

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual 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: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024**

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### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT123
Project title	Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia/Bukit Barisan Selatan & Bogani Nani Wartabone National Parks
Lead Partner	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Project partner(s)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)
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Reporting period and number	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024; AR1
Project Leader name	Dr. William Marthy
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	William Marthy, Hanifah Siregar, Muhammad Lubis, Jeri Imansyah, Andina Auria, Iwan Hunowu, Anton Ario, Sofi Mardiah, 30 April 2024

### 1. Project summary

Indonesia is a mega-biodiversity country, but this rich biodiversity makes it a major IWT source country in Asia. There are numerous barriers to addressing IWT in Indonesia that generally result from weak capacity or a lack of resources within government agencies. These barriers include: limited capacity to conduct investigative activities, such as intelligence gathering and determining key criminals to target; limited understanding of criminal network operations (including linkages between landscape poaching and urban wildlife trade); poor understanding of the laws pertaining to protected species; and, inadequate preparation of legal documents once arrests are made. These problems are compounded by inadequate legal frameworks, lack of political will to arrest and prosecute major traffickers, and general corruption and complicity of certain government officials. This situation incentivises poaching, which weakens the rule of law in protected areas.

Indonesia has a well-established protected area network and a mainstay strategy for protecting wildlife and their forest habitats in these areas is a law enforcement response, primarily through ranger de-snaring patrols and counter-wildlife trafficking to arrest traders and middlemen. In protected area landscapes where WCS partners with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), this combined approach has significantly driven down poaching rates but has yet to

eliminate this threat, rendering critically endangered species at high risk. While patrolling remains an essential component for actively protecting threatened wildlife populations, a long-term strategy is needed to address the underlying motivations of poachers. This must offer viable livelihood alternatives to poaching that, simultaneously, alleviates poverty and removes poachers and their households from conflict situations with government authorities. Our project seeks to address this issue because counter-wildlife trafficking efforts in Indonesia have tended to focus on the arrest and sentencing of perpetrators involved in IWT. This approach has been successful (and remains important) in prosecuting high-profile traders. However, these law enforcement actions also target low level offenders, in particular poachers from rural communities, who engage in illicit activities to meet their livelihood needs, which is unjust and may be counterproductive.

Criminology research shows that when applying a criminal justice response across a range of crime types, increasing the certainty of apprehension and punishment rather than the severity of punishment has a stronger deterrent effect on reducing criminal behaviour. Furthermore, longer prison sentences may increase recidivism in offenders who become institutionalized, lose social ties and legitimate employment opportunities, all of which are important for reformation. Thus, the application of a problem-oriented policing approach to diagnose wildlife crime types and their underlying motivations is strongly predicted to lead to more effective strategies for dealing with them. Part of this must offer alternative solutions to the heavy-handed approaches traditionally applied to rural communities, such as incarceration, which are unlikely to yield sustainable and positive outcomes. To remove these barriers and halt wildlife trafficking therefore requires: site-based efforts that work across the entire law enforcement-judiciary chain through training and technical assistance to remove major traders; coupled with, clear community incentives to forgo poaching in return for improved livelihood security and other benefits. Hence, to address this, through this project we will: Establish a national Working Group to oversee implementation of a novel problem-oriented policing approach and its up-scaling; Demonstrate a landscape-level Integrated Prevention Model (IPM) in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods; Support counter-wildlife trafficking measures in provinces connected to the target landscapes (Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park; Fig. 1 & 2); and, Strengthen the legal framework for tackling wildlife crime at the national and landscape levels.

## **2. Project stakeholders/ partners**

This project builds upon and strengthens pre-existing relationships between WCS and its partner institutions. Each named partner has been instrumental in designing and delivering the activities relevant to their focus during the reporting period, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF): national park authorities for Bukit Barisan Selatan (Sumatra) and Bogani Nani Wartabone (Sulawesi), as well as the relevant provincial Natural Resource Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/BKSDA*), Education and Training Centre Agency (Pusdiklat) which is evidenced by regular meetings with them as well as training events to address illegal activities in the National Parks.

