FGD held; baseline: 0). This study provides insights into local people's motives and the driving factors for being involved in IWT in Central and West Kalimantan provinces. Based on this assessment, we made the following key observations: 1) rapid and widespread infrastructure expansion has triggered dynamic demographic changes, increased ethnic diversity, and integrated economic activities between coastal and inland communities; 2) livelihoods

have diversified (away from farming), at least over the last 10 years, and IWT is typically considered to be opportunistic and provide a secondary income source; 3) the role of local wisdom in supporting human-wildlife coexistence cannot be clearly defined and might not be directly related to IWT; and 4) the role of national park staff, forestry staff, and police is prominent in preventing IWT; evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 7.

Output 2. New CWT partnerships that apply anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws are activated in-country and share transboundary information.
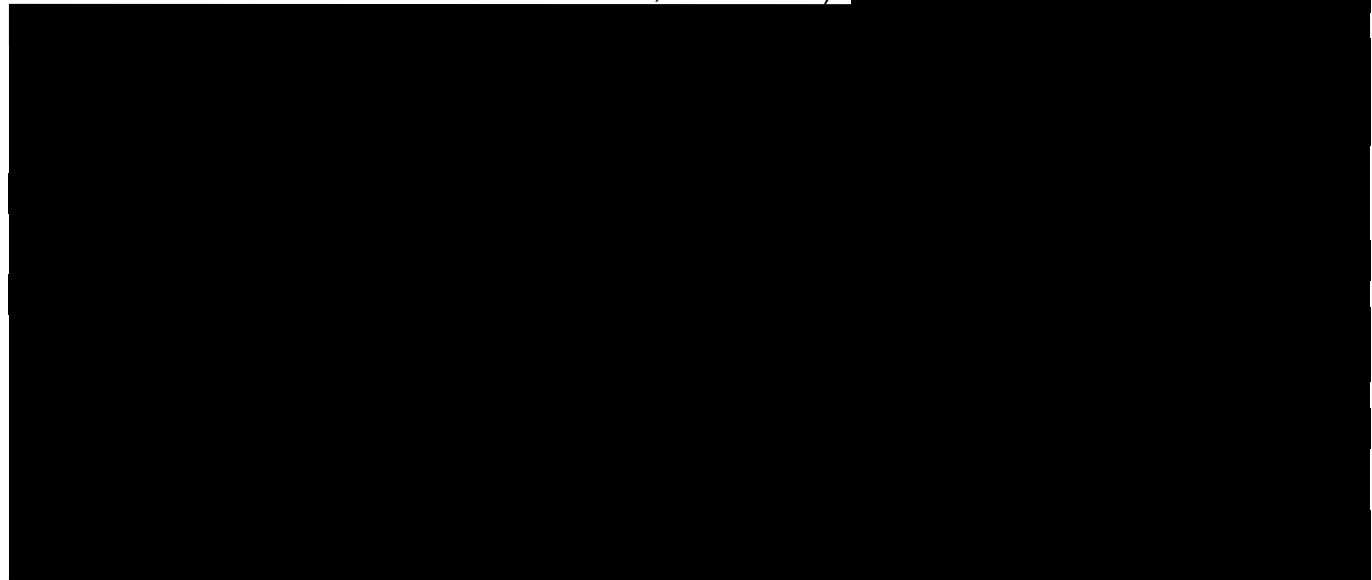
Target:
- By Yr 2, at least 3 new government agencies trained in IWT and the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases in Indonesia and Malaysia (baseline = 0).
- From Yr 1–3, profiles generated on > 20 wildlife traffickers operating in Indonesia and Malaysia through submissions to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' (baseline = 0). 10 profiles generated and at least 4 profiles submitted to 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' by December 2021.
- From Yr 2–3, at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions (baseline = 0). Support continued for at least 3 IWT court cases through technical assistance by legal consultants until December 2021.

The aforementioned Targets and Output 2 have largely been achieved, with six (Indicator: 3, baseline:0) new government agencies trained in IWT and the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT cases. In total, 914 government officers from 29 agencies (including MoEF, SFC, AGO, Supreme Court, Customs, INP, and Indonesian Army) were trained on the use of alternative laws in nine separate training/workshop events. In addition to the four project-facilitated events, the AGO and Supreme Court also held five training events; evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 4. We have established good partnerships and a high degree of trust with both agencies through intense communications, which led to the IWT curriculum being adapted into the agencies' annual trainings, in addition to these agencies now conducting regular training sessions on this subject.

