

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

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

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT093
Project title	Protecting megafauna through on-the-ground, legislative and enforcement strengthening in Aceh
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	PanEco
Project Partner(s)	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL); Yayasan Hutan Alam dan Lingkungan Aceh (HAKA); Orangutan Information Centre (OIC); Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL)
IWTCF grant value	£610,003
Start/end dates of project	01/10/2021 – 31/03/2024
Project Leader’s name	Dr Ian [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Dr Ian [REDACTED], Dr Brigitte [REDACTED], Dr Anna [REDACTED] FKL, HAKA, OIC, YEL 19.07.2024

1. Project summary

Sumatran orangutans and elephants are extremely vulnerable to illegal trade, with a well-documented high demand for these species. Working within the Indonesian province of Aceh, our project operated across the irreplaceable tropical forest landscapes of the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, which serve as the last strongholds for critically endangered megafauna, including Sumatran orangutans and elephants, to enhance the Acehnese provincial legislative framework, and improve agency-level capacity for effective application of wildlife laws. Further, the project increased presence and efficacy of on-the-ground protection responses to tackle IWT across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, and strengthen how human-wildlife conflict (HWC), as a driver of IWT, is mitigated while fostering Acehnese community-led and traditional wildlife protection.

Our project made a significant contribution to enhance the Acehnese provincial legislative framework and agency-level capacity to effectively enforce wildlife laws. We facilitated the issuance of Aceh’s Fatwa banning illegal wildlife trade: major achievement representing a significant step forward in conservation efforts by aligning wildlife conservation with Islamic principles in this province which has strong adherence to Islamic Law. In collaboration with authorities, we finalized the Strategy and Action Plan for Wildlife Management (SRAP Satwa Liar), a framework used in Indonesia to guide the conservation and management of wildlife, specifically orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhino. Additionally, we advanced the

issuance of Governor's decrees aimed at defining human-wildlife conflict as having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status.

To complement legislative efforts, we expanded and intensified on-the-ground protection responses across the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems. This included the establishment of four new Wildlife Protection teams (referred to as SMART patrol teams) to combat illegal trade and three new human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams to address conflict-driven trade. Furthermore, we actively fostered Acehnese community-led and traditional wildlife protection initiatives.

Through these efforts, we increased the awareness about illegal trade and the importance of wildlife protection among the next generation of the regions, with the aim to ensure a sustainable future for Sumatran orangutans, elephants, and other endangered species in the region.

2. Project Partnerships

Our project embodied a truly collaborative partnership that extends beyond its immediate scope. Our partners have not come together solely for this project. Rather, we have been working together, formally and informally, towards conservation goals in the Indonesian provinces of North Sumatra and Aceh for nearly two decades. Additionally, we are currently engaged together in various other conservation initiatives within the same landscape. Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) stands as a significant threat to species within these landscapes, and it has been a focal point of our collective efforts for many years. This includes managing and executing larger collaborative projects funded by statutory bodies in recent years (e.g. UNDP's The Lion's Share Fund - Leuser Programme)

From the outset, all partners were actively involved in the project development processes. PanEco convened all project development meetings as a full consortium, involving all partners: FKL, HAKA, YEL and OIC. Our approach to project development and ongoing management was collaborative and bottom-up, reflecting the strengths and aspirations of our trusted partners. In this process, each partner contributed ideas aimed at achieving relevant and realistic conservation impact, which were then integrated into a cohesive strategy. Importantly, all indicators and targets were set by the implementing partners themselves.

This collaborative approach persisted through the project kick-off meeting and subsequent quarterly meetings, conducted either via Zoom or in person whenever possible. In addition, all partners reported quarterly on the project implementation progress in a written form providing information for interim annual reports and this final report. Regular communication was maintained through dedicated WhatsApp groups, ensuring that all partners remained engaged and informed throughout the project lifecycle.

As with the NGO partners, this project is actively collaborating with many local institutions and government agencies. These include the Natural Resource Conservation Authority of Aceh (BKSDA Aceh), the Environment Law Enforcement Division (GAKKUM Sumatra), the Environment and Forestry Service of Aceh (DLHK Aceh) the Aceh District Police, Forest Management Units (KPH), Sumatran Tropical Forest Journalists (STFJ), Environmental Journalists Forum Aceh (FJL Aceh), Acehnese *Ulema* Institution Council (MPU; Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders), Disaster Reduction Forum (PRB) and the Disaster Management Agency of Aceh (BPBA). How each of these partners and stakeholders were involved within each of the project Outputs is covered in detail under question 3 below.

3. Project Achievements

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3.1 Outputs

OUTPUT 1: Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases

Indicator 1.1: (i) 45 (90% of 50 key staff) selected for training; minimum 30% women, target 40% women) public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies (GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) self-report increased knowledge, after training sessions focused on the newly-established Acehese Provincial *Qanun Satwa Liar* (Wildlife Law) (Y1 Q3)

In collaboration with GAKKUM, YEL has finalized the *SRAP Satwa Liar* (Wildlife Management Action Plan), a derivative of the *Qanun Satwa Liar* (Wildlife Law). The SRAP focusses on four key species (orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhino) and serves as a reference for conservation and prioritising stakeholder collaboration, including defining roles and allocating resources for conservation activities. YEL then socialised the Wildlife Law and the resulting Wildlife Management Plan to public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies through nine training sessions and socialisation meetings for overall 60 key official representatives, 33% of whom

were women (40 men; 20 women), from Natural Resources and Conservation Center (BKSDA) Aceh, the Military, Kapolsek, Sub-District Heads and Forestry Management Units, the Directorate of Special Crime Investigation, Provincial Police, and local government officers in the districts of Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya. The unequal participation of sexes in the trainings is a reflection of underrepresentation of women at a high-level position in government institutions.

Moreover, in June 2023 YEL with support from Department of Law at University of Syiah Kuala conducted a joint learning and training (online and offline) session regarding wildlife law and law enforcement in IWT cases for Aceh Regional Police, GAKKUM and BKSDA in three districts (Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya) and representatives from local community. Among speakers were: Head of BKSDA Aceh, Aceh Regional Police, Head of Center for Security and Law Enforcement of Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Dean of Law Faculty of Syiah Kuala University.

The key messages from the training and discussion were that, although law enforcement is important, providing practical help to communities to overcome poverty is a powerful tool to reduce illegal wildlife trade-related crimes. Other important tools in addressing illegal wildlife trade are consumer awareness and sensitization that also extends to shopkeepers, suppliers, and manufacturers. Public education is needed for these groups.

Supporting evidence:

[01 SRAP SatwaLiarAceh July2022.pdf](#)

[02 SRAP SatwaLiarAceh July2022 engl.pdf](#)

[03 Training materials June 2023 BKSDA Aceh \(Indonesian\)](#)

[04 Training materials June 2023 BKSDA Aceh \(English, google translation\)](#)

[05 Training materials June 2023 Police \(Indonesian\)](#)

[06 Training materials June 2023 Police \(English, google translation\)](#)

[07 Training materials June2023 Gakkum \(Indonesian\)](#)

[08 Training materials June2023 Gakkum \(English, google translation\)](#)

[09 Participant list of June 2023 training](#)

[10 Training trainer and moderator information](#)

[11 Photo documentation of the SRAP training June 2023](#)

Indicator 1.1 (ii) 40 participants (80% of 50 key staff trained) self-report use of new knowledge in their jobs 1 year after training (Y2 Q3)

A series of meetings and workshops at the district and provincial levels focused on Aceh's Qanun Satwa Liar and its derivative activities for illegal wildlife trade governance were successfully conducted.

Public sector staff from various law enforcement agencies, including BKSDA, GAKKUM, and the police, actively participated in the training. Follow-up activities involving local universities (University of Syiah Kuala in Banda Aceh) further supported the program's effectiveness. These activities provided evidence that participants gained a stronger understanding of the Qanun Satwa Liar. This suggests the program was successful in equipping participants with the necessary knowledge of the new wildlife law.

While the training aimed to enhance participants' ability to apply their knowledge in the field, self-reported cases are confidential due to privacy concerns. Public disclosure of such information is not possible.

Long-Term Impact Evaluation: We are committed to assess the long-term effectiveness of the training and will conduct continuous post-training evaluation using alternative methods to assess the impact of it on participants' job performance and wildlife crime reduction. This evaluation involves reviewing case data on wildlife trafficking. This could include successful orangutan relocations or confiscations by the YEL-Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme (SOCP) team or other relevant institutions.

By employing this approach, we can leverage existing data collection mechanisms within law enforcement agencies while respecting confidentiality concerns. This will provide valuable insights into the long-term impact of the training program on participants' abilities to address wildlife trafficking in the field

Supporting evidence:

see indicator 1.1 (i) documents 03 – 09

Indicator 1.2: Increased effectiveness and collaboration between law enforcement agencies in IWT cases, demonstrated by establishment of an IWT evidence room, enhanced evidence handling processes and at least 3 cases handled jointly by agencies, by March 2024

The improved collaboration with other organizations working in illegal wildlife trade such WCU, WPU and another project partner FKL as well as relevant law enforcement agencies led to overall 11 jointly handled IWT cases throughout the project, four of which were in the last project year:

Case 1-7 reported in Y1 and Y2 (see supporting evidence)

Case 8: Orangutan trade in Langsa; perpetrator sentenced to 1.5 year in prison and 40 million Rp fine

Case 9: Orangutan and pangolin scales trade in Aceh Tamiang: Four perpetrators in a case of infant orangutan illegal trade from Aceh Tamiang, which was uncovered by OIC in September 2023, have been convicted guilty. Two perpetrators (brokers) were sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and 100 million Rupiah fine each; another perpetrator was sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment and 100 million Rupiah fine and the fourth perpetrator (“owner of the orangutan”) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and 100 million Rupiah fine.

Case 10: Tiger skin trade in South East Aceh: One person suspected of being the perpetrator of the crime of trafficking wild Sumatran tigers was arrested.

Case 11: Tiger body parts trade in East Aceh: Two perpetrators were arrested in January 2024 by Aceh Provincial Police and East Aceh District Police.

All these jointly handled cases are great example of the OIC's Team collaboration with law enforcement officials such as the Gakkum, Southeast Aceh Police, and Aceh Tamiang Police. Specifically, information exchange regarding illegal trade networks and coordination of investigative work improved since the outset of the project. In order to maintain and encourage development of existing collaboration, OIC awarded certificates of appreciation to the police and their staff involved in uncovering those cases. These certificates can be utilised to support their rank promotion in each respective institution.

Moreover, in February 2024, the construction of the Evidence Room at the BKSDA Aceh Office was completed by FKL. A formal, permanent and fully operational evidence room ensures

evidence related to IWT can be better accounted for and kept intact for legal proceedings and prosecution of IWT perpetrators.

Supporting evidence

12 Case 1-7 reported in Y1 and Y2

Orangutan case in Langsa

Orangutan and pangolin scales trade in Aceh Tamiang

Tiger skin trade in South East Aceh

Tiger body parts trade in East Aceh

13 Picture documentation of evidence room at BKSDA Aceh office

Indicator 1.3 (i): Each active IWT case during the project period receives at least 1 mention in national-level media during the project period

Throughout the project, numerous articles about active IWT cases were published by local and national news outlets.

Since most local media published their news articles online, they were accessible to a wide audience across Indonesia.

As previously reported, in the first two years of the project, 24 local and 5 national media articles covering events and reporting on the illegal trade of protected species in Aceh were published following a press conference held by OIC and the Sumatran Tropical Forest Journalists (STJF) in December 2021. A press conference on the "Thomas" case in July 2022 resulted in the publication of 14 articles. Additionally, 45 articles were published by the Nature Journalist Association news portal, including 7 national and 1 international publication. Following a discussion organized by environmental journalists together with OIC in North Sumatra and Aceh in December 2022, several articles were released covering the topic of IWT and active IWT cases.

In the last year of the project, significant media coverage was given to several key cases: the orangutan case in Langsa, the trade of orangutans and pangolin scales in Aceh Tamiang, the tiger skin trade in South East Aceh, and the tiger body parts trade in East Aceh (see supportive evidence). Notably, the arrest of two perpetrators in January 2024, in the last of these cases, was covered by national media such as Mongabay, Antara, Kompas, and RRI.

Furthermore, on 16 January 2024, project partner OIC together with Voice of Forest (VoF), held an annual press conference to provide information on trends in illegal wildlife trade during 2023. Key speakers included the OIC Conservation Director, M. Indra Kurnia, and VoF member, Prayugo Utomo. This press conference, hosted by a journalist from IDN Times North Sumatra, received extensive media coverage (14 articles published online).

Supporting evidence:

14 Media publication list of IWT cases in third year of the project

Indicator 1.3 (ii) At least 5 unsolved IWT cases per year are raised in public forums, and 2 unsolved illegal wildlife trade cases per year during the project period are monitored by professional journalists

Over the course of the project, eight unsolved cases have been brought to the public forum through HAKA's ongoing partnership with FJL Aceh (Environmental Journalist Forum, Aceh). In total, 66 articles were published during the project either by FJL or resulting from press conferences held by the partnership, many about the unsolved cases. Moreover, five cases were closely monitored by professional journalists.

Among last year monitored unsolved IWT cases were:

The illegal trafficking of elephant tusk case. The suspect is still under investigation, and has not been formally charged. The Balai Gakkum is in consultation with the Aceh Prosecutor's Office (Kejati Aceh) regarding the case.

The sale of the tiger skins case in Gayo Lues. Through this article, HAKA urged policymakers to comprehensively tackle the problem of wildlife trafficking in the Gayo Lues region, addressing its underlying causes. Those found guilty are subject to Law Number 5 of 1990, which carries a potential maximum prison sentence of 5 years. The Gayo Lues Police continue their efforts to locate an individual who is wanted (DPO) and who had connections with the primary offender in this case.

In September 2023, HAKA with a journalist from FJL, conducted a journalistic visit to the Blangkejren District Court in Gayo Lues to monitor the ongoing case. The journalist observed the court proceedings and engaged in meetings and discussions with various stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, and the local police from the Gayo Lues Regional Police. As a result of this initiative the ongoing legal proceedings for the wildlife crime case in Blangkejren were published to raise legal awareness among the public.

Moreover, in the last year of this project, HAKA and FJL held another public discussion in Banda Aceh. This time, the discussion focused on handling confiscated wildlife items and it was attended by media representatives, environmental NGOs and authorities. Esteemed speakers from institutions like BKSDA, the Attorney General's Office, and the Aceh Regional Police emphasized the strict legal regulations and comprehensive processes for handling confiscated wildlife items. Participants highlighted the need for robust oversight and the ethical return of wildlife to their habitats or conservation institutions, aiming to foster trust and accountability in wildlife management practices in Aceh.