WCS collaborates with experts from the University of Lampung in Lampung province and the University of Sam Ratulangi in North Sulawesi province to collect and analyse socioeconomic data to measure the well-being of poachers in the targeted villages in the two landscapes. The data resulting from the socioeconomic survey will be used to complement the results of the KAP study (Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice) which was completed in 2022 for Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP). In Lampung, a socioeconomic study is currently being conducted and will serve as the baseline for measuring the impact of the project on the beneficiaries (poachers). The two consultants have prepared proposals and designs for their research and development, including the needs of survey teams, equipment, and other requirements. This commenced in January 2024. Survey results will be obtained and presented in the next progress report.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

##### **Activity 1.1. Establish and strengthen a government Working Group to facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation.**

Within this first year, we continued our efforts to ensure that IPM is adopted by park management in Indonesia. In pursuing this objective, we make use of the government's existing focus on implementing SMART-RBM (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool – Resort Based Management). SMART-RBM has already been implemented in several protected areas, leading to an improved understanding of threat situations within these parks. However, effective protection requires a robust analytical framework to comprehend the various components facilitating illegal activities and to identify and implement interventions to reduce or stop them. This is essentially the IPM approach, and a critical component for its successful implementation is the availability of good data and information. Consistent implementation of SMART-RBM can meet this requirement.

The Directorate of Conservation Area Management (*Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi/PKK*) is responsible for ensuring that all patrolling activities in Indonesian conservation areas are conducted using a standardized tool. Currently, SMART-RBM is being promoted for this purpose. WCS supports this effort and has assisted the directorate in implementing SMART-RBM in several national parks in Indonesia, where we have also begun to implement the IPM approach. Given the directorate's current focus on SMART-RBM, we draw from our experience of introducing and implementing IPM in several national parks (Gunung Leuser, Bukit Barisan Selatan, Way Kambas, and Bogani Nani Wartabone) to demonstrate how IPM can complement and strengthen SMART-RBM.

For instance, in July 2023, the Head of Gunung Leuser National Park presented plans to the Director General of Nature and Ecosystem Conservation (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem/KSDAE*) to strengthen SMART-RBM by incorporating the IPM approach (Fig. 3). Furthermore, the Director General of KSDAE approved on 16 October 2023 for the Way Kambas National Park team to submit their IPM implementation results for the 2024 Herman Goldstein Award (Fig. 4). This award recognizes innovative and effective problem-oriented policing projects that have achieved measurable success in resolving specific crime, disorder, or public safety problems faced by the police and the community. Additionally, on 22-23 December 2023, the Directorate of PKK conducted a focus group discussion on SMART patrol SOP (Standard Operating Procedure). During this discussion, we introduced IPM as part of the SMART-RBM data evaluation to identify potential interventions for combating illegal activities. These results show that IPM has slowly been recognized by the conservation authority in Indonesia, but more effort is required to ensure further and wider adoption of this approach. Based on the current situation, we believe that the best approach is not to create another working group but to make use of the existing SMART-RBM process within the PKK Directorate to introduce the IPM approach. In the next period, we will continue to collaborate with this directorate to ensure the adoption of the IPM.

##### **Activity 1.2. Conduct bi-annual Working Group meetings to develop national and subnational components for the IPM strategy, review progress, and enhance implementation through adaptive management.**

As explained in Activity 1.1, we make use of the current focus of the PKK Directorate to improve the implementation of SMART-RBM by introducing the IPM approach. Currently, this directorate is still focusing on improving the SMART-RBM implementation and making sure that more conservation areas will implement it. So, concerning this we are still assessing and finding opportunities to conduct national meetings on IPM with this directorate. We expect we can conduct these national meetings in Yr2.

##### **Activity 1.3. Develop an IPM training program and train >200 national and subnational MoEF staff.**

On 25 - 27 September 2023 we conducted an IPM training for Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park's (BBSNP) Section II Bengkunt staff, in Gisting sub-district, Lampung. 18 people (5 F/13 M) attended this training (Fig.5, **Supplementary Material 1**), i.e. 11 BBSNP staff and seven