Two suspects were selected for 'World Check' and 'Dow Jones Risk and Compliance' submission, and their names were disseminated to the Indonesian Customs agency for further development. Moreover, two cases, involving four suspects, were processed using the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) Act 2009, and two people were prosecuted with the Corruption Law and fined for bribery.

In Sarawak, two suspects (in different cases) were charged and convicted under the MACC Act 2009 and were each fined USD 7,313. Furthermore, another suspect is currently being prosecuted under the Firearms Act; evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 2. (Indicator: at least 2 CWT cases prosecuted using alternative laws related to financial transactions, baseline: 0). Unfortunately, the case was only prosecuted using the Conservation Law and not the Anti-Money Laundering Law, which carries a higher sentence; this is likely because the police have a short time-period in which to submit the case files for prosecution, and preparing a financial transaction analysis to utilize the Anti-Money Laundering Law for this case would have been too time consuming.

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). Modification of target: Capacity of 3 seaports/airports to address IWT assessed by December 2021. 1 workshop held to disseminate the results, involving at least 25 officers from agencies working on IWT issues.
- By Yr 2, at least 60 law enforcement officials from > 4 agencies 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 trained in 2017). 1 hybrid (online/offline) training conducted with 60 participants from 5 government agencies, and 2 e-training modules developed.
- From Yr 1–3, online IWT, including Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary connections, monitored, leading to > 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 a fully operational i2 database and sharing transboundary data (Indonesia and Malaysia baseline = 0 agencies i2 trained). On-the-job training on criminal network analyses provided by an IWT expert consultant to at least 8 officers from 2 government agencies in 2 IWT cases.

By the end of the project, Output 3 has largely been achieved. We completed one rapid assessment of the transboundary IWT situation, and measures to mitigate this, at Pontianak Port in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Indicator: 3; baseline: 0). This assessment is the first of its kind in Indonesia and provides important details on IWT in this area, including trade routes, case studies, the volume of traded wildlife, roles and function of stakeholders in this port, risk assessments of IWT in this port, flow of communications between stakeholders, and recommendations to improve this port's capacity in mitigating IWT (evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 8). Due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions imposed by the government, we were not able to visit Pontianak Port, meaning most of the data collection and assessment were conducted online through virtual meetings with experts and by collecting verified secondary data from government websites. Overall, this assessment highlights the existing challenges and factors that hinder efforts to address IWT in Pontianak Port and proposes regulations/guidelines to support these efforts. The workshop that was planned to disseminate these findings was also hindered by COVID-19-related restrictions.

Similarly, assessments of Kuching and Sibu airports in Malaysia were not completed as planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic; although a request for this was submitted and informally approved to be facilitated by SFC.

By the end of Year 3, 120 government officials from 10 agencies (ID: 9; MY: 1; Indicator: 60 law enforcement officers from > 4 agencies) have been trained in new approaches on IWT, including the following: MoEF's Law Enforcement Agency, MoEF's Biodiversity Conservation directorate (*Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati*/KKH), MoEF's Nature Resources Conservation Office (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam*/BKSDA), MoEF's Training and Education Center (*Pusdiklat*), INP, Customs, Quarantine, Angkasa Pura, INTRAC, and SFC. We established training materials that focus on law enforcement efforts in borders prone to wildlife smuggling and the use of alternative laws (e.g. anti-money laundering, customs, and quarantine 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. Conducting training on the utilization of the Anti-Money Laundering Law for addressing IWT was one of this project's main goals. Through this training, MoEF, which is the main body responsible for protecting wildlife in Indonesia, was directly connected with INTRAC, which produces and analyses financial reports of suspected wildlife traders (evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 4) to support prosecutions. During the training, both MoEF and INTRAC became more aware of the use of financial transaction analyses to prosecute IWT cases and disrupt criminal networks. Furthermore, two police officers from Riau Province who had previously used the Anti-Money Laundering Law to prosecute an IWT case were present and shared their experience of this to all trainees. This greatly benefitted law enforcement officers and will particularly help MoEF staff to apply the anti-money laundering approach when applicable. As part of our efforts to mitigate the disruptions caused by COVID-19, we established a learning platform and two e-learning modules on the

identification of mammals and herpetofauna (see Annex 5 no. 5 & 6), allowing staff to learn from this in a safe environment and regardless of the travel and health restrictions in both countries.