The establishment of synergy between journalists and the government to collaborate on campaigns and advocacy regarding Confiscated Evidence of Environmental and Forestry Crimes (TPLHK) involving protected wildlife has resulted in tangible outcomes. This includes the creation of an action document by FJL outlining specific campaign and advocacy plans for TPLHK involving protected wildlife. Furthermore, the existence of a list addressing issues related to environmental and forestry crimes involving protected wildlife, along with widespread media campaigns on this issue, demonstrates transparency in providing information to the public about confiscated evidence of TPLHK involving protected wildlife. These efforts aim to raise awareness and encourage public participation in environmental and wildlife protection. A total of 35 online articles were published covering this event (see report in supportive evidence). Another achievement is the establishment of a shared understanding among multiple parties, including law enforcement, non-governmental organizations, and journalists, regarding crimes against protected wildlife, thereby garnering public attention both locally and internationally.

Overall, HAKA's efforts to engage with journalists throughout the project identified three areas for collaboration. Firstly, increasing coverage of verdicts related to wildlife poaching cases.

This involved working closely with journalists to ensure accurate and timely reporting on legal proceedings and outcomes concerning wildlife crimes. Additionally, HAKA is committed to supporting the enhancement of data on Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) for the [Digdata portal/dashboard](#), a crucial platform for consolidating information and facilitating research on wildlife-related issues (note that the development of the platform was supported through another donor).

Furthermore, arranged visits for journalists to document the destruction of wildlife trade evidence following court verdicts in cases related to IWT. This aspect of the collaboration with journalists serves to highlight the enforcement of legal measures against wildlife trafficking and underscore the consequences faced by perpetrators. Additionally, these visits provided journalists with firsthand insights into the challenges and successes of wildlife conservation efforts, contributing to informed and impactful reporting on environmental issues.

Lastly, HAKA facilitated 3 visits for journalists to cover ongoing IWT cases, allowing them to delve into the complexities of wildlife trafficking operations and the legal proceedings involved. Through these engagements, HAKA helps to raise awareness, foster public understanding, and advocate for greater action against illegal wildlife trade, ultimately contributing to the protection of biodiversity and natural ecosystems.

HAKA plays a crucial role in these cases by raising awareness through media, building collaborations with law enforcement agencies, and the prosecution. Our goal is to ensure that the IWT cases are treated seriously, and offenders are properly prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Supporting evidence:

15 [Public Discussion TPLHK 2024 Final Report \(Indonesian\)](#)

16 [Public Discussion TPLHK 2024 Final Report \(English, google translation\)](#)

OUTPUT 2: Acehese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of two Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that build on the IWT and HWC elements of the Qanun Satwa Liar

Indicator 2.1: At least 90% of discussion forum participants (academics, religious leaders) support the Fatwa (formal issue of the Fatwa is outcome indicator 0.2)

The *Ulema* Council (MPU; Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) made the landmark ruling by issuing a Fatwa banning IWT, and the Fatwa no.3 of 2022 was ratified in January 2023. Support for the Fatwa was gained through consensus and therefore 100% of the forum participants (45 male and 2 female) supported the Fatwa. In addition to the Fatwa, MPU also issued Tausyiah (Instruction) no. 6/2022 extending an invitation and emphasizing the importance for the government to address the issue of illegal wildlife trade in Aceh with utmost seriousness.

Supporting evidence:

17 [Fatwa banning IWT no.3/2022](#)

18 [Tausyiah \(Instruction\) no. 6/2022](#)

Indicator 2.2: The Fatwa is disseminated through billboard advertisements in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around Ulu Masen Ecosystem in **December 2022** (target date changed through approved Change Request)

The *Ulema* Council (MPU) has difficulties in effectively disseminating their fatwas due to the limited frequency of their sessions, typically conducted once a year and in a single location. This restriction hampers the reach and impact of the fatwas, as they may not adequately reach communities across the country. In response to this challenge, HAKA took proactive measures by forging partnerships with organizations and individuals in regions with wider outreach to ensure that the fatwas issued by the MPU reach a broader audience and have a more significant influence on societal norms and behaviors. This approach underscores commitment to enhancing the dissemination and implementation of the MPU's fatwas, thereby fostering greater adherence to Islamic principles and values nationwide.

Initially, after the ratification of the *Fatwa*, HAKA obtained permission from the *Ulema* Council to use their billboards free of charge. Consequently, HAKA disseminated the Fatwa on billboards in eight districts: Aceh Besar, Aceh Timur, Langsa, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tenggara and Singkil. However, before the campaign could be expanded to remaining districts, the MPU requested that the installation of billboards in the final nine districts be contingent upon the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MPU and HAKA. The draft of the MoU has been submitted to the *Ulema* Council at the end of December 2023, and has been under review since then. Despite HAKA's intensive efforts and ongoing communication with the MPU, the MoU has not been signed within project timeframe, preventing completion of the dissemination of Fatwa through billboards. Foreseeing difficulty in achieving the result before the project's end, HAKA prepared additional strategies, notably the dissemination of the Fatwa in Aceh Timur through different means described below. Moreover, HAKA intends to pursue and complete this activity as initially planned using alternative donor funding.

Dissemination of the Fatwa in Aceh Timur

In collaboration with Yayasan Konservasi Aceh Timur (YAKATA), HAKA conducted a Socialization of the MPU Fatwa in Aceh Timur on 27 February 2024, to 50 Mosque Preachers and Religious Authorities regarding the MPU Aceh Fatwa Number 3 of 2022 on Poaching and Trading of Wildlife according to the Perspective of Islamic Sharia, with the Head of Aceh Timur MPU as the keynote speaker.

Additionally, the involvement of the Aceh Timur Police Resort Head of Bhabinkamtibmas (Community Security and Order Enforcers) further reinforced the message conveyed by the MPU fatwa by providing information on the penalties associated with violations related to wildlife crime and the use of air rifles, thereby complementing the efforts of MPU in enforcing environmental conservation laws.

The relationship between the dissemination of the MPU fatwa and the prohibition of air rifle use in poaching lies in their shared goal of protecting wildlife and the environment. By promoting adherence to Islamic principles regarding environmental conservation and enforcing relevant laws, such as those concerning the use of air rifles in poaching, there is a concerted effort to safeguard natural resources and ensure sustainable development in Aceh. This holistic approach, which combines religious teachings with legal enforcement, underscores the importance of addressing environmental challenges from both a moral and regulatory standpoint. Since Aceh is predominantly Muslim, religious law and state law are not in conflict and mutually supportive. The event was also covered by local media to spread awareness of the MPU fatwa.

Supporting evidence:

19 Billboard dissemination

20 Draft MoU submitted to MPU (Indonesian)

21 Draft MoU submitted to MPU (English google translation)

22 Activity report of MPU Fatwa socialization (Indonesian)

23 Activity report of MPU Fatwa socialization (English google translation)

Indicator 2.3: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh regarding a Governor's Decree (PerGub) recognising HWC as *Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa* (having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status), a drafting team established and FGD held by **Y3 Q2-3 (target date changed through approved change request)** (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 i).

As previously reported, project partner HAKA, have begun discussions with the Disaster Reduction Forum (PRB) and the Disaster Management Agency, Aceh (BPBA Aceh) which resulted in support for the development of a Governor's Decree (PerGub) recognising human-wildlife conflict as having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status. Two focus group discussions were held resulting in the forming of a multi-stakeholder drafting team (working group). During a kick-off meeting, the composition of the drafting team was revised, to include experts with practical experience in the field of HWC and an in-depth understanding on this issue. In the third year of the project, on 18 November 2023, the regulation draft was submitted for review. However, because the draft received no response from the Head of Conservation and Natural Resource Conservation Division of the Aceh Environment and Forestry Agency (DLHK) it was resubmitted on 18 December to another DLHK staff member within the same division. Moreover, HAKA facilitated interactions of Forum Pawang Aceh (FPA, more about the Forum and its formation under Output 5 Indicator 5.3) with government authorities. The FPA audience with the Aceh Government at DLHK Aceh office on 6 March 2024 aimed at expediting the finalization of wildlife management regulations and integrating traditional knowledge into local legislation. The FPA also proposed additional measures, such as community involvement, legislative advocacy, and collaboration with pertinent government bodies, to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and promote sustainable coexistence in Aceh. Despite intensive efforts and maintaining communication with DLHK, HAKA is still awaiting response. Although the objectives to initiate the process have been achieved, the issuance of the Decree was not completed within project time frame due to the inertia of the governmental institutions, for details see Outcome indicator 0.3 i. HAKA will pursue both initiatives using alternative donor funding already secured by PanEco.

Supporting evidence:

24 Pawang and DLHK meeting report (Indonesian)

25 Pawang and DLHK meeting report (English google translation)

Indicator 2.4: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure collaboration to draft the SOPs on HWC Mitigation, a drafting team established and FGD held by **June 2023 (target date changed through approved Change Request)** (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 ii).

Discussions with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure collaboration to draft the SOPs on HWC Mitigation has not started. The reason is, that the prerequisite to develop

the Governor's Decree for SOPs on HWC Mitigation is the completion of the Governor's Regulation recognising HWC as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status, which has not been ratified within project timeframe (Outcome indicator 0.3 i). HAKA will pursue both initiatives using alternative donor funding already secured by PanEco.

(OUTPUT 3 was removed, CR approved March 2022)

OUTPUT 5: Community environmental stewardship and community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems

Indicator 5.1: At least 50 key community members in IWT and HWC hotspots (minimum 40% female participation), and 25 local art and youth groups, are reached through IWT focused participatory training activities, by April 2024

Project partner HAKA have conducted a series of events, both virtual and in-person, since the outset of the project. In total, throughout the project, HAKA have worked with 19 youth groups as part of their efforts to organize Bu-Moe Fest I and II, which were attended by over 500 people (>50% female) and 856 people (>58% female) respectively from mixed backgrounds and with a strong youth presence.

HAKA produced an Acehnese cultural art film of Didong Uteun and released the film on Earth Day 2022, and also collaborated with artists to produce a film about orangutans for the Leuser Virtual Festival. In addition, HAKA delivered a 'Digital Wildlife Campaign' workshop with 15 youth participants.

Furthermore, 32 key community members (holding important positions within their community) from IWT and HWC hotspots participated in both HWC and IWT training (28 men and 4 women). Low female attendance was caused by childcare duties and the difficulty of leaving small children unsupervised for the extended period of time required to attend the training. Pre- and post- training evaluations showed that prior to the training 50% of the participants did not understand the topics, 30% understood the topics, and less than 20% understood and could explain the content to others. After the training, almost 100% of the participants understood the material and more than 40% were able to explain it to others. As knowledge transmitters, the participants want to strengthen the community's understanding on this topic in their villages.

In the third year of the project, HAKA supported the Leuser Voice (LV), a collective of young volunteers dedicated to managing an Instagram account focused on advocating for the preservation of the Leuser Ecosystem and the protection of wildlife. On 22 June 2023, a capacity building entitled "Legal Issues and Leuser Ecosystem Policy" was carried out by members of LV and attended by 4 female participants and 3 male participants. Although the LV group size fluctuates over time depending on members academic and employment commitments, the LV remains active.

In addition, the Bu-Moe Fest II was successfully conducted from 18th to 20th August 2023. It aimed to shape the perspective of the general audience, especially youth, regarding the importance of wildlife conservation and to strengthen public views towards encouraging the government, including inviting authorities like the prosecutor's office, to take more active steps in protecting wildlife. In this campaign, a series of activities were organized, including a public discussion, *Poeh Cakra*, in collaboration with the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI) that involved stakeholders such as the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Aceh (BKSDA), Law Enforcement Agency (GAKKUM), Regional Police Force of Aceh (POLDA), Environment

and Forestry Agency of Aceh (DLHK), and Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Aceh (KEJATI). In general, through the *Poeh Cakra* discussion, the public has gained a better understanding and awareness of their role in wildlife issues. By involving youth communities, artists, journalists, students, educational institutions, and others, HAKA has contributed to increased public participation in advocating for environmental and wildlife issues which was seen during the discussion. Moreover, the IWT case from July 2023 regarding the arrest of individuals involved in the trade of Sumatran Orangutans in Aceh Tamiang was mentioned in the discussion by the speaker from the Law Enforcement Agency. Week later, a press release on this case was published detailing criminal penalties under Article 21 paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 40 paragraph (2) of Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems, with the possibility of a maximum prison sentence in of 5 years and a fine of up to Rp 100 million. Two weeks later, another [article on this case](#) was published by one of the panelists of *Poeh Cakra*, Junaidi Hanafiah, a journalist for Mongabay. This shows that such campaigns generate more awareness and create public pressure on the government to take more decisive and effective actions in handling cases of illegal wildlife trade.

To further increase awareness, HAKA started a podcast campaign called Bu-Talk, adapted from Bu-Moe Fest activity with the same name. The podcast procurement and merchandise support, in partnership with DEFRA IWT Challenge, aims to explore on-the-ground information, discoveries, and stories, connecting engaging narratives from grassroots levels to the broader public audience. It delves into current issues transparently, targeting urban youth and social media users. The podcast intends for a broader and trendier outreach in the future. The goal isn't solely to address wildlife trade issues but also to touch upon community welfare stemming from these concerns, hoping to engage a wider audience in the conversation. A focal point was the [Bu-Talk podcast featuring an interview with Tezar Pahlevie](#), the coordinator of Investigation and Law Enforcement of FKL, shedding light on the complexities of IWT. While the podcast itself achieved a modest viewership of 166 times on YouTube, a teaser video promoting the podcast garnered significant attention, amassing an impressive 359k views with 289 likes. This robust response to the teaser suggests a considerable interest and potential for engagement among a broader audience on the issue.

A video appeal on [BUMOE's Instagram account](#), featuring Aceh officials addressing the issue of illegal wildlife poaching and trading, garnered 3.7k views, indicating a moderate level of engagement with the content. Additionally, [short animations and films](#) produced as part of the advocacy campaign received modest but notable viewership, with the animation reaching 8k views and the full-length film attracting 2.5k views. These collective endeavors underscore a concerted commitment to inform, engage, and mobilize support in the ongoing fight against Illegal Wildlife Trade. Moving forward, lessons learned from these experiences will inform more targeted and effective strategies for advocacy and outreach in wildlife conservation efforts.

