Biodiversity Challenge Funds Projects
Darwin Initiative, Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, and Darwin Plus
Half Year Report

Note: If there is any confidential information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website, please ensure you clearly highlight this.

Submission Deadline: 31ˢᵗ October 2023

Project reference	IWT123
Project title	*Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia*
Country(ies)/territory(ies)	*Indonesia/Bukit Barisan Selatan & Bogani Nani Wartabone National Parks*
Lead partner	*Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)*
Partner(s)	*Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Indonesian National Police (INP)*
Project leader	*Dr William Marthy*
Report date and number	*HYR1; 1 April – 30 September 2023*
Project website/blog/social media	*N/A*

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

Output 1. **Activity 1.1.** As part of our strategy for nation-wide replication of Integrated Prevention Model (IPM), WCS collaborated with Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP), Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP), and Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP) to introduce IPM implementation, i.e., with a case study in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) that started in 2020 to address threats to wildlife and its habitat. WCS in collaboration with GLNP formally introduced the IPM approach, including the implementation of Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment /SARA process through a meeting on June 26th, 2023 in Banda Aceh. This meeting was attended by 40 staff of GLNP and NGOs[1] (Fig.1). Following this meeting, the head of GLNP developed a conceptual framework for implementing IPM as a problem-solving tool which also part of his leadership training project. On July 31, the Head of GLNP presented this concept to Director General of KSDAE (DG-KSDAE, Fig.2), and as a result a team named "Effective Team for Community-Based Integrated Prevention Strategy for Illegal Activities in GLNP (SPY-SERASI) was formed (Annex 1). Following this, the team regularly convened, and by September 29, produced Standard Operating Procedure drafts on SPY-SERASI, Early Detection for Illegal Activities Monitoring System (SPAI), and Rapid Response Unit, as well as an IPM action plan to be submitted to the DG-KSDAE. In addition, the WKNP authority submitted a request letter on 20 September 2023 to the DG-KSDAE. The national park seeks permission to participate in the Herman Goldstein Award which recognizes outstanding efforts around the world, that engage in innovative and effective problem-solving efforts and achieve measurable success in reducing specific crime, disorder, and public safety problems (Annex 2). The exposure of the national government on the IPM approach through these approaches is aiming to induce the national level discussion forum (i.e. working group) on IPM. **Activity 1.2.** A bi-annual meeting is planned to be held after the national level working group is formed. **Activity 1.3.** WCS is currently developing a syllabus and training modules for IPM training program which will be designed as part of Resort-Based Management (RBM) as a means of adaptive management. Data and information gathered during RBM activities includes ranger patrols, biodiversity monitoring, human-wildlife mitigation, and other relevant activities, will be utilized to gain a deeper understanding on problems in the national park and to select the most appropriate interventions. As a

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[1] WCS, Leuser Conservation Forum/*Forum Konservasi Leuser* (FKL), Indonesian Natural Tropical Charm Foundation/ *Yayasan Pesona Tropis Alam Indonesia* (PETAI Foundation), and Orangutan Information Centre/OIC

pilot, on 25 - 27 September 2023 WCS facilitated an IPM training for BBSNP Section II Bengkunat staff, in Gisting sub-district, Lampung. 18 people (5 F/13 M) attended this training (Fig.3), i.e., 11 BBSNP staff and seven YABI staff trained by six trainers from WCS. We will continue developing the syllabus and modules for IPM training program in collaboration with the local MoEF Technical Implementation Units. **Activity 1.4.** WCS are collecting lessons learned from the previous IPM implementation, i.e., in WKNP. These will be compiled along with new findings when the IPM approach have been implemented in BBSNP and BNWNP during this project. The lessons learned document, along with the IPM guidelines are planned to be completed in Year 3. **Activity 1.5.** Following Act. 1.1, the IPM approach is presently in the process of being implemented in two Protected Areas (PAs); BBSNP and BNWNP. In BBSNP, IPM approach is introduced through meetings with park officers and through a training on IPM approach (See Act 1.3). Another IPM training for other sections of BBSNP is scheduled for December 2023.