During the course of this project, we successfully established a database from our daily cyber patrols (see Annex 5 no. 10). In Indonesia, we monitored the online trade of protected species on Facebook and e-commerce platforms and recorded 8,210 advertisements from 3,163 accounts between April 2019 and December 2021, of which 55 adverts/27 accounts had Indonesia-Malaysia links or links to Kalimantan. We reported 5,541 of these advertisements to Facebook, which removed 2,302 advertisements from 1,344 accounts (Target: > 20 illicit accounts shut down). In Sarawak, we identified and reported 22 posts from 33 accounts/groups that were advertising the sale of protected species on Facebook and e-commerce platforms, of which six posts were removed. The data collected during this project have been highly informative; for example, we were able to provide governments in Indonesia and Malaysia with information on people that use Facebook/e-commerce platforms for IWT, which led governments in Indonesia and Malaysia to arrest at least 18 online traders (Target: > 5 traders arrested). Additionally, we identified several people from Kalimantan who were advertising firearms on Facebook hunting groups, specifically for poachers based in Sarawak. With our database on IWT, we are able to analyse trends in traded species, their source locations, and can potentially use these data in the future to assess consumer behaviour. Hence, we expect that this information can be used to create solutions to reduce the existing demand for protected species. We also facilitated a collaboration between MoEF and e-commerce platforms (Indonesian E-commerce Association/idEA) to share information on, raise awareness of, and mitigate, IWT. Although this will be a long process, we strongly believe that this collaboration will lead to improved monitoring of IWT on e-commerce sites and consequently improved CWT efforts.

We provided six government officers (MoEF's Law Enforcement Agency/Gakkum and INP) with support in network analyses for a total of six trafficking cases: four concerning pangolin trade and two concerning helmeted hornbill trade. This led police to successfully apprehended 11 suspects, six of which were sentenced in court. In March and September 2019, we facilitated trainings for two Gakkum officers and two police officers (total of 10 trainees) in Kalimantan on the application of digital forensic software to analyse IWT data (Indicator: On-the-job training to > 8 officers from 2 government agencies in 2 IWT cases, baseline: 0 agencies i2 trained). We initially planned to conduct an advanced IWT training on cybercrime, mobile forensics, and criminal mapping analyses using i2 in Sarawak; however, this was not feasible due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The SFC preferred to have the trainings offline.i2 charts were updated on the helmeted hornbill and pangolin trade networks. These i2 charts describe the roles and relationships between entities (people suspected of conducting illegal trade) in their respective 'work' areas (by province), as well as mapping the trade routes. The i2 chart and results of associated analyses will help law enforcement officers to identify updated networks and develop strategies for capturing targets. During the project, we began using the Social Network Analysis to yield more actionable information from our data analyses. There are two important components in this analysis that help to better understand the network: nodes/entities (in this case 'cities/districts') and edges/vertices (link/relations between nodes). To develop the i2 chart, we measured the betweenness value, which quantifies the number of times a node acts as a bridge between two other nodes using the shortest path possible; higher betweenness values reflect a higher importance. Based on this calculation, we are able to identify cities/districts with the highest betweenness values and thus those that play the most significant roles as key transit points for the trade of helmeted hornbill or pangolin.

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

Target:

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

This output has been partially achieved but, as mentioned in the early phases of the project, cannot be fully realized due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The assessment report on the policy/legal framework for Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration was successfully finalised and submitted to the government with

recommendations for strengthening the bilateral coordination between Indonesia and Malaysia on CWT (evidence is provided in Annex 5 no. 9). To discuss collaborative CWT efforts in both countries, the assessment process involved all related stakeholders: MoEF, SFC, Customs, INP, Indonesia Maritime Security Agency (IMSA), INTRAC, PT. Angkasa Pura, and Quarantine Agency. At the beginning of the project, stakeholders such as IMSA, Angkasa Pura, and INTRAC had limited knowledge on IWT issues and were not as directly involved in CWT efforts. This became apparent during one FGD, wherein one representative from IMSA conveyed his interest to better understand CWT efforts, especially those intersecting with his line of work, and requested a workshop/training on CWT. The assessment process has also facilitated stronger collaborations between stakeholders, identified gaps regarding IWT mitigation between Indonesia and Malaysia, and created recommendations to collaboratively address this issue.

The target outputs of holding Indonesia-Malaysia government dialogue workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement and creating a CWT partnership document to enable continued transboundary collaboration post-project were difficult to realize. As written in the proposed modification, activities for the second and third target outputs were removed due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, informal dialogue was established between WCS Indonesia and MoEF and WCS Malaysia and SFC, which mainly involved exchanging information on the following: poaching; national and cross-border smuggling routes; modus operandi; transnational wildlife traffickers; plans for joint arrests using SoIs in Indonesia and Malaysia; and updates on law enforcement actions in each country. This informal communication has been maintained to identify transnational traffickers and expand the analysis of cross-border networks operating in Indonesia and Malaysia, specifically covering the targeted species (hornbills, songbirds, orangutans, elephants, and freshwater turtles).