Supporting evidence:

28 [Leuser Voice report \(Indonesian\)](#)

29 [Leuser Voice report \(English, google translation\)](#)

30 [Bu-Moe Fest \(Poh Cakra Event\) photo documentation](#)

[Podcast Bu-Talk](#)

Indicator 5.2: At least 90% of community training participants self-report (i) increased awareness of the newly established Acehnese *Qanun Satwa Liar* (Provincial Wildlife Law), including penalties and sanctions and, (ii) positive changes in knowledge and attitude towards importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Workshops and trainings focussed on socializing and building understanding of the *Qanun Satwa Liar* were conducted in ten communities across four districts (Acer Besar, Nagan Raya, Bener Meriah, and Barat Daya) with community leaders and heads of villages, selected based on the frequency of reported HWC cases and recommendations from BKSDA Aceh and GAKKUM. In total, 444 participants attended the training (292 men and 152 women; 34%), which were conducted with the assistance of Human Wildlife Conflict specialists: Kurniawan S.H. LL.M, a Lecturer from Faculty of Law Lecturer at the Syiah Kuala University, Dr. M. Nizar Abdurrani, a Lecturer from Faculty of Environment at Serambi Mekkah University, and Missi Muizzan Selian from Suar Galang Foundation.

The impact analysis of these legislative and enforcement socialization workshops was conducted by Kurniawan S.H. and Dr. Muhammad Nizar. The impact assessment of outreach activities is summarized in the impact evaluation report. In short, the post-training survey revealed that:

- 85% of training participants in the four districts had never previously participated in a workshop or socialization event related to law enforcement and wildlife protection.
- 90% of the participants who attended the training reported acquiring knowledge about acts prohibited by law under the *Qanun Satwa Liar*, as well as an awareness that these acts can be punished with a criminal justice response.

Following the training of the *Qanun Satwa Liar*, a 1-year post-training evaluation was conducted in communities of nine sub-districts with 180 participants.

Results of this evaluation showed that:

- 85% of respondents shared information from socialization and training within their community.
- 100% of respondents upheld IWT regulations to protect wild animals and their habitats, aiming to preserve nature's balance for community welfare
- 95% of respondents are aware of the legal consequences of illegal poaching or related activities. However, 5% admitted willingness to participate in illegal hunting for high payment, citing animal damage to agricultural land
- 90% of respondents expressed readiness to report IWT activities. Nonetheless, 55% cited barriers such as distance to police or BKSDA offices and lack of clear contact information hindering their reporting. This lack of knowledge was then addressed.

From the evaluation results, it can be concluded that the training and awareness-raising events on IWT have provided people in these three districts with important information

Supporting evidence:

31 [Evaluation report July 2023 \(Indonesian\)](#)

32 [Evaluation report July 2023 \(English google translation\)](#)

Indicator 5.3: (i) At least 30 of 35 villages that participate in IWT capacity building training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training; and (ii) at least 13 out of 15 Acehnese *Pawang* (traditional animal experts) that participate in sustainable HWC mitigation training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training

Of the 35 villages originally planned, 28 villages (28 males and 4 females) participated in the IWT and HWC capacity building training that took place in February and March 2023 as detailed in the past annual report. It was decided by the project team to focus on the 28 villages

and not the full cohort of 35 due to the strong relationship between HAKA and the 28 villages as well as the fact that these villages already had Village Forest Permits. Whereas the relationship with the other seven villages were not as strong and it was therefore deemed strategic to build those relationships further before embarking on comprehensive training. Moreover, the remaining seven villages did not obtain approval from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) due to delays caused by the COVID pandemic. Furthermore, HAKA have assessed strong potential for community impact from the work in the 28 villages. Moreover, 20 Acehnese *Pawang* participated in training in July 2022.

Following the Wildlife Protection Trainings conducted for Pawangs and the Community in the Leuser Ecosystem, the post-training meeting, Rembuk Pawang (Pawang gathering) was carried out in March 2024 in Banda Aceh. Meeting was attended by 15 Pawangs and 11 community representatives (all men). This event was divided into two main sessions. First part, the Focused Group Discussions (FGD) involved relevant stakeholders presenting ideas to advocate for the implementation of wildlife protection regulations and to address negative interactions between wildlife and humans in Aceh. Second part, focused on efforts to protect wildlife and prevent illegal hunting, particularly focusing on key species such as orangutans, tigers, elephants, and rhino. Discussions revolved around the importance of community involvement and awareness-raising campaigns to foster coexistence between humans and wildlife. Furthermore, the event included a presentation of the draft Governor's Regulation Criteria for Extraordinary Disaster due to Negative Interactions between Humans and Wildlife in Aceh. This initiative aimed to formalize regulations to address escalating conflicts between humans and wildlife effectively. The discussions also delved into providing insights into statistics on wildlife-human interaction incidents and identifying wildlife corridors and vital ecosystems in Aceh to guide future conservation efforts. The statements made by Forum Pawang Aceh (FPA), establishment of which was facilitated by HAKA, and subsequently presented to government authorities (Output 2 Indicator 2.3) aimed at expediting the finalization of wildlife management regulations and integrating traditional knowledge into local legislation underscored the urgency for government action, including the completion of regulations and the involvement of traditional forums like the Pawang Forum in legislative processes.

Recipients of capacity building training in sustainable HWC mitigation demonstrate use and share new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training.

Pawangs and community members are very active in the whatsapp group in which they always report on the HWC cases occurring in their hometown. They are starting to take their own initiative in conducting meetings and contacting the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Aceh (BKSDA) every time there are HWC cases in their hometown.

Moreover, the recently aired BuTalk episode on 16 April 2024, highlighted the pivotal role of wildlife pawangs in mitigating conflicts between humans and animals. Featuring insights from Saleh Shalihin, a tiger pawang from Kute Bukit, Gayo Lues, and Mahmudin, the leader of the Aceh Pawang Forum, the discussion provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in wildlife conservation. Saleh shared his extensive experience and expertise, offering insights into tiger behavior, traditional beliefs, and personal challenges encountered in his role. Meanwhile, Mahmudin illuminated the formation and objectives of the Aceh Pawang Forum, emphasizing collaborative efforts to protect wildlife and manage human-wildlife interactions. Led by host Cut Nauval Dafistri, the episode fostered an engaging dialogue, encouraging listeners to subscribe to the podcast's YouTube channel and take proactive steps in conservation endeavors.

Through their engaging anecdotes and shared wisdom, the episode underscored the indispensable role of pawangs in preserving Aceh's rich biodiversity. The insightful

conversation not only highlighted the challenges faced by wildlife pawangs but also emphasized the importance of collective action and collaboration in safeguarding forests and wildlife. As the episode concluded with calls to action for forest preservation and wildlife protection, it reinforced the urgent need for community involvement and awareness-building to ensure the long-term sustainability of Aceh's natural heritage.

Supporting evidence:

33 [Pawang meeting report \(Indonesian\)](#)

34 [Pawang meeting report \(English google translation\)](#)

35 [Bu-Talk with Pawang and FPA report \(Indonesian\)](#)

36 [Bu-Talk with Pawang and FPA report \(English google translation\)](#)

Indicator 5.4: Deepen understanding of local IWT/HWC drivers/dynamics in respect to the changes to livelihoods and wellbeing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, through completion of a study on two focal communities (identified from within highly at-risk IWT/HWC areas adjacent to Ulu Masen and the Leuser Ecosystems).

A social baseline survey to identify key triggers for IWT activity in communities was conducted and found that limited economic opportunities in the community and lack of education are the primary drivers of the illegal wildlife trade. In addition to limited access to higher income jobs, most people have very little access to information about IWT, including the prohibitive regulations. Culture and traditions are other drivers, with the survey finding that the community considers IWT as a “natural thing”. Further analysis was conducted on appropriate sustainable livelihood options for the target communities. The analyses are compiled in the report [“Scenario Study Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives”](#) which was submitted to the respective local governments as an input for regional development plans and serves as a basis for future livelihood development in these areas.

Supporting evidence

37 [Social baseline Survey \(Indonesian\)](#)

38 [Social baseline Survey \(English google translation\)](#)

39 [Sustainable Livelihood Report \(Indonesian\)](#)

40 [Sustainable Livelihood Report \(English google translation\)](#)

3.2 Outcome

Outcome: Wildlife protection and community security in Aceh are enhanced by robustly addressing IWT at the legislative-level, complemented by enhanced protection and HWC mitigation capacity on-the-ground and engagement with informed communities

Indicator 0.1: Increased numbers of:

- i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year);
- ii) wildlife trader criminal convictions (target: 4 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 2 cases/year); and
- iii) delivery of more severe penalties (above 1 year) to wildlife traders (target: 2/year by March 2023; baseline 1 case/year)

Since the beginning of this project, the OIC's investigation team has supported authorities in 11 illegal wildlife trade cases seven of which progressed to prosecution stage within the timeframe of this project. In total 15 perpetrators in seven cases have been convicted, in all of them >1-year sentences were imposed with the highest sentence of 3 years imprisonment in two cases.

Our partner's investigative work covers the entire area of the Leuser Ecosystem and the intelligence is disseminated to the authorities when there is solid evidence (i.e., trade agreement reached with the suspect) in order to ensure the strongest chance of an appropriate and robust criminal justice response. OIC exceeded the target of delivery of more severe penalties to wildlife traders as well as trader criminal convictions while the wildlife trader prosecutions were higher than baseline yet not reached the target.

Indicator 0.2: The Acehese *Ulema* Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) issues a Fatwa banning IWT by September 2022

Project partner HAKA have made really excellent progress achieving issuance of a Fatwa banning IWT. As reported previously, the *Ulema* Institution (MPU; Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) made a landmark decision to issue a Fatwa banning IWT, with Fatwa No. 3 of 2022 ratified in January 2023. Additionally, the *Ulema* Council issued Tausyiah (Instruction) No. 6/2022, urging the government to address the issue of illegal wildlife trade in Aceh with utmost seriousness. This ruling was a major step forward in combating IWT and strengthening conservation efforts in Aceh and we are immensely proud of HAKA for facilitating this process and achieving this remarkable outcome.

However, the MPU faces difficulties in effectively disseminating their fatwas due to the limited frequency of their sessions, which are typically conducted once a year in a single location. This restriction hampers the reach and impact of the fatwas, as they may not adequately reach communities across the country. In response to this challenge, HAKA has taken proactive measures by forging partnerships with organizations and individuals in regions with wider outreach (for details see Output 2 Indicator 2.2.). Through these collaborations, HAKA leverages existing networks and channels to ensure that the fatwas issued by the MPU reach a broader audience and have a more significant influence on societal norms and behaviors.

To date, the fatwa has been disseminated in eight out of 17 target districts. HAKA decided to prioritize future, long-term collaboration with the MPU by accommodating their request to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) before reaching the project's short-term target. We believe that securing this formal agreement, despite causing implementation delays, will enhance the dissemination and implementation of the MPU's fatwas over time, thereby fostering greater outreach and adherence to Islamic principles and values nationwide.

Indicator 0.3: The Governor of Aceh issues:

(i) a Governor's Decree (*PerGub*) for a derivative of the newly established Acehese *Qanun Satwa Liar* (Wildlife Law) recognising HWC as *Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa* (having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status), **by July 2023 (previously 2022, change request submitted and approved)**, and; (ii) a Governor's Decree to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing HWC, **by March 2024 (previously July 2023, change request submitted and approved)**.

Project partner HAKA have made an encouraging start to achieving the Governor's Decree (*PerGub*) recognising human-wildlife conflict as having extraordinary natural disaster status. Support from the Disaster Management Agency of Aceh and the Disaster Reduction Forum (PRB) has been secured and focus group discussions have taken place with key stakeholders, from which the Department of Environment and Forestry (DLHK) Aceh formally established a

governmental-led drafting team. The team worked to determine the criteria for recognising wildlife conflict as an extraordinary natural disaster and started drafting the Decree.

However, the process of drafting a regulation encountered several hurdles and delays. The draft submitted for review on 18 November 2023, received no response from the Head of Conservation and Natural Resource Conservation Division of the Aceh Environment and Forestry Agency (DLHK). Recognizing the urgency amidst the year-end rush of government activities, HAKA facilitated a resubmission of the draft on 18 December 2023 to another DLHK staff member within the same division. However, the progress of this regulation is being approached cautiously by the Government of Aceh due to recent changes in national legislation overseen by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). This cautious approach is exemplified by a letter from MoEF related to another governor's decree (PerGub) on Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE) which is not aligned with national regulation. This has caused the government of Aceh to take a slower and prudent approach before issuing another Governor Decree. Furthermore, there is a recognized need for extensive consultation between DLHK and the central government, MoEF, to ensure alignment with national standards, norms, procedures, and criteria (NSPK). This consultation process aims to secure mutual understanding regarding the regulation's compliance and acceptance at the national level, thus mitigating the risk of rejection post-issuance. Moreover, HAKA encountered difficulties in communication with the writing team, who requested an accelerated contract settlement despite the draft not being finalized. Despite fostering open communication with the writing team in order to enhance collaboration efforts, regrettably it was not possible to finalize this objective within the scope of this project. Consequently, the second Governor's decree to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) that is contingent upon the approval of the first Governor's decree recognizing HWC as an 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' could not be issued either within the project framework. Nevertheless, HAKA will pursue this initiative using alternative donor funding.

Indicator 0.4: On-the-ground capacity a) increased by 15% to directly address HWC and IWT issues in key hotspots in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems by March 2023

Project partners OIC, FKL and YEL have established seven new teams: four wildlife protection teams and three human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams. All new teams are fully operational from the second year of the project. The seven new teams established under this project add to already existing 46 teams operating on the ground in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystem. As a result, in total 53 teams now are strategically deployed throughout the area, which corresponds to a capacity increase of 15%.

Indicator 0.5: 90% of community member training participants self-report they are confident to conduct community awareness raising activities related to negative impacts of IWT and the importance of criminal sanctions of wildlife traders within their villages; and 90% of Acehese *Pawang* self-report increased awareness and capacity to introduce effective and sustainable HWC mitigation among their communities by December 2022

The pre-test result showed that prior to the Wildlife Protection Trainings, conducted for Pawangs and the Community members in the Leuser Ecosystem, more than of 50% participants did not understand the materials provided in the training, 30% understood the materials and less than 20% understood and were able to explain it to other people. After the training, almost 100% of the participants understood the materials with more than 40% able to explain it to other people.

The meeting adopted a Pawang Resolution on Wildlife Conservation and HWC/IWT Prevention in Aceh, in order to revitalize the role of Pawangs and to prevent HWC/IWT.

All recipients of capacity building training in sustainable HWC mitigation demonstrate use and continue to share new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training. Pawangs and community members are very active in the whatsapp group in which they always report on the HWC cases occurring in their hometown. They show more initiative in conducting meetings and contacting the Natural Resources Conservation Agency of Aceh (BKSDA) every time there are HWC cases in their hometown (for details see Output 5 Indicator 5.3).