Indonesian Rhino Foundation (*Yayasan Badak Indonesia/YABI*) staff trained by six trainers from WCS. The training was designed as part of the SMART-RBM evaluation program, “Work Meeting on SMART-RBM-IPM at BBSNP SPTN II Level” focusing on how to address issues specific to each resort<sup>1</sup> using the Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) process. The training enabled participants to identify specific problems through the scanning process, gain a deeper understanding through analysis of the crime triangle elements (i.e. motivated offender, unguarded locations, and the presence of a target), select appropriate interventions based on the characteristics of the problem, and develop indicators to measure the impacts of each intervention. By the end of the training, under the leadership of the Head of Section II, participants unanimously agreed to utilize the IPM approach as a problem-solving tool for the cases they had discussed. These agreed-upon cases included bird poaching in Biha Resort, mammal poaching in Pemerihan and Way Haru Resort, and coffee encroachment in Ngambur Resort. In Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP), we are preparing an IPM training session scheduled for June 2024. We are currently developing training materials. We aim to ensure that these materials are aligned with the valuable insights gained from the training sessions conducted in BBSNP. By integrating lessons learned and best practices from past experiences, we are dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of our IPM training modules.

To ensure the continuation of IPM training in the future, we are collaborating with the MoEF’s Training and Education Centre (*Pusdiklat*) to include this training program into Pusdiklat’s mechanism by developing a curriculum and a syllabus. We took this approach as we recognized the pivotal role of data analysts within the IPM framework. The syllabus is aimed to equip MoEF’s data analysts with the necessary skills and knowledge. The main responsibility of a data analyst within the IPM framework is to facilitate the SARA process. This involves identifying critical issues within the park, conducting in-depth analyses using the Crime Triangle model to understand the underlying factors contributing to wildlife crimes, and collaborating with park managers to design and implement targeted interventions. Furthermore, data analysts play a key role in assessing the effectiveness of these interventions by measuring their impact over time. Currently the syllabus has been drafted and will be communicated with the Pusdiklat for further inputs and revision.

**Activity 1.4. Support the Working Group to compile IPM lessons learned and document the model for wide replication.**

In this period, WCS is compiling information from the lessons learned from IPM implementation in Way Kambas, that was initiated in 2020. This information will be used as a reference to develop lessons learned in two sites in BBSNP and BNWNP which are structured into four sections: 1) case studies of the IPM implementation, e.g. its effectiveness in mitigating snare threats in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP), 2) historical evolution of IPM implementation, 3) challenges encountered throughout the implementation process, and 4) strategies and recommendations for overcoming these challenges in the future. At the end of the Yr 3, the lessons from those two sites will be integrated with lessons from the WKNP and to be proposed as a recommendation for wide replication.

**Activity 1.5. Support the scaled adoption of the IPM across Indonesia’s protected area network.**

Following Activity 1.1., the IPM approach is presently in the process of being implemented in two Protected Areas, i.e. BBSNP and BNWNP. As one of the first steps, we facilitated an IPM training at BBSNP SPTN II Bengkuntan in September 2023 (See Act 1.3) and are planning to hold a similar training in BNWNP in June 2024. In-depth training on the IPM is needed to strengthen the internalization process to the National Parks. In August 2023, we facilitated an internal meeting with BNWNP authorities to discuss the integration of the IPM approach into the management of BNWNP as part of enhancing its management effectiveness. A dedicated team comprising three national park employees was appointed to ensure the internalization process would run smoothly. Moreover, as mentioned in Activity 1.2. we continue to maintain communication with the Directorate of Conservation Areas, which has the responsibility to

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<sup>1</sup> Resort is the smallest administrative unit in a National Park

ensure protection in all conservation areas in Indonesia, to promote IPM as the next stage of analysis to refine patrol strategies.

**Activity 2.1. Develop a theory of change to inform the development of landscape specific IPM and intervention strategies (prioritising IWT information gathering, patrolling and livelihood actions).**

Two Theory of Change (ToC) documents were developed (moving forward ToC is rephrased as an indicator map - a visual representation that displays various data points and indicators related to wildlife policing efforts. It helps in tracking and monitoring specific metrics and outcomes in the context of wildlife conservation and law enforcement. The indicator map (see Fig. 6) allows us to quantitatively measure our efforts (Indicator 1), assess the immediate impact on offenders and their illicit activities (Indicator 2), and evaluate the long-term outcomes (Indicator 3). These metrics align with conservation objectives, such as reducing snaring activities and enhancing biodiversity, particularly songbird populations within the intervention area. The overarching aim of this intervention is to improve the livelihoods of local communities while alleviating pressure on the national park, specifically bird poaching. In the medium term, we anticipate stabilizing or enhancing bird diversity in the high-risk poaching areas of Biha resort. It is important to note that this indicator map is subject to refinement as the alternative livelihood strategy is further developed.