3.2   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.

Measurable indicators:

0.1.   From Yr 1–3, at least 20 major criminals involved in trafficking of target species are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of < 2 per year from 2009 to 2017 in the project area.
0.2.   Money laundering, anti-corruption, and other alternative laws are being used by Yr 3 to prosecute IWT cases (baseline = 0).
0.3.   Yr 1–3, the first Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary CWT operations occur and annually increase in number as the transnational partnership flourishes.
0.4.   In Yr 1, > 5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests in Borneo (baseline = 0), and communities are engaged in addressing IWT in the project area.

Table 1. The project's achievements against measurable outcomes.

Outcome:	Law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks significantly stems the 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 end of 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	< 2 per year from 2009–2017 project area.	29 investigations completed & 31 successful prosecutions (in court and administrative sanctions)	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator exceeded

the baseline				
Indicator O.2 Money laundering, anti-corruption, and other alternative laws are being used by Yr 3 to prosecute IWT cases	None (0)	2 suspects charged with anti-corruption act & 1 suspect charged with firearms act	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator achieved
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 was not fully achieved, although joint trainings with SFC and WCS in Indonesia did occur and led to SFC conducting their own law enforcement operations in Malaysia, based on reports from Indonesia. Furthermore, options continue to be explored because an assessment of the available instruments and bilateral agreements was completed to support this project.
Indicator O.4 In Yr 1, > 5 communities are empowered to collaboratively address IWT in frontier forests of Borneo, and communities are engaged in addressing IWT in the project area	None (0)	113 local SoIs from Borneo are empowered through training & 45 local SoIs have collaboratively worked to provide information on IWT in their respective areas	See Section 3.1 above	Indicator exceeded. Moreover, a socio-economic survey was conducted during Yr 3 to assess the project's impact on community livelihoods

3.3   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.

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

The law enforcement against site-based and major transboundary IWT networks facilitated by the project is creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem the exploitation of helmeted hornbills, orangutans, Sunda pangolins, and Asian elephants. So far, 38 arrests in Indonesia and Malaysia were made during the project. Improved and more advanced training for the government law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities (with 1,182 individuals trained in three years) have not only empowered these stakeholders to increase efforts to disrupt major transboundary wildlife trafficking, but also created high-level and sustained impacts on IWT. Through discussions held during assessments on the policy/legal framework for the Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration, we were able to introduce the importance of wildlife trafficking issues to the key stakeholders involved (e.g. IMSA). The various stakeholders involved in the discussion enriched the dialogue, and participants explored the options for a multi-agency response to address IWT beyond conventional law enforcement efforts.

The project worked contributed to poverty alleviation mainly by employing 45 people (SoIs), which also provides related benefits (as described in Section 6). Other benefits provided to these communities include knowledge sharing and training, which have improved local communities' knowledge of IWT (113 local community members have been trained to date; see Annex 5 no 3).

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. Our progress is evidenced through the 38 arrests and 29 successful prosecutions of protected species traffickers made by the end of the project. The 45 local SoIs that were trained through the project's activities in Kalimantan and Sarawak supported these cases by providing law enforcement agencies with key pieces of information that led to the arrests.

By Year 3, over 914 officials from six law enforcement agencies in Indonesia and Malaysia were trained in CWT as part of our efforts to strengthen law enforcement responses to address wildlife crimes. This included the first comprehensive training program on species identification with front line officers at exit/entry points and borders to help detect IWT.

Furthermore, 8,232 advertisements from 3,196 accounts were recorded as a result of cyber patrols. This resulted in 2,308 advertisements from 1,344 Facebook accounts and e-commerce platforms being removed, 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, this project promotes the use of alternative laws to prosecute IWT, which has thus far been evidenced by the prosecution of two cases using the anti-money laundering and quarantine laws. However, these cases proved to be time consuming, and the INP eventually used the Conservation Law to prosecute the suspects. Suspects involved in two cases in Riau and Java were also prosecuted using alternative laws. Although these cases did not occur in our Kalimantan project area, they have links to this region as they either involved sourcing wildlife from Kalimantan (i.e. Java case) or were part of a wider inter-linked criminal network (i.e. Riau case). In Sarawak, two suspects were successfully prosecuted using the MACC Act (for bribery and corruption), while the Firearms Act is being applied for one other case. In addition, the project has finalized an assessment of the legal frameworks needed to strengthen transboundary CWT efforts 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, which were reaffirmed at the Hanoi Conference. The contributions are as follows:
- Points I, XIII, and XX — we trained 914 law enforcement officials and 113 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 platforms and Facebook to improve efforts in deterring and preventing online IWT transactions, as well as increasing detection and convictions. This support resulted in 2,308 advertisements from 1,344 Facebook accounts and e-commerce platforms being taken down by Year 3 after they were reported by our cyber patrols.
- Point XI — we worked closely with law enforcement agencies and the supreme court to help ensure fair sentences for IWT related crimes; 76% of suspects were prosecuted (prosecution is ongoing for 10 suspects), with total sentences amounting to 257 months in prison and ~USD 51,300 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 efforts between Indonesia and Malaysia.