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumption 1: Indonesia remains committed to upholding and strengthening wildlife laws and coordination, including at Aceh provincial level

Comments: This assumption held true throughout the project, despite a noticeable slowdown in legislative processes, particularly in the last year of the project as presidential elections approached. Although project progress was impacted, the collaboration with the government agency remains strong (Outputs 1 and 2).

Outcome assumption 2: Increased prosecutions, convictions and penalties will reduce (disincentivise) IWT activity; **Outcome assumption 3:** Strengthened on-the-ground capacity will reduce IWT/HWC activity in key hotspots/at risk areas; and **Outcome assumption 4:** Informed, engaged communities will mitigate and protect against IWT/HWC and reduce related activity

Comments: These three assumptions do not underpin achievement of project indicators as such, more so they test the theory of change between the project achievements within the three-year timeframe and the overall impact in the longer-term.

Outcome assumption 5: Project partners maintain permissions to continue operations in Aceh

Comments: This assumption held true.

Output 1 assumption 1: Stakeholders (GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) willing to actively participate in training and meeting sessions, including key decision makers;

Output 1 assumption 2: Stakeholders (GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) remain open to collaboration on cases and improving processes, including key decision makers.

Output 1 assumption 3: Reporters interested, engaged and resourced to report on wildlife-related law enforcement.

Comments: The project results on Output 1 show this assumption held true.

Output 2 assumption 1: Academics and religious leaders willingly engage in discussions and support the issuance of Fatwa banning IWT and a discussion forum, including key decision makers.

Comments: The support of the *Ulema* Council and its ratification of the *Fatwa* on IWT shows that this assumption has held true.

Output 2 assumption 2: Government of Aceh supports and participates in decree development discussions, including key decision makers.

Comments: The support secured from BPBA towards decree development and the establishment of a drafting team for the Governor's Regulation by DLHK shows this assumption to have held true.

However, the lack of progress in the last few months of the project was due to the cautious approach of the Aceh government due to recent changes in national legislation, and was beyond the control of the project.

Output 2 assumption 3: Government and religious leaders and actors enact relevant decrees following discussions and advocacy processes.

Comments: Throughout the project, both the Government and religious leaders and actors were committed to the development of relevant decrees, however administrative and legislative processes slowed down significantly in the last year of the project approaching the election year, with elections held at both national and regional level in 2024.

(Output 3 was removed)

Output 4 assumption 1: Partners remain committed to supporting IWT/HWC programmes.

Comments: Impressive results from partners show this assumption held true.

Output 4 assumption 2: Partners maintain existing government permissions to patrol and carry out protection activities in Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems.

Comments: Throughout the project, all partners have maintained permissions to continue conducting patrols and increased their on-the-ground capacity by 15% with a total seven new teams established: four SMART patrol teams and three mitigation teams of human-wildlife conflicts.

Output 5 assumption 1: Communities are willing to participate in training activities and are receptive to key messages.

Comments: Community members in target areas were willing to participate and attended all scheduled events as planned. Surveys after the training showed that knowledge of IWT and HWC increased exceptionally.

Output 5 assumption 2: Training content developed collaboratively with local community members, based on proven methods/approaches and led by experienced facilitators/educators to ensure effectiveness.

Comments: Project implementation incorporated this strategy of content development.

Output 5 assumption 3: Livelihoods have been impacted by COVID-19 and local people are willing to participate in the study.

Comments: The sustainable livelihood study in three districts was well received by community members and there were no problems recruiting study participants.

3.4 Impact

Project Impact Statement: Aceh's biodiversity is sustainably protected under an effective legal system and there is peaceful co-existence between critical megafauna and resilient local communities.

Our project has made significant strides in deterring and ultimately reducing illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia's Aceh Province. By the project's end, there was a notable increase in prosecutions, convictions, and the delivery of maximum penalties to wildlife traders in Aceh (Indicator 0.1), compared to the pre-project status quo. This success was achieved through extensive capacity building of key legal and law-enforcement personnel, enhanced understanding of the newly-established Acehese Wildlife Law (Indicator 1.1), and strengthened collaboration between agencies (Indicator 1.2).

A landmark achievement was the issuance of a Fatwa banning illegal wildlife trade (Indicator 0.2), with strong support from the Acehese Ulema Council. This unique and culturally sensitive approach highlights the critical role of religious and community leaders in environmental conservation. Additionally, the Wildlife Management Action Plan (SRAP Satwa Liar), a derivative of the Qanun Satwa Liar (Wildlife Law), has been finalized. While significant progress was made in advancing the issuance of two Governor's Decrees on illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict mitigation (PerGub; Indicator 0.3), their finalization will continue with alternative funding.

Our efforts have laid a strong foundation for long-term impacts, raising public awareness about wildlife trade through increased press coverage, numerous press conferences, public discussions (Indicator 1.3), and two Bu-Moe festivals (Indicator 5.1). We also heightened awareness among government officials, including within the Ulema Council and Disaster Management Agency, through regular collaborations and focus group discussions.

Complementing our legislative and judicial efforts, we enhanced direct, on-the-ground protection of species, specifically the Sumatran orangutans and Sumatran elephants, against illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict in the Leuser and the Ulu Masen Ecosystems. Smart patrol and human-wildlife conflict response coverage in hotspot areas increased by 15% from pre-project levels with the addition of seven new teams (Indicators 4.1 and 4.2). It has been shown that human-wildlife conflict is a direct driver of illegal trade in Aceh and other landscapes, especially concerning orangutans and elephants, hence our dual focus on both issues.

Community-led and traditional wildlife protection initiatives were strengthened through a two-fold approach: raising awareness of illegal wildlife trade among the next generation of Acehese (Indicator 5.1) and building the capacity of rural communities and traditional Acehese *Pawang* in sustainable human-wildlife conflict and illegal wildlife trade mitigation techniques (Indicators 5.2 and 5.3).

Aceh, Sumatra's poorest province, faces significant challenges, with over 800,000 people living in poverty, primarily in rural districts (80%). Illegal wildlife trade exacerbates insecurity and depletes livelihood and economic assets for the rural poor. Human-wildlife conflict results in crop and property damage, psychological and physical health impacts, and lost opportunity costs. Addressing these issues through our project has shown a clear pathway to positive development and human-wellbeing impacts. Our training, community engagement, and festivals have also received positive anecdotal feedback, enhancing wellbeing, cultural pride, inclusiveness, and empowerment.

4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

4.1 Thematic focus

The project is working to address two of the four IWT Challenge Fund objectives: 'Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents' and 'Strengthening law enforcement' through work under outputs. This is supported by the evidence presented in sections 3.1 and 3.2.

These themes were central to our project and the specific focus of:

Output 1: Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases. Output 1 aimed to ultimately result in increased number of wildlife trader prosecutions, convictions, and delivery of more severe penalties (Outcome Indicator 0.1):

Together with GAKKUM and BKSDA Aceh, the derivative of *Qanun Satwa Liar* was finalized, entitled “SRAP Satwa Liar” (Wildlife Management Action Plan). Socialization and trainings of stakeholders in law enforcement, forestry and wildlife management related to the derivation of *Qanun Satwa Liar* were conducted (Activity 1.1). Technical trainings were provided to law enforcement officers on the prevention and prosecution of illegal wildlife trade. And wildlife crime evidence room have been created (Activities 1.2). Number of press conferences and public discussions were held, and dozens of news articles were published together with journalistic partner organizations on IWT issues (Activities 1.3).

Output 4: Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot and at risk areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems:

Four new SMART patrol teams were established and are fully operational in identified IWT hotspots areas (Activity 4.1). Three new HWC mitigation teams were established and are also fully operational in identified HWC hotspot areas (Activity 4.2).

Output 2: Acehese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of two Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that build on the IWT and HWC elements of the *Qanun Satwa Liar*.

The Acehese Ulema Institution’s (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders, MPU) ratified Fatwa no. 3 of 2022 concerning poaching and trading of wildlife according to the perspective of Islamic law in January 2023 (Activities 2.1). This *Fatwa* was then advertised through billboards across various Aceh districts (Activities 2.2). The drafting of an Aceh Governor’s Decree (A derivation of *Qanun Satwa Liar*) that recognises Human-Wildlife Conflict as ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ is still under development and will be carried to its completion through already secured additional funding (Activities 2.3). The development of the Governor’s Decree for SOPs to mitigate HWC is the finalization of the Governor’s Executive Regulation recognizing HWC as having “extraordinary natural disaster” status, which is a prerequisite for the start of the SOPs Decree and will be completed in the near future (Activities 2.4).

Although we were unable to achieve all planned legislative enhancements within the project timeframe, we have made significant progress towards our Outcome and we will continue working to achieve issuance of the two Governor’s Decrees.

4.2 Impact on species in focus

Sumatran orangutans and elephants have drastically declined in recent decades. Both species are Critically Endangered, listed under CITES Appendix I, and receive full legal protection in Indonesia. Currently, there are fewer than 500 Sumatran elephants and fewer than 14,000 Sumatran orangutans in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystem combined. The nexus of illegal wildlife trade, human-wildlife conflict, and adverse habitat changes are key factors driving these species towards extinction. Both species are highly vulnerable to illegal wildlife trade, with well-documented demand. In the year prior to the project, teams recorded 441 cases of poaching and destroyed 300+ snares in the Leuser Ecosystem alone, while 60% of illegally held orangutan confiscations in Sumatra occurred in Aceh (partner data, unpublished). Prior to the project implementation, there has been no observed trend in poaching reduction, highlighting the urgency of this holistic approach.

The average population growth rates for both elephants and orangutans are only 1-2% annually, meaning that the loss of even a few individuals has a dramatic impact on population growth. The Leuser and Ulu

Masen Ecosystems represent the last major strongholds for these species. If these populations continue to suffer reductions due to illegal trade and human-wildlife conflict, their natural ability to increase will be overwhelmed, pushing them closer to extinction.

Complementary to legislative and judicial strengthening, this project has worked to enhance direct, on-the-ground protection of species, specifically Sumatran orangutans and elephants, against illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems. In line with the project's theory of change, we have aimed to deter and ultimately reduce illegal wildlife trade in Aceh, thereby decreasing the offtake of both Sumatran orangutans and elephants, positively impacting their conservation status in the long term. This enhanced deterrent aspect is reinforced by the increased number of patrol and human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams in illegal wildlife trade hotspots within both ecosystems.

"Boots on the ground" protection remains one of the most effective ways to combat poaching and the killing of wildlife within these landscapes, significantly impacting biodiversity conservation. These teams play a crucial role in safeguarding wildlife populations, habitats, and ecosystems in several ways:

1. **Prevention of illegal activities:** Patrol teams deter illegal activities such as logging, encroachment, and poaching. Regular monitoring prevents actions that degrade habitats, such as deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and pollution, thus protecting the biodiversity they support.

2. **Rapid response to threats:** Human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams are trained to respond swiftly to wildlife emergencies, such as injured or trapped animals, conflicts, and natural disasters. Their prompt intervention often saves individual animals and contributes to the overall conservation of endangered species.

3. **Conservation Education and Awareness:** Patrol and human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams engage in community outreach and education programs to raise awareness about wildlife conservation and the importance of protecting biodiversity. By fostering positive relationships with local communities, they promote sustainable practices and garner support for conservation efforts.

Critically Endangered species, including Sumatran tigers and rhinos, and other species threatened by illegal wildlife trade, also benefit from the enhanced protections achieved through this project. Outcome indicators 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5 all support reductions in illegal wildlife trade and the offtake of these species (evidence provided in section 3.1 and 3.2)

4.3 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Aceh is Sumatra's poorest Province, with over 800,000 people living in poverty, the majority of whom reside in rural districts (80%). While poverty reduction is not the primary focus of this project, it is advancing knowledge and understanding for conservation, sustainable use, and poverty reduction through its activities to promote wildlife protection and community security.

Illegal wildlife trade currently leads to insecurity and depletion of livelihood and economic assets for the rural poor. Human-wildlife conflict results in crop and property damage, psychological and physical health impacts, lost opportunity costs, and, in the Acehnese context, is a key driver of wildlife trade. Therefore, our efforts to address, mitigate and ultimately reduce illegal trade and wildlife conflict followed a clear theory of change leading to positive development and human-wellbeing impacts.

Additionally, our work on Output Indicator 5.4 has improved understanding of the key triggers for illegal wildlife trade activities in communities and identified potential alternative livelihoods for each district. This effort is complemented by a social baseline survey, which is crucial for enhancing understanding of poverty in relation to illegal trade and wildlife conflict within the target landscape and supports future programming in this area.

4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	Ian ██████ (M) Brigitte ██████ (F) Irena ██████ (F) Marcel ██████ (M) 50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	Partners with a senior leadership team of at least 50% women: OIC, HAKA, PanEco and YEL Male director: FKL 80%

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

Our activities endeavour to ensure gender balance in participation of community-based and training activities where possible, and all our indicator data collection is disaggregated. Indonesian guidelines set minimum female participation of 30%, we are taking this a step higher to minimum 40% female participation target across our community-based activities (while all partners are united in a long-term vision for equal female/male participation, the political and religious context of Aceh must be considered). So far, we have just exceeded the Indonesian guidelines for the proportion of women of 30%, with a result of 33%. However, this result is distorted by the fact that our activities also include government agencies and the Ulema Council, where an average of only 13% is achieved (Activity 1.1b and 1.2a). All our community-based activities achieve an average of around 36% female participation (see Output section for details). It should be noted that women's participation varies between community-based activities in more rural areas and community activities involving a young and urban population (i.e., Bu Moe Fest I & II).

In implementing Output 1, we engaged with more female journalists in illegal wildlife trade issues. We also tried to ensure gender balance in holding events, conferences, and FGDs. For example, we invited a female speaker who is a wildlife expert and veterinarian from BKSDA, Drh. Taing Lubis, to call communities and journalists to highlight unresolved wildlife crime cases. Also, in the technical training for law enforcement officers, which were attended exclusively by men, two female experts conducted the training.

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

Gender equality is more challenging for the aspects of our project that collaborate with Government agencies, due to the high percentage of male staff. However, in implementing Output 2, four women were involved in the drafting team to formulate the criteria for determining wildlife conflict as an extraordinary disaster.

Focusing on Output 5 specifically, HAKA's engagement with the community members, local art and youth groups is led by Rubama, the Community Development Officer at HAKA. Rubama was an award recipient for her work in Leuser Ecosystem biodiversity conservation through improving the role of women. Rubama was the key actor for HAKA's work to establish village forest and Women Rangers in the Leuser Ecosystem and other women's empowerment conservation initiatives. We believe that Rubama's leadership for this element of the project can only improve the participation of women in the future.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

As detailed in the Impact section, this project was designed with a clear theory of change, linking our activities and Output level indicators to our Outcome indicators and higher-level achievements in addressing illegal wildlife trade in Aceh at the legislative, law enforcement, and community levels.