Output 2. **Activity 2.1.** Two Theory of Change (ToC) documents have been developed (moving forward ToC is rephrased as an indicator map). In collaboration with BBSNP, we identified two primary problems within the park that need specific interventions utilizing the IPM approach: 1) Songbird poaching in Biha resort and 2) Tiger prey mammals poaching in Pemerihan Resort. For the issue of songbird poaching in Biha, we selected to implement the "Provide Alternative Livelihoods" intervention. The chosen intervention involves providing alternative livelihoods to identified offenders by involving them in the conservation activities that will provide alternative income (e.g. becoming member of the patrol team, taking part in the restoration activity, or collecting non-timber forest product). In BNWNP, the issue of snaring targeting anoa and babirusa for wild meat consumption by local communities in Dumoga Barat resort was identified through the Scanning and Analysis process. The initial intervention to mitigate snaring activities involves concentrated patrol efforts in high-risk poaching areas. An indicator map for each problem were developed (Fig.4&5). In September, we met with BNWNP officials to discuss the indicator map and the progress of the concentrated patrol strategy for situational crime prevention and intervention. **Activity 2.2.** This activity will commence in Year 2 of the project. **Activity 2.3.** In BBSNP, WCS obtained data from a community monitoring network on 24 suspected poachers and traders of songbirds and tiger prey. Nineteen were found in nine sub-districts across four districts within Lampung and Bengkulu provinces (Fig.6). In BNWNP, we identified 13 suspected poachers and traders of wild meat for consumption in Bolaang Mongondow district, North Sulawesi. They were located in six villages from three sub-districts, with the most suspects found in Dumoga Timur sub-district (Fig.7). For all three problems, we categorized the suspects by their roles and analysed the connection between them. Additionally, we gathered data from routine monitoring in three markets (Imandi, Ibolian, and Dumoga) involved in the trade of wild meat for consumption, including some sourced from Bolaang Mongondow, including the BNWNP area (Table 1). **Activity 2.4.** Seven BBSNP and two BNWNP patrol teams conducted 82 patrols over 530 days in BBSNP (Fig.8) and 15 patrols over 110 days in BNWNP (Fig.12). We covered a total of 612 km on foot and 28 km by motorcycle in of BBSNP and 405.73 km patrol in BNWNP. These patrol efforts of BNWNP separated into 211.74 km of regular SMART patrols (at 6 resorts), and 210.99 km of concentrated patrols (at 1 resort, Dumoga Barat). The teams of BBSNP recorded 11 illegal logging incidents and removed 42 traps consisted of 15 thick cable snares, 2 thin cable snares, 4 nylon snares, and 21 bird traps during this period (Fig.9,10,11). In BNWNP, we recorded 164 traps, consisting of 28 nylon traps, 133 bamboo traps, and 3 bird traps (Fig.13&14). The patrol team also recorded 61 encroachment points, and 39 illegal logging points. Patrol teams in both BBSNP and BNWNP covered a total of 1045.73 km over 97 trips and removed 186 snares traps during this period. **Activity 2.5.** In BBSNP, baseline year for the camera trapping survey was conducted in 2022 within the Intensive Protection Zone (100,137 ha; Fig.15). The survey encompassed 65 grid cells measuring 3km x 3km, with a pair of camera traps systematically placed within each grid cell. Camera traps were deployed during two phases, from May to July 2022, and subsequently removed between October and December 2022, ensuring that each camera was active for a total of 90 active days. A total of 746 tiger photos were captured, leading to the identification of 18 individual tigers: 7 males, 6 females, 3 of unidentified sex, and 2 cubs. The analysis of tiger density is currently underway, and both a report and manuscript detailing the findings are in development. In BNWNP, the camera trapping survey in 2023 serves as the baseline survey for this landscape, with a primary focus on monitoring the population of key species, such as anoa and babirusa. The survey covered 50 survey grids (2km x 2km for each grid cell; Fig.16) and was set up from June 11 to June 26, 2023. The retrieval of camera traps is scheduled for the first week of October 2023. **Activity 2.6.** WCS in collaboration with BBSNP, BNWNP and related government partners such as YABI are currently in the process of identifying and selecting poachers' networks for designing alternative livelihood through a series of discussions with the related stakeholders. A locally appropriate alternative livelihood will be designed following these discussions, of which will be part of the intervention strategy for each IPM problem. Methodology for measuring socio-economic baseline in both parks will be conducted in the following months. **Activity 2.7.** This activity will be conducted in Year 2.