5. Impact on species in focus

This project was designed to have a positive impact on highly trafficked species through its four key interventions: 1) undertaking high-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks; 2) activating new CWT partnerships to address corruption and money laundering; 3) strengthening the CWT capacity of governments; and 4) strengthening the legal framework for transboundary CWT efforts.

There have, hitherto, been limited efforts to tackle IWT across Borneo, meaning this project's interventions should provide strong benefits to the target species. To date, our work has resulted in the arrest of 38 traffickers in Kalimantan, Sarawak, and connected networks in Java. These individuals were involved in trading pangolin scales, helmeted hornbill casques, songbirds, and many other protected species. Through the informant network developed, information on IWT can be provided to key stakeholders in a timely manner, resulting in swift action from the authorities; this is evident by the arrest of one of the biggest red ivory (hornbill casque) suppliers in Sarawak, as described in Section 3.1, Output 1 and Annex 2, Activity 1.3. These efforts are expected to reduce poaching pressures on threatened species; although, the extent of these impacts are yet to be quantified. By supporting government partners in both Indonesia and Malaysia to respond to SoI reports and conduct follow-up actions towards these key actors, we expect these partnerships to continue beyond the lifetime of this project with ever increasing impacts over the long-term. We have amplified the governments' efforts in addressing online IWT by monitoring and reporting cases on Facebook, as described in Section 3.1, Output 1 and Annex 2, Activity 3.3, and continue to collaborate with e-commerce agencies, such as idEA, to tackle online trafficking, with ever increasing success.

6.   Project support to poverty alleviation

While this project did not have a large focus on directly contributing to poverty alleviation, it was anticipated to have a number of indirect impacts. The impacts of IWT on local communities' livelihoods were explored through a socio-economic survey in Year 2 (see Section 3.1, Activity 1.2). The information provided by this study was used to support the design of approaches to address IWT and thus reduce the contribution of this issue to poverty; however, it is not possible to assess the project's impact on poverty alleviation during our timeline. This project empowered rural community groups (characterised as low income households) to collaboratively address IWT, which they likely could not have achieved alone. During the lifetime of this project, we provided employment to 45 SoI from these low income communities. Additionally, wildlife trafficking is proven to have negative economic impacts at the community level as most of the financial benefits of wildlife poaching and trafficking are received at the trader or exporter level, where the value of wildlife products are very high. At the local level, hunters (who are typically poor) incur the majority of the risks and costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can directly impact food availability (particularly protein sources for communities in Borneo) and cause several indirect impacts, such as loss of ecosystem services provided by surrounding forests, loss of potential tourism revenue (particularly in areas with elephants and orangutans), and societal disruption caused by criminal gangs. The arrest of local men for wildlife poaching can also have wider economic impacts on households. During the project, DEFRA's support has enabled the government to address 29 IWT cases, helping to eliminate the trade chain (i.e. the collectors/middle-men) and compel communities to avoid poaching activities.

7.   Consideration of gender equality issues

Gender considerations were made during the planning and preparation of all project-related meetings, workshops, trainings, and field activities. Where possible, we captured gender disaggregated data for project monitoring and evaluation to inform where greater consideration needs to be given. The main areas to report are as follows:

- SoI recruitment provided an opportunity for both men and women to participate in gathering information. As a result, 27 women (out of 113 total community observers) registered for investigative training and human rights advocacy against environmental destruction in Kalimantan.

- Project training for prosecutors and judges consisted of 253 female (33% of the total) and 511 male trainees, representing a significant increase: less than 10% of the trainees involved in investigative training in 2003–2019 were women.

- For the FGDs and project meetings concerning the assessment of a bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Malaysia and the development of studies on regional anti-money laundering and transnational terrorism financing, 27% of the participants (24 of 66) were female.