In BNWNP, the issue of snaring for wild meat consumption by local communities in Dumoga Barat resort was identified through the scanning and analysis process and was chosen for further problem-solving intervention. The initial intervention to mitigate snaring activities involved concentrated patrol efforts in high-risk poaching areas. This intervention aims to swiftly remove snares before they have a detrimental impact on wildlife populations. An indicator map was developed to gauge the effectiveness of this intervention in reducing snaring activities (Fig. 7). In August 2023, we facilitated an internal meeting with BNWNP officials to discuss the developed indicator map including the progress of the concentrated patrol strategy as part of the situational crime prevention approach and further intervention. A study conducted in 2022 revealed that many residents near the forest engage in wildlife hunting as their primary occupation, posing a threat to mammal populations in Dumoga Barat resort. To raise awareness, we engaged village and religious leaders, and initiated a “Reduce Provocation” initiative, and collaborated with churches to introduce wildlife conservation programs. We developed an additional indicator map for this intervention (Fig. 8). These efforts culminated in a socialization event on 19 January 2024 in Kotamobagu, attended by 60 people (23 females/37 males) i.e. community leaders, park staff, and WCS representatives, promoting a unified understanding of wildlife protection (Fig. 9, **Supplementary Material 2**). Simultaneously, we worked with local schools to educate children about the importance of biodiversity, conducting site visits and initiating discussions to integrate conservation into the curriculum. These initiatives aim to foster community involvement and support for wildlife conservation in BNWNP.

**Activity 2.2. Hold multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise and jointly review the landscape-level IPM.**

This activity will commence in Yr 2 of the project.

**Activity 2.3. Receive and analyse information on wildlife poaching and trafficking from a community monitoring network.**

In BBSNP, WCS collected information from the community monitoring network regarding 99 suspected poachers and traders of songbird and tiger prey who were identified in 21 sub-districts and five districts in Lampung and Bengkulu provinces (Fig. 10). We categorized them into two based on their role in the trade – poachers (74%) and intermediaries (26%). Most poachers were located in Pesisir Barat district (49 people) while middlemen were mostly located in Tanggamus (eight people). Out of these suspects, 65 of them (43 poachers and 22 intermediaries) targeted songbirds, 27 people (24 poachers and 3 intermediaries) targeted tiger prey animals (muntjac, deer, wild pig, and greater mouse-deer), and 5 targeted fish (poachers usually claim they were fishing while actually capturing other animals). In addition, we also identified one poacher targeting tigers in Bengkulu and one poacher targeting hornbills in Lampung. Meanwhile, data and information on the tiger prey trade were collected, and by this

time our analysis showed that there was no outstanding connection between the identified hunters, middlemen, and traders, as the tiger preys were consumed locally.

In BNWNP, we identified 82 suspected poachers and traders of wild meat for consumption in BNWNP landscape. They were located in 27 villages from 10 sub-districts in Bolaang Mongondow district, North Sulawesi, with the most suspects found in Dumoga Barat sub-district (Fig. 11). We categorized the suspects into three, i.e. wild meat poacher (70%), wild meat collector<sup>2</sup> (17%), and trader<sup>3</sup> (13%). Although they came from different sub-districts, they were all connected. The high percentage of identified poachers compared to collectors and traders indicated that many villagers around the BNWNP are hunters, although it is not always for their main income as they also farm. This indication is also supported by the fact that the traditional meat markets (Imandi, Ibolian, and Dumoga) are located relatively close to the national park and their homes. However, we also identified poachers and collectors that came from a location relatively far from the national park although they are still connected with a wild meat collector in Dumoga Timur sub-district. The relationships formed between them were related to money transactions for trade, commodity flow, trading partners, and family relations. We will be collecting more data and information to identify and analyse the roles of those related to the wild meat trade network in BNWNP, particularly of poachers who supplied wild meat to traders in traditional markets and to collectors. From the routine monitoring of these three markets we recorded 12 wildlife species traded for consumption, i.e. 4,196 white-tailed rats, 3,648 bats, 1186 kg pythons, 20,403 celebes warty pigs, 29 Asian water monitors, and 465 babirusas. Based on the information collected, these were taken from Bolaang Mongondow, including from inside of BNWNP area.