The project's indicators are comprehensively outlined in the Output and Outcomes sections, as well as in our logframe. Throughout the project, all partners have collaborated (led by PanEco) to keep the overall project M&E tracker (results tracker based on the project M&E plan) updated.

The M&E plan, a living document, was revisited quarterly during partner check-ins and internal project reporting to incorporate any necessary changes or updates. While PanEco takes overall responsibility for the M&E plan, it is maintained as a Google Sheets document accessible to all partners, serving as a central repository for all project information.

Each partner uses a streamlined version of the results tracker to record and report progress towards their activities and indicators on a quarterly basis. This is in addition to quarterly internal narrative reporting. These individual partner trackers are then integrated by PanEco to form the overall results tracker. Partners also utilize their results trackers as project management tools to guide everyday project implementation. To further strengthen our M&E systems and processes, PanEco has occasionally enlisted support from an M&E consultant.

As a result of effective M&E processes we could detect and anticipate any delays in the project well in advance. This allowed us to plan ahead and secure additional funds for finalizing activities that, due to reasons beyond project control, could not be completed within project timeframe. This way the important work planned under this project will be fully completed laying foundations for future conservation efforts in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems.

6. Lessons learnt

Things that worked well:

The ratification of the *Fatwa* together with the Ulema Council was a milestone in this project.

The collaboration with journalists to raise awareness on IWT issues in media was very successful with publications on news portals, social media channels, and press conferences. The close collaboration between the partners and various journalist associations has developed and strengthened and laid the foundation for long-term cooperation.

The participation of youths in setting up a social media campaign group on IWT issues has also been very successful.

The involvement and revitalisation of traditional *Pawang* to promote IWT in their communities has paid off. All requested *Pawang*s are enthusiastic, participated proactively in the training sessions and showed increased initiative in conducting meetings and contacting the authorities regarding IWT cases. The established Forum Pawang Aceh (FPA) engaged in lobbying and urged the government authorities to expedite the finalization of the Governor's Decrees: one recognising Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' and another to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing HWC

The effective M&E processes resulted in identifying activities likely not to be finalized within the project and thus securing additional funds to ensure their completion despite project end.

Things that didn't work so well:

To motivate villagers to independently report cases of IWT to legal authorities is difficult. A system is needed that allows anonymous reporting. Currently, sources of such information are not protected. This is a problem we recognised during the realization of the project.

Gender equality in government institutions is not yet established and therefore female participation is low. More information about this issue detailed in question 4.4.



Things we would do differently

The problem of not protected informants when they report IWT to authorities is currently being addressed by partners to establish a secure, anonymous legal reporting system.

Schedule more time for projects where government institutions are involved.

Develop enhanced communication strategies to navigate bureaucratic processes and maintain effective dialogue with government agencies, ensuring clear and consistent messaging.

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

There were no comments from the past review that needed to be addressed in this annual, i.e. final report. We believe we have addressed the majority of the reviewer's comments from our previous annual report throughout the narrative of the half year report. We also discussed all the comments and remarks with project partners, particularly those related to Outcome indicators being dependent on external factors beyond the project's control. Due to the high level of government collaboration and involvement with activities in this project, some activities involving influence over laws and decrees could not be finalized within project timeframe. We monitored these closely and we have developed strategies to ensure their completion even after project ends, as the delays became more apparent in the final project year. In response to these delays, PanEco and the partners secured additional funding to complete all unfinished activities.

8. Sustainability and legacy

The legislative strengthening outcomes, bolstered by socialization and training activities, represent an evolution following the establishment of the Qanun Satwa Liar. These outcomes will have long-lasting impacts, setting the stage for strengthened enforcement of wildlife protection in Aceh moving forward.

A major and enduring achievement was the ratification of the Fatwa (No. 3, 2022). Additionally, the drafting of an Aceh Governor's Decree that recognizes Human-Wildlife Conflict as an 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster,' though delayed, is at an advanced stage of development and will be finalized in the near future.

The governmental capacity-building elements of this project were designed to be self-sustaining within partner agencies through their incorporation into agency policies and processes. These elements have been reviewed at the project's end to identify any gaps or future needs. Project partners will continue collaborating with these agencies long-term as part of our holistic, landscape-level strategy.

Regarding on-the-ground protection work, this remains a core strategy for project partners. Ensuring long-term funding for the teams is a top-level priority, guaranteeing continued and effective protection efforts beyond the project timeframe.

9. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

PanEco has published a page on their [website](#) introducing the project as a collaborative initiative funded by the IWT Challenge Fund. A series of social media posts were also made in the first half of the project tagging partners and the IWT Challenge Fund.



10. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen in the last 12 months since the interim report and no significant adaptation to project design have been made.

While we have a general risk register for all PanEco programs in Indonesia, we have not developed one specific to this project. However, we have noted your encouragement of project specific risk registers thus we have discussed with our partners and will incorporate it in the future projects.

11. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Ian [REDACTED] Marcel [REDACTED] Irena [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: % [0] Planned: % [0]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. Nothing has been reported.	
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the lifetime of the project; include topics covered and number of participants. N/a	
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your staff over the lifetime of the project? If yes, please outline how this was resolved. N/a	

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				Delay of Acehese government, so that part of the consultancy budget was not used.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Activity delay of the governor's decrees as detailed in the narrative report
Capital items (see below)				Difference in actual price of item vs. budgeted amounts
Others (see below)				In particular less costs of medicals in wildlife rescues
TOTAL	224241.00	212817.78		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Brigitte Spillmann, IWT CF Programme Coordinator (PanEco)	
Fransisca Ariantiningasih, OIC Project Leader	
Erwin Alamsyah, OIC Project Manager	
Alpin Alamsyah; OIC Coordinator	
Tri Rizky Afiany; OIC Finance	
Rian Syahputra; OIC Ranger	
M. Yakob I.; YEL Conservation Director	
Julius P. Siregar: YEL Head of Insitu Conservation	
Iwan I.: YEL GIS and Mapping Specialist	
TM Zul: YEL Coordinator	
Tangse SMART Rangers	
Retika D.: YEL Database coordinator	
E. Melda Sinaga: YEL Finance	
Saman: YEL Driver	
Tezar Pahlevie: FKL Project Leader	
FKL WPT team leader	
FKL WPT Member	
FKL WPT Member	
FKL WPT Member	
Mahmuding, FKL HWC Supervisor	
HWC Member	

Irham Hudaya Yunardi, HAKA Project Leader		
Badrul Irfan: HAKA, Program Manager		
Kurnia Asni: HAKA, Finance manager		
Natasha Larasati, HAKA, Social Media assistant		
Rubama: HAKA, Program Officer		
Noni: HAKA, Reporting officer		
Rizky Munazar: HAKA, Advocacy officer		
TOTAL		£84'561.95

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
HWC and WPT Team equipment 2 Garmin GPS and 4 power banks Misc (machete, head lamps, etc.) Evidence Room	
TOTAL	10718.00

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Consumables (OIC) Medical for wildlife rescue (OIC) Monitoring and Evaluation (OIC) Zoom Subscription (HAKA) Monitoring and Evaluation (HAKA) Monitoring and Evaluation (YEL) Monitoring and Evaluation (PanEco) Consumables (FKL) Medical for wildlife Rescue (FKL)	
TOTAL	34360.84

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
TFCA	
Arcus foundation	
Waterloo Foundation	
Global Wildlife Conservation	
PanEco Unrestricted Funds	
Sumatran Orangutan Society	
2 anonymous donors	
Wildlife Reserve Singapur	
TOTAL	245'680.00

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)

PanEco		
TOTAL		

12.3 Value for Money

Based on the FCDO (ex-DFID) 3E’s value for money framework, we believe this project offered VFM as follows:

Cost-Effective:

The budget was realistic as it was based on the extensive in-country experience of all partners, which have all contributed to the budget development by a PanEco-led process. Most costs, including for staff, were incurred in Indonesia which represents good VFM in comparison to projects which may have significant UK administrative costs. A significant proportion of the activities were low-cost (training) and they had limited inputs beyond staff costs. Output 4 activities involved salaries for wildlife protection/HWC mitigation teams. These represent a sustainable livelihood and living wage, but are in line with local salary standards, while having added benefits of local capacity building and empowerment.

Efficiency and Effectiveness:

The project has been collaboratively designed through this partnership consortium on the basis of identified needs. Partners have drawn significantly on extensive infrastructure, resources and systems established through other projects, including staff, offices, monitoring & evaluation systems, etc. Impact on the Critically Endangered focal species is high and achieved for a relatively modest investment, especially considering the long-term nature of project impacts. Furthermore, the project consortium has a long history of working together effectively and has already established collaborative systems and processes that we will capitalize on and develop further beyond this project.

Matched Funding

Lastly, in addition to securing £245,680 in match funding covering a large proportion of higher-level salaries we have successfully secured additional funds to continue activities that started but could not be completed within the project timeframe. Additionally, consortium partners are in the process of raising additional funds to build upon the project’s achievements and ensure long lasting impact.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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

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

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Aceh's biodiversity is sustainably protected under an effective legal system and there is peaceful co-existence between critical megafauna and resilient local communities			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Wildlife protection and community security in Aceh are enhanced by robustly addressing IWT at the legislative-level, complemented by enhanced protection and HWC mitigation capacity on-the-ground and engagement with informed communities.</p>	<p>0.1: Increased numbers of: i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year) ii) wildlife trader criminal convictions (target: 4 cases/year by March 2024; 2 cases/year), and iii) delivery of more severe penalties (above 1 year) to wildlife traders (target: 2/year by March 2023; baseline 1 case/year)</p> <p>0.2: The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) issues a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT by September 2022</p> <p>0.3: The Governor of Aceh issues: (i) a Governor's Decree for a derivation of the newly established Acehese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status), by July 2023, and (ii) a Governor's Decree to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing HWC, by March 2024</p> <p>0.4: On-the-ground capacity a) increased by 15% to directly address HWC and IWT issues in key hotspots in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems, by March 2023</p> <p>0.5: 90% of community member training participants self-report they are confident to conduct community</p>	<p>0.1: Aceh provincial legal and judicial records</p> <p>0.2: Fatwa decree, <i>Ulema</i> records; posters/public notices</p> <p>0.3: Governor Decree records</p> <p>0.4: Partner reports on HWC Mitigation and Wildlife Protection teams (2020 and during project period) and records on IWT/HWC deployment activity.</p> <p>0.5: Training records, training post-evaluation individual records and report</p>	<p>Indonesia remains committed to upholding and strengthening wildlife laws and coordination, including at Aceh provincial level</p> <p>Increased prosecutions, convictions and penalties will reduce (disincentivise) IWT activity</p> <p>Strengthened on-the-ground capacity will reduce IWT/HWC activity in key hotspots/at risk areas</p> <p>Informed, engaged communities will mitigate and protect against IWT/HWC and reduce related activity</p> <p>Project partners maintain permissions to continue operations in Aceh</p>

	<p>awareness raising activities related to negative impacts of IWT and the importance of criminal sanctions of wildlife traders within their villages; and 90% of Acehnese <i>Pawang</i> self-report increased awareness and capacity to introduce effective and sustainable HWC mitigation among their communities by December 2022</p>		
<p>Outputs: 1. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehnese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases</p>	<p>1.1: (i) 45 (90% of 50 key staff selected for training; minimum 30% women, target 40% women) public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) self-report increased knowledge, after training sessions focused on the newly-established Acehnese Provincial <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) (Y1 Q3), and (ii) 40 participants (80% of 50 key staff trained) self-report use of new knowledge in their jobs 1 year after training (Y2 Q3)</p> <p>1.2: Increased effectiveness and collaboration between law enforcement agencies in IWT cases, demonstrated by establishment of an IWT evidence room, enhanced evidence handling processes and at least 3 cases handled jointly by agencies, by March 2024</p> <p>1.3: (i) each active IWT case during the project period receives at least 1 mention in national-level media during the project period and; (ii) at least 5 unsolved IWT cases per year are raised in public forums, and 2 unsolved illegal wildlife trade cases per year during the project period are investigated by professional journalists</p>	<p>1.1: Post-training evaluation questionnaire, records and report</p> <p>1.2: Law enforcement records, meeting minutes, project evaluation (stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions [FGDs]).</p> <p>1.3: Media news stories, social media activity.</p>	<p>Stakeholders (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) willing to actively participate in training and meeting sessions, including key decision makers</p> <p>Stakeholders (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) remain open to collaboration on cases and improving processes, including key decision makers</p> <p>Reporters interested, engaged and resourced to report on wildlife-related law enforcement</p>

Activities

1.1:

- a. In collaboration with GAKKUM, formulate derivative activities under Aceh' s *Qanun Satwa Liar*, focusing on rules governing illegal wildlife trade (YEL; Y1 Q2-3)
- b. Socialize the *Qanun Satwa Liar* and its derivative activities at three district authority levels (Districts of: Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, chosen specifically based on conservation value of the Districts) and relevant government institutions (Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency [DLHK Aceh], Gunung Leuser National Park Authority [BBTNGL], Aceh's Natural Resource Conservation Agency [BKSDA Aceh], and the local Police). Training will be conducted through a series of 12 meetings and workshops (three at each district-level and three at the provincial-level, with a minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) post-training evaluations will be conducted at each workshop (Y1 Q3; YEL)
- c. One year post training evaluation conducted (Y2 Q3; YEL)

1.2:

- a. Conduct series of trainings on collaboration working techniques and processes for public sector staff of law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors, reaching at least 80 people (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (Y1 Q3; OIC)
- b. Facilitate quarterly coordination meetings between law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (initiating in Y1 Q3; OIC)
- c. Support and work with BKSDA Aceh to establish a secure IWT evidence room and systematic evidence handling, processing and storage systems (activity breakdown needed; FKL).

1.3 (i): Conduct annual press conferences and press releases involving local and national-level media on the IWT cases handled during the project period (initiating Y1 Q4; OIC)

1.3 (ii):

- a. Identify and monitor unsolved IWT crimes (initiating Y1 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Hold public FGDs and public discussions on unsolved IWT cases (annually, initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Collaborate with leading local journalists (e.g.AJI Aceh [Independent Journalist Alliance] & FJL Aceh [Environmental Journalist Forum] to investigate two unsolved specific IWT crime cases per year; conduct related investigations (initiating Y1 Q3; HAKA)
- d. Submit investigation results to law enforcement authorities and distribute through annual media release and social media (initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)

Acehnese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of two Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that build on the IWT and HWC elements of the *Qanun Satwa Liar*

2.1: At least 90% of discussion forum participants (academics, religious leaders) support the *Fatwa* (formal issue of the *Fatwa* is outcome indicator 0.2)

2.2: The *Fatwa* is disseminated through billboard advertisements in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around Ulu Masen Ecosystem in December 2022

2.3: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh regarding a Governor's Decree recognising HWC as

2.1: Discussion forum notes and survey

2.2: Billboard advertisements recorded (including photos in districts)

2.3: Meeting minutes, FGD minutes.