- We are 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, including 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 such as our

Senior Legal Specialist (Irma Hermawati) and the Senior Research Lead in WCS Malaysia (Jenny Machau).

Table 2. Gender composition at project events during the project period (Years 1–3).

Activity	Female	Male
Investigation training in Bogor	1	13
SFC series of training workshops	22	106
Investigation training in Sibu	2	12
Investigation training in Kuching	13	5
Investigation training in Pontianak & Balikpapan	10	28
FGD on challenges in law enforcement efforts for Indonesia-Malaysia transboundary wildlife crime	7	14
Prosecutor training (WCS was invited as a trainer)	11	24
Digital Forensic Training to MoEF"s Gakkum and INP (WCS was invited as a trainer)	0	4
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
SoI training in Sarawak	0	12
Prosecutor training (24–26 August 2021)	45	69
IWT Investigation Techniques Workshop (25–26 Nov and 9–10 Dec 2021)	1	40
Training on utilization of anti-money laundering instrument to strengthen the monitoring of wildlife utilization and distribution	4	26
Socio-economic survey	17	73
Total	**370**	**1,013**

8.   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, Sarawak, 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 was previously very low in comparison to Java and Sumatra. This project 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 participants at training events show that 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 now better understands IWT and has subsequently been providing ever increasing support, such as by assigning a greater number of staff as part of a new focus on CWT. This strong support has been further demonstrated by the arrest of wildlife criminals in provinces in Kalimantan, indicating the improved capability of our trained partners and their increasing independence. Requests for training were also made by SFC and SoI 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 our 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. We build 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, we 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.

Our training includes efforts to ensure that the skills taught do not become redundant over time through a lack of practice. For example, we modified modules 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, and will continue to be, used in government trainings. Moreover, the broad group of multi-stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in training courses or capacity building efforts through 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.

To adapt to the restrictions imposed by COVID-19, we have created an e-learning platform to facilitate online trainings and materials (wildlife case studies and current modus operandi) to support in-house trainers for INP, prosecutors, and judges. These materials were included and institutionalized within these agencies, meaning they can duplicate these trainings independently because they are included in GoI's annual work plan and budget. We also provide reference resources (e.g. species identification guides) to support GoI's daily activities.

Additionally, the project legacy will be ensured through our efforts to establish a legislative framework to tackle the transboundary trade of protected species. By reviewing comparative legal frameworks and developing recommendations for creating a legal basis concerning CWT, we expect to have an enduring impact on the protection of Indonesia's species. Through the review process, MoEF expressed their willingness to conduct a similar study in other critical areas of transboundary wildlife trafficking, i.e. Maluku, Sulawesi, and the Philippines. Furthermore, by working with GoI agencies at a policy level and embedding wildlife crime into national-level training courses, this project is greatly helping to make CWT efforts 'business as usual' in Indonesia. We anticipate that this will ensure that effective CWT is not dependent upon individual interests and capacities but rather an integral, integrated part of enforcement culture in Indonesia.

9.   Lessons learnt

The key lessons learned and challenges from this project are as follows:

- Understanding the underlying socio-economic aspects of IWT can contribute to designing and implementing effective IWT-related interventions. A thorough socio-economy study can improve our understanding of the socioeconomic factors that significantly contribute to actors' involvement in IWT and thus allows us to devise effective interventions to address these key motivators. The socio-economy study yielded several key conclusions, which we shared with partners and used to modify our approach:

    o Although we originally planned to conduct pre- and post-project comparisons of socio-economic factors to assess the impact of our interventions, control villages were difficult to identify as most villages have been influenced by previous interventions/programs by the government and NGOs; these have left lasting and integrated influences on local culture and knowledge that have been strengthened by the local government's regular monitoring program (e.g. patrols);

- o Although we planned to use a quantitative approach for the survey, we adjusted this to use a descriptive qualitative approach instead, using in-depth interviews and snowball sampling, based on the findings of a scoping study and expert advice of the researchers in LPPSP UI;
- o Villages exposed to conservation interventions responded differently. Hunting activities generally decreased in the last 10 years, likely due to increasing awareness on protected species and the role of local beliefs concerning wildlife. Hunting wildlife remains an important activity in some areas but this is hindered by the need for specialized tools, more restrictive law enforcement, and, likely, diminished wildlife populations;
- o In general, livelihood activities in the study area vary: while livelihood activities primarily focus on cultivation and farming activities, they also include fishing, logging, gold mining, swiftlet nest harvesting, and gasoline sellers. Wildlife hunting is mainly opportunistic and conducted for subsistence; although, some illegal hunts may still occur (these are harder to detect); and
- o Hunters are now coming from outside of local areas. Within the IWT supply chain, further investigation should focus on these hunters and also small and large middlemen who most likely come from outside of these areas.