#### **Activity 2.4. Support a data-driven SMART patrolling strategy conducted by national park-community ranger teams to deter poaching.**

From April 2023 – March 2024, eight BBSNP and two BNWNP patrol teams conducted 115 patrols over 734 days in BBSNP (Fig.12) and 30 patrols over 207 days in BNWNP (Fig.16). We covered a total of 2,307 km on foot and 1,970 km by motorcycle in BBSNP and 732 km patrol in BNWNP. These patrol efforts of BNWNP separated into 367 km of regular SMART patrols (at seven resorts), and 365 km of concentrated patrols (at one resort, Dumoga Barat). The teams of BBSNP recorded 57 illegal logging incidents and removed 42 traps consisting of 15 thick cable snares, 2 thin cable snares, 7 nylon snares, and 34 bird traps during this period (Fig. 13, 14, 15). In BNWNP, the team recorded 289 traps, consisting of 2 thick cable snares, 1 thin cable snares, 31 nylon traps, 243 bamboo traps, and 3 bird traps (Fig.17). The patrol team also recorded 71 encroachment points and 57 illegal logging points. In total, the patrol teams in BBSNP and BNWNP covered 3,039.24 km on foot over 145 patrol trips and removed 58 snares traps during this period.

#### **Activity 2.5. Conduct camera trapping to monitor priority species population trends.**

In BBSNP, the baseline year for the camera trapping survey was conducted in 2022 within the Intensive Protection Zone (100.137 ha; Fig.18), an area where three large charismatic mammals, including the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, and Sumatran rhino, coexist. The survey encompassed 65 grid cells measuring 3km x 3km, with a pair of camera traps systematically placed within each grid cell, oriented perpendicularly to animal trails to maximize tiger detection. The camera traps were installed during two periods, from May to July 2022, and removed between October and December 2022 to ensure that each camera had 90 active days. Throughout this survey, a total of 746 tiger photos were captured, leading to the identification of 18 individual tigers, consisting of 7 males, 6 females, 3 of unidentified sex, and 2 cubs. The data were then analysed for population density estimates using the Spatial Explicit Capture-Recapture (SECR) method based on single-season model, which estimated a density of 2.21 individuals per 100 km<sup>2</sup>, with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI) ranging from 1.28-3.82.

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<sup>2</sup> **Wild meat collector:** Receives wild animals from hunters/poachers, sell it to local communities from his/her house, does not sell wild meat to traditional markets directly, but instead supplies them to wild meat traders in traditional markets.

<sup>3</sup> **Wild meat trader:** Receives wild animals from hunters/poachers, sell it to local communities from his/her house, and or trade wild meat to traditional markets directly.

The sex ratio in the BBSNP IPZ has 1:1.18 in 2022, indicating a good balance in the tiger population.

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 2023 field survey was conducted between June-October 2023 (total 100 days), covered 50 survey grid cells (44,964 ha; Fig. 19), with 4,075 active trap nights. Data processing and analysis have been completed, this includes species identification and metadata tagging for every photograph (21,525 photos) obtained during the survey: 2,057 photos of anoa and 1,578 photos of babirusa (Fig. 20) were taken during this period. The analysis results show that the occupancy of anoa in 2023 is 0.70 SE 0.10, with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI) ranging from 0.58 – 0.78. While the occupancy of babirusa in 2023 is 0.74 SE 0.10, with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI) ranging from 0.61 – 0.78.

### **Activity 2.6. Work through partnering community networks to design a locally appropriate alternative livelihood support strategy for poacher reform.**

In response to the two IPM problems in Biha Resort, BBSNP, and in Dumoga Barat Resort, BNWNP, WCS, in collaboration with BBSNP and BNWNP offices, is actively engaged in the process to identify and to select the poachers (and poacher network) we would intervene with alternative livelihood. The process involved extensive discussions with the national park authorities and the targeted communities to ensure a comprehensive and appropriate approach was chosen. Currently, we have identified 26 people engaged in bird poaching at Biha Resort, predominantly from Bumi Ratu Village near Ngambur Resort of BBSNP, and a network of over 50 poachers who are actively engaged in poaching activities in Dumoga Barat, BNWNP.