Output 3. **Activity 3.1.** WCS analysed current WCS database from 2018 – 2023 to assess supply chain IWT of 1) songbirds, 2) tiger prey mammals, and 3) wild meat in Sulawesi. The data analysed include

IWT related cases, wild meat market monitoring, and road checkpoint in North Sulawesi, as well as bird market monitoring in Lampung. We analysed the supply chain for wild meat market in North Sulawesi where it is typically characterized by various stages from the poaching of the wildlife to the sale of wild meat in local markets. WCS will communicate with relevant government agencies (BKSDA Bengkulu-Lampung, BBSNP, BKSDA North Sulawesi, and BNWNP) to introduce this work and to enable us collecting primary data on each theme through in-depth interviews or Focus Group Discussions. We have been identifying related stakeholders that we can engage to enrich our assessment. **Activity 3.2.** WCS designed a workplan for the CWT strategy document development. The CWT strategies for Lampung and North Sulawesi will use assessment results from Act 3.1. The process will engage MoEF's Technical Implementation Units and related government agencies to have the strategy adopted by the government. **Activity 3.3.** The training plan on counter-wildlife trafficking has been initially discussed with head of BKSDA Bengkulu Lampung and BKSDA North Sulawesi and will be further followed by training design and implementation in the next period. In September 2023, WCS was invited by Attorney General Office's Training and Educational Centre to train 80 new prosecutors in a regular capacity building event. (Fig.17). **Activity 3.4.** WCS analysed data spanning from 2018-2022 of IWT supply chains in BBSNP and BNWNP to update information on the supply chain and its network. We identified a list of 28 individuals suspected of participating in songbird poaching and trading in BBSNP and made a criminal network map on it (Fig.18). For the tiger preys, we observed that there is a local wild meat consumption that might have affected the tiger prey population in BBSNP. We listed 44 people suspected to be related on illegal tiger preys poaching and trading in BBSNP, which include 39 poachers, 3 intermediaries, 1 buyer and 1 crafter. In BNWNP, we are focusing on wild meat trade. The trade is targeting several protected species in BNWNP, such as anoa, babirusa, and black-crested macaque, and other species such as wild boar and bats. We found 120 people involved in this wild meat trade (Fig.19). We will use this data as a baseline to be confirmed in the next period. **Activity 3.5.** There is no IWT cases to monitor yet. **Activity 3.6.** In this period, 42 online media articles (24 national and 18 local; Annex 3) were published on IWT.

Output 4. **Activity 4.1.** WCS will conduct an assessment of existing legislation and regulations at the national level related to species conservation and conservation area management, including among others Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, Law No. 18 of 2013 on Prevention and Eradication of Deforestation, Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation Act, Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, Government Regulation No. 23 of 2021 on Forest Management, and MoEF Instruction No. INS.1/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2022 on Protection of Wildlife from The Threat of Snaring and Poaching Inside and Outside of Forest Areas. We will see the coverage of three main aspects of conservation area protection and management: preventive, pre-emptive, and repressive/prosecution aspects, in the existing regulations. Initial findings suggest that these regulations tend to prioritize the repressive/prosecution aspect over preventive measure. Therefore, it is essential to identify inconsistencies in these relevant regulations to strengthen on-site institutional frameworks for combatting IWT. Furthermore, we plan to evaluate how the situational crime prevention approach (IPM) aligns with existing regulations and can strengthen the species conservation and conservation area measures for preventing illegal activities. In the next quarter, a draft outline of the study will be developed. We will also consult with respective representatives from the Directorate of Conservation Area Management in the MoEF to finalize the outline. **Activity 4.2.** WCS will develop a policy paper following the results under activity 4.1 on legislation analysis and lessons learned from IPM implementation in two landscapes in BBSNP and BNWNP. The policy paper will seek recommendations on how to best institutionalize the IPM approach within the MoEF, so it could be further replicated in other sites, by emphasizing its benefit for conservation area protection efforts. **Activity 4.3.** The policy dialogue workshops will be held following the completion of the legislation assessment and policy paper on IPM approach. **Activity 4.4.** This activity will be conducted after Activities 4.1 - 4.3 were completed and will mostly focus on the reform of the regulation as mentioned in Act. 4.1. **Activity 4.5.** The policy dissemination workshops will be held following the completion of revision Kepmenhut 447/2003 on Administration for the Collection or Capturing and Distribution of Wild Plants and Wild Animals, and other related regulations, to support the inclusion of preventive aspects in the conservation area and wildlife management measures.

2. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

N/A

3. Have any of these issues been discussed with NIRAS and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with NIRAS:	No
Formal Change Request submitted:	No
Received confirmation of change acceptance	No
Change request reference if known: N/A	

4a. Please confirm your actual spend in this financial year to date (i.e. from 1 April 2023 – 30 September 2023)

Actual spend: £ ███████

4b. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this financial year (ending 31 March 2024)?

Yes ☐ **No** ☒ Estimated underspend: £

4c. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year. N/A

5. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to BCF management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

N/A