- NGOs help to facilitate activities and are therefore key partners to prioritize communication with for project implementation. In Sarawak, the training workshops on IWT investigative techniques were instrumental in equipping SFC officers with vital skills and tools that led to successful arrests and raids. This was conveyed personally by a senior SFC officer, who attributed the lessons on controlled delivery technique and surveillance to the subsequent arrest and prosecution of a pangolin scales supplier and middlemen. Despite the successful raids and arrests by SFC, some government agencies were not as willing or quick to adopt these enforcement techniques. WCS Malaysia approached seaport, landing site, and airport authorities in Sarawak with proposals to collaborate on CWT efforts but their senior-level management staff were hesitant to agree to this; likely because WCS is not a legitimate enforcement authority in Sarawak, meaning our request may have been perceived as trivial. Consequently, we shifted our focus back to providing training and support to SFC as the leading enforcement authority on IWT in Sarawak (and will continue to do so beyond the timeline of this project). We anticipate that, by strengthening their position as the lead, SFC will be influential in mobilizing other government agencies and enforcement authorities towards reducing IWT via a multi-agency approach.

- A strong legal framework is crucial to create lasting impacts on species protection and law enforcement. Therefore, strengthening key legislation on CWT through legal reform should be continued and prioritized in the future. Wildlife traffickers are typically sentenced to jail time and a fine in almost equal ratios in Indonesia, while in Malaysia these traffickers are typically penalized with fines. Punishments in Indonesia also do not take into account the species nor volume of illegal product involved: there is a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and USD 7,000 fine (and no minimum) for all Indonesia's protected species under Law No. 5 Year 1990 on Natural Conservation and its Ecosystem. Alternatively, the penalty imposed to wildlife poachers and traffickers in Malaysia under the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998 depends on the species involved; for example, sentences differ for cases involving rhinoceros (five years in prison and RM 50,000 fine/~USD 11,890) versus those involving orangutan or proboscis monkey (two years in prison and RM 30,000 fine/~USD 7,100) and other protected species (two years in prison and RM 25,000 fine/~USD 5,900). In addition, the ordinance also regulates wildlife import-export offences, where the suspect can be penalised with one year in prison and a RM 2,000/~USD 475 fine or up to five times the sum that the court deems to be the value of the wild animal/s and/or plant/s imported or exported (whichever is greater); for example, this ordinance was used in a case involving Indonesian bird smugglers who were caught in Malaysia, wherein the suspects were fined based on the estimated value of the birds being traded (RM 146,000 for 75 birds).

- Collaborations between government and non-government agencies are pivotal to mitigate IWT, particularly in areas that are being newly explored as a result of this project's assessments and collaborations. For example, the INP prosecuted one case using just the Conservation law due to time limitations: attempting prosecution using financial transaction analyses by INTRAC was deemed to be too time consuming. Collaboration with e-commerce platforms was evidently necessary to take down illicit accounts and update keywords to better identify advertisements for illegally traded species. There needs to be a legal framework in place to address IWT in port areas. The identification of illicit IWT-related activities needs to be handled together by all stakeholders present

in ports, and it is important to establish an efficient flow of communication between local, national, and international counterparts to mitigate the risks associated with IWT.

- The development of an Indonesia-Malaysia bilateral agreement study is heavy on the law enforcement aspect. However, considering that we have several limitations in Indonesia to work on this matter, adaptive management has been key to successfully implement this project and ensure the scope of issue is relevant to GoI's priorities. Additionally, learning from past experiences, an equal ratio of data collection and discussions between governments in Indonesia and Malaysia in both countries (Indonesia and Malaysia) is necessary to develop fair results and feasible recommendations in the future. COVID-19 has been a significant challenge for our project, impacting many activities and limiting attendance and interactions during discussions with key stakeholders.

9.1   Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period. Technical administration and monitoring to assess how this project has been meeting its deliverables and indicators have been conducted by project staff, who are overseen by the Project Lead (Sofi Mardiah) and supported by the CWT expert (Dwi Adhiasto) and Monitoring and Reporting Coordinator (Hanifah Siregar). For example, staff are responsible for training and coordinating data collection to assess 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 Monitoring and Reporting Coordinator. Administratively, as planned, quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings have been held with all core project staff, and regular planning meetings have been held on a weekly basis; this ongoing and informal monitoring has been a vital aspect of this project.