Academics and religious leaders willingly engage in discussions and support the issuance of Fatwa banning IWT and a discussion forum, including key decision makers

Government of Aceh support and participate decree development discussions, including key decision makers

Government and religious leaders and actors enact relevant decrees following discussions advocacy processes

	<p><i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status), a drafting team established and FGD held by Y3 Q2-3 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 i).</p> <p>2.4: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure collaboration to draft the SOPs on HWC Mitigation, a drafting team established and FGD held by June 2023 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 ii).</p>	<p>2.4: Formal decree, meeting minutes.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>2.1:</p> <p>a. Open formal discussion and meeting with academics and religious leaders to gather support for <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution council (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Hold forum discussion to gather inputs from Acehese Religious Leaders for the <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Present results of the discussions in a and b to the Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution and advocate for it to issue a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT in the province (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>2.2:</p> <p>a. Disseminate <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in a press release and on social media platforms e.g. HAKA and partners' facebook, instagram, twitter (Y2 Q3, 4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Promote the <i>Fatwa</i> on billboards in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around the Ulu Masen Ecosystem (Y2 Q3 & 4; HAKA)</p> <p>2.3:</p> <p>a. Open formal discussion with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and a collaborative effort to draft an Aceh Governor's Decree (A derivation of <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>) recognizing Human-Wildlife Conflict as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status (Y1 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Formally request the Governor of Aceh to establish a Working Group for the development of this decree (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold at least 2 meetings and 2 FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y1 Q3-4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Obtain an audience with the Governor of Aceh to advocate for agreement on a Draft Governor's Decree and for the final Decree to be formally issued (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>2.4:</p> <p>a. Open formal discussions with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and collaboration to draft a Governor's Decree on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for HWC mitigation in the province (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Advocate to the Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency (DLHK Aceh) to establish a formal Working Group for the development of this decree (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold meetings and FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y2 Q3-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Advocate to the Governor of Aceh to agree on the Draft Governor's Decree and issue the final Decree (Y3 Q2; HAKA)</p>			
<p>3. (Removed)</p>			

(Removed)			
<p>4. Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot and at risk areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems</p>	<p>4.1: Four newly established Wildlife Protection teams (minimum 20 rangers) are actively patrolling IWT hotspot/at-risk areas at a rate of at least 15 days/month, by October 2022</p> <p>4.2: Three newly established HWC mitigation teams are active within HWC hotspot/at-risk areas, responding to at least 95% of reported HWC events by October 2022</p>	<p>4.1: Wildlife Protection team salary records, patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p> <p>4.2: HWC Mitigation team salary records, patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p> <p>4.3: Law Enforcement team salary records, patrol records, training records (sign-in sheet, meeting minutes).</p>	<p>Partners remain committed to supporting IWT/HWC programmes</p> <p>Partners maintain existing government permissions to patrol and carry out protection activities in Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>4.1 Four new on-the-ground Wildlife Protection teams, (SMART patrol teams, Community Rangers) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified IWT hotspots/at-risk areas, enhancing current protection activities (Y2 Q1 onwards; YEL, FKL, OIC)</p> <p>4.2 Three new on-the-ground HWC Mitigation teams (one Human-Elephant Conflict Response Unit and one Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Unit) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified HWC hotspots/at risk areas enhancing current mitigation activities. (Y2 Q1 onwards; FKL, OIC) and the Human-Elephant Conflict Response Unit is supported to mobilize with equipment and capital items (FKL)</p>			
<p>5. Community environmental stewardship and community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems</p>	<p>5.1: At least 50 key community members in IWT and HWC hotspots (minimum 40% female participation), and 25 local art and youth groups, are reached through IWT focused participatory training activities, by April 2024</p> <p>5.2: At least 90% of community training participants self-report (i) increased awareness of the newly established Acehnese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Provincial Wildlife Law), including penalties and sanctions and, (ii) positive changes in knowledge and attitude towards importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>5.3: (i) At least 30 of 35 villages that participate in IWT capacity building training report use of new knowledge</p>	<p>5.1 Outreach activity records (sign-in sheets, meeting minutes, content)</p> <p>5.2 Training post-evaluation individual records and report</p> <p>5.3 Training records, training post-evaluation individual records and report</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in training activities and are receptive to key messages</p> <p>Training content developed collaboratively with local community members, based on proven methods/approaches and led by experienced facilitators/educators to ensure effectiveness</p> <p>Livelihoods have been impacted by COVID-19 and local people are willing to participate in the study.</p>

	<p>and capacity for positive community impact one year after training; and (ii) at least 13 out of 15 Acehese <i>Pawang</i> (traditional animal experts) that participate in sustainable HWC mitigation training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training</p> <p>5.4: Deepen understanding of local IWT/HWC drivers/dynamics in respect to the changes to livelihoods and wellbeing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, through completion of a study on two focal communities (identified from within highly at-risk IWT/HWC areas adjacent to Ulu Masen and the Leuser Ecosystems).</p>	<p>5.4 Study report, data collection tools and records.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>5.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage Acehese art groups to secure collaboration in a campaign against IWT (Y2 Q1; HAKA) b. Collaborate with Acehese art groups to create at least 20 local art products for the campaign (Y2 Q2-4; HAKA) c. Hold a small art exhibition in a public space (location TBD) in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA) d. Identify local youth environmental groups in Aceh (Y2 Q1; HAKA) e. Hold one training for local youth environmental groups in Aceh on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA) f. Collaborate with local youth environmental groups to develop a coalition to raise awareness on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA) g. Collaborate with local youth groups to build awareness on IWT through creative campaign methods (digital campaigns, campus tours, etc) (Y2 Q2-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA) <p>5.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct community outreach relating to the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (focusing on rules governing IWT) in the communities in the three districts of Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, through a minimum of nine meetings (three per district) and distribution of materials containing IWT regulations in the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>, with minimum participation of 30% female participants (target 40%) and specific promotion of female participation through pre-existing women's groups (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; YEL) <p>5.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify the 35 villages in target districts (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA) b. Hold one IWT training and capacity-building for community members in Banda Aceh in which we will develop collaborative action plans (Y1 Q4; HAKA) c. Identify Acehese '<i>Pawang</i>' in Aceh (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA) d. Hold one 'Sustainable Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Training' for Acehese '<i>Pawang</i>' in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA) e. Engagement and field visit to villages, community rangers and '<i>Pawang</i>' villages for post-training evaluation (Y1 Q4, Y2 Q1 & Y2 Q4, Y3 Q1; HAKA) 			

5.4:

- a. Conduct site background information gathering (including but not limited to existing data on IWT in the district of Aceh Besar, potential economic opportunities; gaps and needs for local livelihoods; impacts of COVID-19 pandemic) and validate the key activity(ies) and/or infrastructure(s) for local livelihoods (Y1 Q2-4; YEL)
- b. Conduct community consultation and mapping to assess the social impact of the potential sustainable livelihood diversification; identify and analyse governance and capacity (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1-2; YEL)

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Impact Aceh’s biodiversity is sustainably protected under an effective legal system and there is peaceful co-existence between critical megafauna and resilient local communities</p>		<p>Important steps towards an effective legal system to impose appropriate penalties for IWT offenses have been achieved. The <i>SRAP Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Management Action Plan), a derivative of the Qanun Satwa Liar focussing on orangutan, elephant, tiger, and rhino was finalised. The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Council has ratified <i>Fatwa</i> no. 3 of 2022 concerning poaching and trading of wildlife according to the perspective of Islamic law and issued a <i>Tausyiah</i> (instruction) no. 6/2022. Although two Governor’s Decrees have not yet been issued, the Decree for a derivation of the newly established Acehese Wildlife Law recognising HWC as ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ is at an advanced stage.</p> <p>Cooperation and strengthened relationships with authorities have been established to effectively investigate IWT cases in collaboration, as well as to raise awareness among authorities at all levels on these problems.</p> <p>Media presence of IWT cases and topics through collaborations with journalistic associations have been strengthened to put pressure on authorities and to inform the public.</p> <p>Systematic monitoring of the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystem by SMART patrol as well as intervention teams in human-wildlife conflicts have been fully established and operational. They are essential for the protection of ecologically valuable areas.</p> <p>Engaging youth, arts, and Pawang groups allowed to create a strong movement across generations and helped to communicate the importance of habitat and wildlife protection to the wide public.</p> <p>Socialization and trainings of <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> and its derivative, illegal wildlife trade, and wildlife-human conflicts to public-sector, law enforcement and communities led to improved knowledge, as well as understanding and upholding IWT regulations.</p>
<p>Outcome Wildlife protection and community security in Aceh are enhanced by robustly addressing IWT at the legislative-level, complemented by enhanced protection and HWC mitigation capacity on-the-ground and engagement with informed communities</p>	<p>0.1: Increased numbers of: i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year) ii) wildlife trader criminal convictions (target: 4 cases/year by March 2024; 2 cases/year), and iii) delivery of more severe penalties (above 1 year) to wildlife traders (target: 2/year by March 2023; baseline 1 case/year)</p>	<p>0.1: i) Wildlife trader prosecutions have increased throughout the project. In total, 7 cases proceeded to court, ii) with in total 15 perpetrators being convicted, iii) of which 15 were sanctioned with a minimum of 1 year sentence demonstrating desired change compared to the baseline data as well as exceeding the respective targets.</p>

	<p>0.2: The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) issues a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT by September 2022</p> <p>0.3: The Governor of Aceh issues: (i) a Governor’s Decree for a derivation of the newly established Acehese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ status), by July 2023, and (ii) a Governor’s Decree to regulate the Standard Operating Procedures for managing HWC, by March 2024</p> <p>0.4: On-the-ground capacity increased by 15% to directly address HWC and IWT issues in key hotspots in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems by March 2023</p> <p>0.5: 90% of community member training participants self-report they are confident to conduct community awareness raising activities related to negative impacts of IWT and the importance of criminal sanctions of wildlife traders within their villages; and 90% of Acehese <i>Pawang</i> self-report increased awareness and capacity to introduce effective and sustainable HWC mitigation among their communities by December 2022</p>	<p>0.2: The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders, MPU) ratified a <i>Fatwa</i> on poaching and wildlife trafficking from the perspective of Islamic law in January 2023 (<i>Fatwa</i> No. 3, 2022). In addition to the <i>Fatwa</i>, the <i>Ulema</i> Institution also issued a <i>Tausyiah</i> (Instruction) No. 6/2022.</p> <p>0.3: (i) a Governor’s Decree for a derivation of the newly established Acehese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ have not been issued. However, support from BPBA Aceh and PRB towards the Governor’s Decree have been secured. Progress towards the Governor’s Decree recognising HWC as having ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ status is underway (ii) a Governor’s Decree to regulate the SOP for managing HWC could not commence before issuance of a Governor’s Decree recognising HWC as ‘Extraordinary Natural Disaster’ status.</p> <p>0.4: Seven new teams, four wildlife protection teams and three human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams were established by the project partners OIC, FKL and YEL. 46 teams already existed before the onset of this project which are now complemented by these seven new teams, resulting in 53 teams now operating and strategically deployed on the ground in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystem. This corresponds to a capacity increase of 15%.</p> <p>0.5 The pre-test result showed that prior to the training more than of 50% participants did not understand the materials provided in the training, 30% understood the materials and less than 20% understood and were able to explain it to other people. After the training, almost 100% of the participants understood the materials with more than 40% able to explain it to other people. The meeting adopted a Pawang Resolution on Wildlife Conservation and HWC/IWT Prevention in Aceh, in order to revitalize the role of Pawangs and to prevent HWC/IWT. As a result of further Focused Group Discussions, it was recognized that a systematic approach to wildlife management, including government responsibility, is necessary. Statements from Pawangs and community representatives emphasized the urgency for government action, completion of regulations, and involvement of traditional forums like the Pawang Forum in legislative processes. HAKA facilitated the establishment of the Forum Pawang Aceh (FPA) and its interactions with government authorities to expedite wildlife management regulations and integrate traditional knowledge into legislation. The FPA proposed measures such as community involvement, legislative advocacy, and collaboration with government bodies to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and promote sustainable coexistence in Aceh.</p>
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<p>Output 1. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement frameworks through (i) heightened capacity of key Acehese public-sector actors to apply wildlife protection laws and pursue IWT cases appropriately and (ii) increased public attention on IWT cases</p>	<p>1.1: (i) 45 (90% of 50) key staff selected for training; minimum 30% women, target 40% women) public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies (<i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors) self-report increased knowledge, after training sessions focused on the newly-established Acehese Provincial <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Wildlife Law) (Y1 Q3), and (ii) 40 participants (80% of 50 key staff trained) self-report use of new knowledge in their jobs 1 year after training (Y2 Q3)</p> <p>1.2: Increased effectiveness and collaboration between law enforcement agencies in IWT cases, demonstrated by establishment of an IWT evidence room, enhanced evidence handling processes and at least 3 cases handled jointly by agencies, by March 2024</p> <p>1.3: (i) each active IWT case during the project period receives at least 1 mention in national-level media during the project period and; (ii) at least 5 unsolved IWT cases per year are raised in public forums, and 2 unsolved illegal wildlife trade cases per year during the project period are investigated by professional journalists</p>	<p>1.1. (i) Series of trainings and workshops were conducted for 60 key public-sector staff of law enforcement agencies from <i>GAKKUM</i>, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary, and prosecutors. The women participation reached 33%. (ii) The long-term effectiveness of the training is assessed using alternative methods to measure the impact of it on participants' job performance and wildlife crime reduction. This evaluation involves reviewing case data on wildlife trafficking. This includes successful orangutan relocations or confiscations by the YEL-Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme (SOCP) team or other relevant institutions. This approach, allows to leverage existing data collection mechanisms within law enforcement agencies while respecting confidentiality concerns and can provide valuable insights into the long-term impact of the training program on participants' abilities to address wildlife trafficking in the field.</p> <p>1.2: The IWT evidence room has been established and is fully operational allowing better evidence handling. Increased effectiveness and collaboration between law enforcement and project partners led to: 67 joint operations between FKL and law enforcement, of these 12 cases proceeded to court and 11 were sanctioned with minimum 1 year sentence. Additionally, 11 IWT cases were jointly handled by OIC and law enforcement agencies. Seven were prosecuted and convicted with a total of 15 perpetrators sanctioned with minimum 1 year sentence.</p> <p>1.3: (i) 15 articles were created in the aftermath of the July 2022 press conference on the "Thomas" case. And in December 2022 after a discussion organized by the environmental journalists together with OIC in North Sumatra and Aceh several articles were released in the local press that covered the topic of IWT in general and recent IWT cases. (ii) OIC and HAKA held public forums to raise awareness on wildlife crime in North Sumatra and Aceh. Several unsolved cases formed the basis of these public forums. Eight IWT cases were raised in public forums and five cases were closely monitored by professional journalists.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 a. In collaboration with <i>GAKKUM</i>, formulate derivative activities under Aceh's <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>, focusing on rules governing illegal wildlife trade (YEL; Y1 Q2-3) b. Socialise the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> and its derivative activities at three district authority levels (Districts of: Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, chosen specifically based on conservation value of the Districts) and relevant government institutions (Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency [DLHK Aceh], Gunung Leuser National Park Authority [BBTNGL], Aceh's Natural Resource</p>		<p>a. Achieved in Y1: through a focus group discussion with <i>GAKKUM</i>, DLKH Aceh, BKSDA, the Aceh Police, KPH 1 and NGO stakeholder; sets of recommendations were produced b. Achieved in Y2Q2: Socialization of the <i>Qanun Satwa</i>, through series of 9 trainings, led by <i>GAKKUM</i> and supported by YEL, attended by law enforcement and forestry and wildlife management representatives, among them Head of BKSDA Aceh, the Military District Commander, Kapolsek, the head of sub-district, and Forest Management Unit; KPH.</p>