However, GoI applied COVID-19-related travel restrictions during Years 2 and 3, which limited movement across Indonesia and Malaysia and meant that most of our staff have had to work from home during this period. This reduced our ability, and that of SoIs, to gather information from the field, which created challenges for coordinating 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, we adjusted and modified our coordination and communication with government partners after six months and managed to conduct online meetings and trainings and focus on gathering data online.

9.2   Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All issues raised in the reviews of the annual reports have been addressed. These include elaborating on how communications are maintained with our partners, raising awareness of the IWT Challenge Fund and DEFRA, our adaptations to continue working despite the COVID-19 pandemic, and the lessons from this project that could be applied to other landscapes. One outstanding issue is that this project's legacy is dependent on key individuals, as opposed to institutional change, as we have involved, and successfully maintained partnerships with, numerous representatives within government agencies (SFC, MoEF, INP). However, the project's legacy will not be entirely dependent on key individuals within government agencies as they will refer ongoing work to their replacements. Additionally, two WCS staff in Malaysia who worked on this project are currently employed by SFC and will ensure that project-related efforts continue in their new work over the long term.

10.   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 levels, and 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 as this fund is involved in proposals for valuable activities, outputs, and outcomes in different landscapes throughout Indonesia. Additionally, this project has raised awareness of DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund among local NGOs in Malaysia and Indonesia.

The DEFRA logo (as instructed, we will use the UK Aid logo after the production of the AR2R review) has been used during trainings and meetings, such as the species identification training, and in

discussions regarding the assessment of the policy/legal framework for the Indonesia-Malaysia CWT collaboration.

11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Since the beginning of Year 2, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted our field activities, in-person meetings, trainings, and travel. Global and national regulations on travel restrictions have limited the movement of our team members across islands, as well as delaying or postponing planned events and trainings in Years 2 and 3; many events were subsequently moved online. In the first three months, we adjusted to this by shifting our focus from field data collection to online data collection on IWT. Later on, to ensure the delivery of this project's outputs, we improved our connections with local NGO networks to collaborate and support field data collection and information and shifted trainings and meetings online. During the second half of Year 2, GoI loosened travel restrictions and health and safety procedures, meaning we were able to continue field visits and offline meetings. Through our 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, making 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, there are factors that were not as effective; for example, participants had less direct interactions and field visits, reducing networking and learning opportunities.

However, by Year 3, we were able to combine offline and online trainings, and by the end of Year 3, we started developing an e-leaning platform and modules to facilitate online trainings.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we did not spend all of our budget for Year 2 and half of Year 3. We compensated for this by adapting and adding several activities (as described in red font in Section 3), as well as requesting a project extension. All changes to this project's target outputs have been approved by DEFRA.

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	███████	███████	████	
Consultancy costs	███████	███████	███	
Overhead Costs	███████	███████	████	
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	████	
Operating Costs	██████	██████	████	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have initially changed our plan from regular to a hybrid meeting/training. However, due to the request by the MoEF/Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the meeting was then adapted again into a regular meeting, with participants coming

				from out of town to Bogor. This 'regular meeting' was conducted in December 2021.
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)	■	■	■	Underspent because costs were covered by co-funding
TOTAL	■	■		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Andina Auria Dwi Putri – IWT Legal Specialist	■
Roy Sudjatmiko – IWT Training Specialist	■
Giyanto, Nuruliawati – IWT Team Leader	■
R Rizqi Prasetya, Cahaya Ramadhani, Rohali – IWT Field Officer	■
Skundita Pratikno – Senior Finance/Grants	■
Melati Amor – Admin/HR Assistant	■
Joshua Juan, Jenny Ngeian - WCS IWT Team Leader	■
Eling NG - Finance/Admin Manager	■
Anita, Cindy, Wivina - WCS IWT Field Officer	■
TOTAL	■

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Bank Fees	■
Utilities	■
Consumables	■
TOTAL	■

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation	■
Fondation Segré	■
Private donation	■
TOTAL	■

12.3 Value for Money

N/A

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

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

In Sarawak, one of the highlights of this project was the establishment of a SoI network and the training of these sources to detect IWT cases. Information provided by the SoI network enabled swift actions to be taken by SFC, including the arrest of one of the largest red ivory suppliers in Sarawak. Due to this success, SFC have also set-up their own SoI network in Sarawak. Other notable achievements include increases in the arrests and prosecutions of those involved in pangolin-related cases by SFC officers trained in wildlife crime investigation techniques. Finally, this project improved the flow of information between border agencies and SFC by facilitating a series of joint SFC-WCS IWT workshops.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?**	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	