<p>Conservation Agency [BKSDA Aceh], and the local Police). Training will be conducted through a series of 12 meetings and workshops (three at each district-level and three at the provincial-level, with a minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) post-training evaluations will be conducted at each workshop (Y1 Q3; YEL)</p> <p>c. One year post training evaluation conducted (Y2 Q3; YEL)</p>	<p>A separate socialisation meeting was held with other government officers at the District of Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya.</p> <p>YEL conducted a joint workshop involving Aceh government provincial and district level officers, and a socialization meeting with the Directorate of Special Crime and Investigation at the Provincial Police.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.</p> <p>a. Conduct series of trainings on collaboration working techniques and processes for public sector staff of law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors, reaching at least 80 people (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (Y1 Q3; OIC).</p> <p>b. Facilitate quarterly coordination meetings between law enforcement agencies; GAKKUM, the Police, the Military, the Judiciary and prosecutors (minimum 30% female participation; target 40%) (initiating in Y1 Q3; OIC)</p> <p>c. Support and work with BKSDA Aceh to establish a secure IWT evidence room and systematic evidence handling, processing and storage systems (Y2; L)</p>	<p>a. & b. Achieved in Y2: Series of technical trainings for law enforcement personnel in South Aceh and for the law enforcement personnel in South West Aceh were carried out in February 2023. Among 65 participants there were 30 police officers from South Aceh, 30 police officers from South West Aceh, and 5 military personnel from South Aceh (all men, which reflects the gender imbalance in these institutions).</p> <p>b. Achieved in Y2: Four meetings were conducted by CSO members including programme partners OIC, FKL and HAKA, as well as WCS, LGSK, WALHI, and FFI of GAKKUMDU (Integrated Team for the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction and Control of the Circulation of Protected Wildlife and Plants in Aceh), Aceh Regional Police, the Acting Aceh Governor, and BKSDA Aceh.</p> <p>c. Achieved in Y3: FKL supported BKSDA Aceh in establishing an evidence room and improving its management procedures. In February 2024, the construction of the Evidence Room at the BKSDA Aceh Office was completed. Fully operational evidence room allows to kept the evidence related to IWT safe and intact for legal proceedings and prosecution of the perpetrators.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 (i)</p> <p>Conduct annual press conferences and press releases involving local and national-level media on the IWT cases handled during the project period (initiating Y1 Q4; OIC)</p>	<p>1.3 (i) Completed: in Y 2 OIC supported Sumatran Tropical Forest Journalists (STFJ) to hold a press conference on the 'Thomas' case, which subsequently appeared in 14 news outlets. OIC and STFJ also held a press conference 'Year-End Notes throughout 2022 on wildlife crime cases' in North Sumatra and Aceh in December 2022.</p> <p>As a result of OIC collaboration with the Nature Journalist Association, the news portal published 45 news articles focused on (conservation news, wildlife news, nature news and wildlife crime news).</p> <p>In January, OIC in collaboration with Voice of Forest (VoF), an environmental media outlet focussed on video documentary and environmental research held an annual press conference. The conference focused on trends in illegal wildlife trade during 2023. This press conference was hosted by journalists from IDN Times North Sumatra.</p> <p>In the last year of the project four illegal wildlife trade cases were reported 56 times in at least 37 media outlets at local and national level (i.e. Mongabay website, Kompas national newspaper).</p>

Activity 1.3 (ii)

- a. Identify and monitor unsolved IWT crimes (initiating Y1 Q2; HAKA)
- b. Hold public FGDs and public discussions on unsolved IWT cases (annually, initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)
- c. Collaborate with leading local journalists (e.g., AJI Aceh [Independent Journalist Alliance] & FJL Aceh [Environmental Journalist Forum] to investigate two unsolved specific IWT crime cases per year; conduct related investigations (initiating Y1 Q3; HAKA)
- d. Submit investigation results to law enforcement authorities and distribute through annual media release and social media (initiating Y1 Q4; HAKA)

1.3 (ii)

- a. Achieved: Throughout the project HAKA identified and monitored 8 unsolved IWT crimes. Two new cases, in addition to the 6 cases already reported in Y1 and Y2, were monitored in Y3. In the tiger skin trade case, HAKA called on policy makers, through [this article](#), to comprehensively address the problem of illegal wildlife trade in the Gayo Lues region and tackle the underlying causes. The [illegal trafficking of elephant ivory case on June 13, 2023](#) was also monitored. The perpetrator has been arrested and is under investigation. He could potentially face a maximum prison sentence of 5 years and a maximum fine of Rp 100 million. The Balai Gakkum is currently in consultation with the Aceh Prosecutor's Office (Kejati Aceh) regarding the case.
- b. Achieved: HAKA together with their partner the Environmental Journalist Forum (FJL) held two conferences, one public discussion and one training as detailed below: A press conference was held in January 2022 with 16 articles published as a result. A press conference entitled, "Monitoring Law Enforcement on Illegal Protected Wildlife Trade Cases in Aceh in 2022" in February 2023. The results of illegal poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Aceh in 2022 were presented. A total of 13 cases of trade and death of protected wildlife occurred in Aceh throughout 2022. The press conference was reported in 25 online news portals. A public discussion 'Looking at the Evidence Confiscated by Environmental and Forestry Crimes (TPLHK) Where Are Protected Animals Taken?' on 18 January 2024, in Banda Aceh. The discussion was attended by 30 people from across the media in Banda Aceh, several NGOs that focus on environmental issues and speakers from BKSDA, the Attorney General's Office, and the Aceh Regional Police. The event aimed to shed light on the nuanced complexities of wildlife management practices in Aceh and foster trust and accountability within the community. A total of 35 online articles were published covering this event.
Also, a 2-day training on "Illegal Wildlife Trade Coverage and Journalism Fellowships" was carried out by HAKA in Y2Q2 for 15 local journalists with the aim to develop skills and knowledge to report on IWT cases.
- c) Achieved: Journalistic visit on September 6 and 7, 2023, with journalists from FJL to the Blangkejren District Court in Gayo Lues took place to monitor the ongoing case. Journalists observed the court proceedings and engaged in meetings and discussions with various stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, and the local police from the Gayo Lues Regional Police. As result ongoing legal proceedings for the wildlife crime case in PN Blang Kejeren was published garnering public attention both locally and internationally.
- d) HAKA provided comprehensive coverage of verdicts related to wildlife poaching cases by working with journalists to ensure accurate and timely reporting on legal proceedings and outcomes concerning wildlife crimes. FJL has published 66 of illegal wildlife trade related articles on their news portal. HAKA also supported the enhancement of data on Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) for the

		Digdata portal/dashboard (a crucial platform for consolidating information and facilitating research on wildlife-related issues of which the development was supported through another donor).
<p>Output 2. Acehnese legislative frameworks and religious law are further enhanced through the development of two Governor Decrees and a Fatwa that builds on the IWT and HWC elements of the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i></p>	<p>2.1: At least 90% of discussion forum participants (academics, religious leaders) support the <i>Fatwa</i> (formal issue of the <i>Fatwa</i> is outcome indicator 0.2)</p> <p>2.2: The <i>Fatwa</i> is disseminated through billboard advertisements in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around Ulu Masen Ecosystem in December 2022</p> <p>2.3: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh regarding a Governor's Decree recognising HWC as <i>Kejadian Bencana Luar Biasa</i> (having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status), a drafting team established and FGD held by Y3 Q2-3 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 i).</p> <p>2.4: Discussions opened with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure collaboration to draft the SOPs on HWC Mitigation, a drafting team established and FGD held by June 2023 (formal issue of the Decree is Outcome indicator 0.3 ii).</p>	<p>2.1 The <i>Ulema</i> Council made the landmark ruling issue a Fatwa banning IWT and Fatwa no.3 of 2022 was ratified in January 2023. Support for the Fatwa was gained through consensus and therefore 100% of the forum participants (45 males and 2 females) supported the Fatwa.</p> <p>2.2 HAKA disseminated the Fatwa on billboards in eight districts; Aceh Besar, Aceh Timur, Langsa, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tenggara and Singkil. Further dissemination was contingent upon signing MoU with MPU which have been delayed. Unfortunately, despite many attempts the MPU has not signed the MoU before project end thus only 8 out of total 17 districts the dissemination has been completed.</p> <p>2.3 The drafting team has been formally established (after some delays due to changes in members from the original drafting team). The new drafting team has worked on a draft decree which was submitted to DLHK in November 2023 and re-submitted in December 2023, unfortunately there have been no answers since despite various efforts to encourage ratification of the draft.</p> <p>2.4 Work towards the second Governor's Decree could not begin because the first Governor's Decree has not been completed yet.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. a. Open formal discussion and meeting with academics and religious leaders to gather support for <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in Acehnese <i>Ulema</i> Institution council (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA) b. Hold forum discussion to gather inputs from Acehnese Religious Leaders for the <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA) c. Present results of the discussions in a and b to the Acehnese <i>Ulema</i> Institution and advocate for it to issue a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT in the province (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p>		<p>2.1: a. Achieved in Y1, as reported above for indicator 2.1 and 2.2 b. Achieved in Y2. In October 2022, the leadership of the <i>Ulema</i> Council held a hearing on the Fatwa examining IWT from an Islamic perspective. This meeting was attended by <i>Ulema</i> Council members from 23 districts in Aceh with 47 participants including two women. c. Achieved in Y2. In January 2023 the Acehnese <i>Ulema</i> Institution's (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders, MPU) ratified Fatwa no. 3 of 2022 concerning poaching and trading of wildlife according to the perspective of Islamic law. They also issued <i>Tausyiah</i> (instruction) no. 6/2022 which contains an invitation and emphasis for the government to take seriously the issue of illegal wildlife trade in Aceh.</p>

<p>Activity 2.2.</p> <p>a. Disseminate <i>Fatwa</i> issuance in a press release and on social media platforms e.g. HAKA and partners' facebook, instagram, twitter (Y2 Q3, 4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Promote the <i>Fatwa</i> on billboards in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around the Ulu Masen Ecosystem (Y2 Q3 & 4; HAKA)</p>	<p>2.2</p> <p>a. Not achieved: Press releases that were planned together with announcements of the <i>Fatwa</i> through social media channels did not take place due to delay in signing MoU with <i>Ulema</i> Council.</p> <p>b Partially achieved: HAKA put the <i>fatwa</i> information on eight billboards in eight and cities across Aceh Besar, Aceh Timur, Langsa, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tenggara and Singkil. HAKA plans to talk to the <i>Ulema</i> Council about using their billboards in other districts in order to spread the <i>Fatwa</i> further, including in Banda Aceh. Promoting <i>Fatwa</i> on billboards in the remaining 9 districts did not take place due to delay in signing the MoU with <i>Ulema</i> Council.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3.</p> <p>a. Open formal discussion with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and a collaborative effort to draft an Aceh Governor's Decree (A derivation of <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>) recognizing Human-Wildlife Conflict as 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status (Y1 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Formally request the Governor of Aceh to establish a Working Group for the development of this decree (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold at least 2 meetings and 2 FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y1 Q3-4 & Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Obtain an audience with the Governor of Aceh to advocate for agreement on a Draft Governor's Decree and for the final Decree to be formally issued (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p>	<p>2.3</p> <p>a), (b), (c): Achieved in Y1, (see Indicator 2.3)</p> <p>d) Not achieved: The draft of Governor's Decree has not been finalized yet so it could not be formally issued (for details, see Indicator 2.3)</p>
<p>Activity 2.4</p> <p>a. Open formal discussions with the Government of Aceh and BKSDA Aceh to secure agreement and collaboration to draft a Governor's Decree on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for HWC mitigation in the province (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Advocate to the Aceh Environmental and Forestry Agency (DLHK Aceh) to establish a formal Working Group for the development of this decree (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold meetings and FGDs to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders (Y2 Q3-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Advocate to the Governor of Aceh to agree on the Draft Governor's Decree and issue the final Decree (Y3 Q2; HAKA)</p>	<p>2.4</p> <p>This activity has not started as the prerequisite to develop the Governor's Decree for SOPs on HWC Mitigation is the completion of the Governor's Regulation recognising HWC as having 'Extraordinary Natural Disaster' status. Since the first Governor's Decree was not ratified, the second one could not start before the project ended.</p>
<p>Output 3. REMOVED (approved Dec 2021)</p>	
<p>Output 4 Collaborative, on-the-ground law enforcement capacity for addressing IWT and HWC is increased, and</p>	<p>4.1: Four newly established Wildlife Protection teams (minimum 20 rangers) are actively patrolling IWT hotspot</p> <p>4.1: Four new Wildlife Protection Teams, consisting of 25 rangers in total, have been established and deployed on the ground in the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems since August 2022. The teams have been patrolling IWT hotspots</p>

<p>effectiveness enhanced, across key hotspot areas in the Ulu Masen and Leuser Ecosystems</p>	<p>areas at a rate of at least 15 days/month, by October 2022</p> <p>4.2: Three newly established HWC mitigation teams are active within HWC hotspot areas, responding to at least 95% of reported HWC events by October 2022</p>	<p>areas since the beginning of the project at the rate of 26 days/month complementing and enhancing wildlife protection efforts.</p> <p>4.2: Three new and fully functional HWC mitigation teams conducted regular patrols in the hotspot areas and responded to 100% of HWC reports from the local community, which primarily included conflicts between humans and three wildlife species: Sumatran tiger, elephant, and orangutan. To enhance wildlife protection efforts the HWC teams also coordinated their activities with local authorities, including BKSDA Aceh, National Park authorities (GNLP), Police, the military, partner organizations and local communities.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Four new on-the-ground Wildlife Protection teams, (SMART patrol teams, Community Rangers) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified IWT hotspots/at-risk areas, enhancing current protection activities (Y2 Q1 onwards; YEL, FKL, OIC)</p>		<p>4.1 Completed: Four Wildlife SMART patrol teams, led by project partners YEL, FKL and OIC, were deployed in the Ulu Masen and Leuser ecosystems since the start of Y2.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Three new on-the-ground HWC Mitigation teams (one Human-Elephant Conflict Response Unit and two Human-Orangutan Conflict Response Unit) are recruited, trained, and deployed in identified HWC hotspots/at risk areas enhancing current mitigation activities. (Y2 Q1 onwards; FKL, OIC)</p>		<p>4.2: Completed: Three new and fully functional HWC mitigation teams have been deployed by partners FKL and OIC since Y2. The three teams are divided between the areas Central Aceh, South Aceh and Western Coast Aceh. They are focussing primarily on human-elephant and human-orangutan conflict, conduct regular patrols and responded to 100% of HWC reports.</p>
<p>Output 5. Community environmental stewardship and community-led & traditional wildlife protection governance strengthened in key IWT and HWC hotspots adjacent the Leuser and Ulu Masen Ecosystems</p>	<p>5.1: At least 50 key community members in IWT and HWC hotspots (minimum 40% female participation), and 25 local art and youth groups, are reached through IWT focused participatory training activities, by April 2024</p> <p>5.2: At least 90% of community training participants self-report (i) increased awareness of the newly established Acehnese <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (Provincial Wildlife Law), including penalties and sanctions and,(ii) positive changes in knowledge and attitude</p>	<p>5.1: 32 key community members from IWT and HWC hotspots participated in both HWC and IWT training (28 men and 4 women). 19 youth groups and several artists participated in the IWT training activity. Female participation of community members is very low, only 4 women, in the youth and art groups female participation is > 50%. HAKA produced an Acehnese cultural art film of Didong Uteun and released the film on Earth Day 2022, and also collaborated with artists to produce a film about orangutans for the Leuser Virtual Festival. In addition, HAKA delivered a 'Digital Wildlife Campaign' workshop with 15 youth participants. A volunteer group Leuser Voice (LV) was formed and active on Instagram advocating for the preservation of the Leuser Ecosystem and the protection of wildlife. LV also carried out capacity building training attended by 4 female and 3 male participants entitled "Legal Issues and Leuser Ecosystem Policy" in July 2023.</p> <p>5.2: Workshops and trainings focussed on socializing and building understanding of the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> were conducted in ten communities across four districts (Acer Besar, Nagan Raya, Bener Meriah, and Barat Daya) with community leaders and heads of villages, selected based on the frequency of reported HWC cases and recommendations from BKSDA Aceh and GAKKUM. Evaluation results showed that year after the training 95% of respondents were aware of the legal</p>

	<p>towards importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>5.3: (i) At least 30 of 35 villages that participate in IWT capacity building training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training; and (ii) at least 13 out of 15 Acehese <i>Pawang</i> (traditional animal experts) that participate in sustainable HWC mitigation training report use of new knowledge and capacity for positive community impact one year after training</p> <p>5.4: Deepen understanding of local IWT/HWC drivers/dynamics in respect to the changes to livelihoods and wellbeing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, through completion of a study on two focal communities (identified from within highly at-risk IWT/HWC areas adjacent to Ulu Masen and the Leuser Ecosystems).</p>	<p>consequences of illegal poaching or related activities and 90% expressed readiness to report IWT activities.</p> <p>5.3: (i) Of the 35 villages originally planned, 28 villages (28 males and 4 females) participated in the IWT and HWC capacity building training that took place in February and March 2023. It was decided by the project team to focus on the 28 villages and not the full cohort of 35 as originally planned based on HAKA's assessment of strong potential for community impact from the work in the selected 28 villages. Pawangs and community members demonstrate use of knowledge acquired through training by more frequent reporting IWT and HWC occurrences, advocating for changes in policies (Forum Pawang Aceh) and sharing their experience and knowledge with other community members and general public. (ii) 20 Acehese Pawang were identified in Q1 and then participated in training in July 2022, as detailed in section 3.1 (activity 5.3). The impact of the use of new knowledge in HWC and IWT mitigation was presented and discussed during the Rembuk Pawang (Pawang gathering) held by HAKA in Banda Aceh in March 2024. 15 Pawangs and 11 community representatives (all men) participated in this post-training meeting divided in 2 sessions: (1) Focused Group Discussions and (2) knowledge sharing session. The Pawang Forum Aceh (FPA) was formed on the initiative of the Pawangs. A statement of the Pawang Forum's position, encouraging the government to finalize draft gubernatorial regulations (PerGub) on strategies and action plans for wildlife management, was handed over during the FPA's audience with DLHK Aceh and facilitated by HAKA.</p> <p>5.4 A social baseline survey was conducted and found that limited economic opportunities in the community and lack of education are the primary drivers of the illegal wildlife trade. In addition to limited access to higher income jobs, most people have very little access to information about IWT, including the prohibitive regulations. Culture and traditions are other drivers, with the survey finding that the community considers IWT as a "natural thing". Further analysis was conducted on appropriate sustainable livelihood options for the target communities</p>
<p>Activity 5.1</p> <p>a. Engage Acehese art groups to secure collaboration in a campaign against IWT (Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Collaborate with Acehese art groups to create at least 20 local art products for the campaign (Y2 Q2-4; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Hold a small art exhibition in a public space (location TBD) in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Identify local youth environmental groups in Aceh (Y2 Q1; HAKA)</p> <p>e. Hold one training for local youth environmental groups in Aceh on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p>		<p>5.1</p> <p>a. Collaboration between HAKA and local art groups and youth groups established in Y1 to host the Bu-Moe Festival continued. Second Bu-Moe Fest II as well as public discussion Poeh Cakra were held in August 2023. Other collaborations were established with the Kana Art Institute and the artist Ogut to shoot an art movie about orangutans.</p> <p>b & c. Achieved in Y1: HAKA successfully collaborated with a group of artists to produce 20 artworks on the theme of wildlife trade and an exhibition in Y1.</p> <p>d & e. Achieved in Y2: HAKA has located local youth environmental groups that participate in a digital wildlife campaign. A successful 'Digital Wildlife Campaign'</p>

<p>f. Collaborate with local youth environmental groups to develop a coalition to raise awareness on IWT (Y2 Q2; HAKA)</p> <p>g. Collaborate with local youth groups to build awareness on IWT through creative campaign methods (digital campaigns, campus tours, etc) (Y2 Q2-4 & Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p>	<p>workshop was held on 25-27 January 2023 in Banda Aceh to strengthen campaigns on illegal wildlife trade via digital platforms.</p> <p>f & g. Efforts to engage through digital channels persisted in Y3. The volunteer group 'Leuser Voice' have been active on the Instagram platform since March 1, 2023, where they have uploaded 31 posts and have 193 followers. In June 2023, a capacity building entitled "Legal Issues and Leuser Ecosystem Policy" was carried out by members of LV and attended by 4 female and 3 male participants. The <u>Bu-Talk podcast featuring an interview with Tezar Pahlevie</u>, the coordinator of Investigation and Law Enforcement of FKL, shedding light on the complexities of IWT achieved a modest viewership of 167 times on YouTube, while a teaser video promoting the podcast garnered 359k views with 289 likes. A video appeal on <u>BUMOE's Instagram account</u>, featuring Aceh officials addressing the issue of illegal wildlife poaching and trading, garnered 3.7k views, indicating a moderate level of engagement with the content. A short animations and films produced as part of the advocacy campaign received modest but notable viewership, with the animation reaching 8k views and the full-length film attracting 2.5k views.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2</p> <p>a. Conduct community outreach relating to the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> (focusing on rules governing IWT) in the communities in the three districts of Aceh Besar, Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Daya, through a minimum of nine meetings (three per district) and distribution of materials containing IWT regulations in the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>, with minimum participation of 30% female participants (target 40%) and specific promotion of female participation through pre-existing women's groups (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1; YEL)</p>	<p>5.2</p> <p>a. Activity completed in Y2: Outreach activities in ten communities across four districts (Acer Besar, Nagan Raya, Bener Meriah, and Barat Daya) focussed on socializing and building understanding of the <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i>. Activities included meetings with community leaders and heads of villages, selected based on the frequency of reported HWC cases and recommendations from BKSDA Aceh and GAKKUM. In total, 444 participants attended the trainings (292 men and 152 women; 34%), which were conducted with the assistance of HWC specialists Kurniawan SH, LLM Faculty of Law Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University, Dr. M. Nizar Abdurrani.Lecturer, Serambi Mekkah University, Faculty of Environment, and Missi Muizzan Selian,Suar Galang Foundation. An impact analysis on the community outreach activities was established by the consultants and is summarized in the impact evaluation report.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3</p> <p>a. Identify the 35 villages in target districts (Y1 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>b. Hold one IWT training and capacity-building for community members in Banda Aceh in which we will develop collaborative action plans (Y1 Q4; HAKA)</p> <p>c. Identify Acehnese '<i>Pawang</i>' in Aceh (Y2 Q2-3; HAKA)</p> <p>d. Hold one 'Sustainable Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Training' for Acehnese '<i>Pawang</i>' in Banda Aceh (Y2 Q4; HAKA)</p> <p>e. Engagement and field visit to villages, community rangers and '<i>Pawang</i>' villages for post-training evaluation (Y1 Q4, Y2 Q1 & Y2 Q4, Y3 Q1; HAKA)</p>	<p>5.3</p> <p>a. Completed in Y2: 35 villages were identified to participate in the IWT capacity building training.</p> <p>b. Completed in Y2: In February 2023, HAKA conducted human-wildlife conflict mitigation training for communities in the Leuser Ecosystem. This training focused on capacity building in villages adjacent to wildlife habitats. 28 men and 4 women participated in the training, selected from villages in the Leuser ecosystem where human-wildlife conflict is common.</p> <p>c. Completed in Y2: All 20 <i>Pawang</i> (traditional animal experts or wildlife shamans) who were to participate in the HWC mitigation training were identified.</p> <p>d. Completed in Y2: In July 2022, a meeting of the 20 <i>Pawang</i> was held with the aim of strengthening engagement, improving communication, and reviving and promoting the traditional role of <i>Pawang</i> through their contribution to the</p>

	<p>prevention of HWC and IWT. The meeting adopted a ‘Pawang Resolution on Wildlife Conservation and HWC and IWT Prevention in Aceh’, which it is hoped will be a vehicle for revitalizing the role of Pawang and preventing HWC and IWT.</p> <p>e. In place of visits to villages, the Rembuk Pawang (Pawang gathering) was conducted in Banda Aceh in March 2024. 15 Pawangs and 11 community representatives (all men) participated in this post-training meeting divided in 2 sessions: Focused Group Discussions and knowledge sharing session.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4</p> <p>a. Conduct site background information gathering (including but not limited to existing data on IWT in the district of Aceh Besar, potential economic opportunities; gaps and needs for local livelihoods; impacts of COVID-19 pandemic) and validate the key activity(ies) and/or infrastructure(s) for local livelihoods (Y1 Q2-4; YEL)</p> <p>b. Conduct community consultation and mapping to assess the social impact of the potential sustainable livelihood diversification; identify and analyse governance and capacity (Y1 Q4 & Y2 Q1-2; YEL)</p>	<p>5.4</p> <p>a. Completed in Y2 YEL conducted a social baseline survey to identify key triggers for IWT activity in communities.</p> <p>b. Completed in Y2: Partner YEL completed community consultations to determine the potential for sustainable livelihoods for each district while providing input on the suitability of the areas. The analyses are compiled in the report Alternative Sustainable Livelihood.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (6 months)	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B03	1.1: a. In collaboration with GAKKUM, formulate derivative activities under Aceh' s <i>Qanun Satwa Liar</i> , focusing on rules governing illegal wildlife trade	Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed*.	Number	Species Management Plan SATWA LIAR ACEH (orangutan, elephant, tiger, rhino)		1		1	1
IWTCF-B09	4.1: Four newly established Wildlife Protection teams (minimum 20 rangers) are actively patrolling IWT hotspots at a rate of at least 15 days/month, by October 2022	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project.	Duration (days)		In prep 10	418	460	888	15 days / month Total: 540 days
IWTCF-B10	i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year)	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number	Trafficking:	3	3 2x orang-utan trading 1x tiger bone and skin trading	4	10	15
IWTCF- B12	i) wildlife trader prosecutions (target: 5 cases/year by March 2024; baseline 3 cases/year)	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Number		3	4	4	11	15
IWTCF-B13	ii) wildlife trader criminal convictions (target: 4 cases/year)	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	Number		3	3	9	15	12

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (6 months)	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	by March 2024; 2 cases/year), and								
IWTCF-C02	<p>0.2: The Acehese <i>Ulema</i> Institution (Institution of Authoritative Religious Leaders) issues a <i>Fatwa</i> banning IWT by September 2022</p> <p>The <i>Fatwa</i> is disseminated through billboard advertisements in 13 districts around the Leuser Ecosystem and 4 districts around Ulu Masen Ecosystem in December 2022</p>	<p>Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced</p> <p>Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed.</p>	Number	<p>Indonesian Language (local)</p> <p>Billboards Social Media</p>		1 1	1 1	1 2	<p>Fatwa</p> <p>2 (Billboards, Social Media)</p>
IWTCF-C03	<p>1.3: (i) each active IWT case during the project period receives at least 1 mention in national-level media during the project period and;</p> <p>(ii) at least 5 unsolved IWT cases per year are raised in public forums, and 2 unsolved illegal wildlife trade cases per year during the project period are investigated by professional journalists</p>	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message.	Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newspaper articles ● Online articles ● Webpages ● YouTube ● Social Media ● Press Conferences, 	6	6	6	18	
IWTCF-C05	<p>0.5: 90% of community member training participants self-report they are confident to conduct community awareness raising activities related to negative impacts of IWT and the importance of criminal sanctions of wildlife traders within their</p>	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience).	Number	<p>Stakeholder group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Communities - <i>Pawang</i> 	500	502	856	1858	

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total (6 months)	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	villages; and 90% of Acehese <i>Pawang</i> self-report increased awareness and capacity to introduce effective and sustainable HWC mitigation among their communities by December 2022								

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)

Annex 5 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?	Na
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.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	