In addition to the 26 people engaged in bird poaching in Biha, in May 2023, WCS and BBSNP received a gun handed over by two poachers. One of them is from Sumberejo village and they are members of a poaching group operating in the Pemerihan Resort. Following further discussions, BBSNP, WCS, and the Sumberejo Village Government agreed to assist the poacher from Sumberejo village in finding an alternative livelihood, as his involvement in illegal poaching was due to his lack of economic opportunities for himself and his family. After several discussions, it was decided this poacher would be supported in goat farming (see Activity 2.7).

In this period, we developed and conducted a survey aimed to achieve the following objectives: 1) profiling the poachers to understand their motives and modus operandi, 2) rapport building with the poachers, 3) devising livelihood interventions based on the insights gathered from the first two processes, and 4) assessing the impact of the interventions. We engaged with experts from University of Lampung and University of Sam Ratulangi to conduct this socioeconomic survey on villagers and particularly the poachers in the targeted areas who will receive intervention related to alternative livelihood strategy (**Supplementary Material 3 & 4**). The socioeconomic survey will be used to measure their wellbeing after an intervention was introduced.

### **Activity 2.7. Implement the livelihood strategy, with rigorous monitoring and evaluation, to transition poachers to alternative livelihoods.**

In collaboration with BBSNP Community Development staff (*Penyuluh*), WCS supported one former poacher who used to hunt inside the BBSNP, by establishing a cage and acquiring eight goats. Previously reliant on poaching as his primary source of income, this person sought alternative livelihoods upon deciding to cease poaching activities. After thorough discussions, goat farming was chosen by partners as an alternate to poaching (Fig. 21). In BNWNP, we were also working with the park authority to pilot in developing alternative livelihoods for the community (including former poachers) especially for those living in the boundary of the park. The development of ecotourism was agreed by partners to be one of the efforts in supporting their livelihood alternatives, especially through the development of maleo foster parent program. Through this program, visitor/tourists will be encouraged to follow the maleo guardian's daily activities including searching for the egg, re-buried the finding eggs into semi-natural hatchery, and releasing the maleo chick into the forest. In this reporting period, we supported the maintenance of hatchery and built a temporary hatchery at Muara Pusian nesting ground.

**Activity 3.1. Map and monitor IWT supply chains in the focal provinces, covering major exit points, and make recommendations for strengthening government capacity to address this IWT.**

In this period WCS analysed the database to assess supply chain IWT of 1) songbird in BBS, and 2) wild meat for consumption in North Sulawesi. The data analysed include IWT-related cases from 2018 – 2023, bird market monitoring in Lampung, as well as wild meat market monitoring and road checkpoints in North Sulawesi. Until this period, we identified the supply chain for songbird trade sourcing from Tanggamus and Pesisir Barat districts that went to Bandar Lampung and bird markets in Java Island (Fig. 22). As for the wild meat trade, during this reporting period (April 2023 – March 2024), WCS monitored wild meat trade and recorded 465 babirusas in the three markets (Ibolian, Imandi, and Dumoga). While the poaching of babirusa is not as extensive as that of Celebes warty pigs, bats, or pythons, it remains a concern as babirusa is protected by the Indonesian government and the trade of bats and pythons is regulated under CITES. Poaching of these species undoubtedly exacerbates their already endangered populations in the wild.

We analysed the supply chain of the wild meat trade in North Sulawesi (Fig. 23) where it is typically characterized by various stages from the poaching of wildlife to the sale of wild meat in local markets:

1. Poaching: The supply chain begins with poachers who poach various wildlife species, including mammals and reptiles, often in forested or natural areas. These activities can be illegal and unsustainable.
2. Transportation: Once the wildlife is poached, they are transported to collection points or intermediary who may be involved in the trade. These intermediaries often purchase bushmeat from poachers and transport it to larger markets.
3. Wholesalers and Distributors: At this stage, wholesalers and distributors purchase wild meat from intermediaries and transport it to larger urban and regional markets.
4. Urban and Regional Markets: Bushmeat is then sold in local markets, including those in North Sulawesi. These markets can include wet markets, roadside stalls, and other places where consumers can purchase wild meat.
5. Consumer: Local residents and other consumers purchase wild meat for consumption.

To further develop the recommendations and confirm the findings, WCS will communicate with relevant government agencies i.e. BKSDA Bengkulu-Lampung, BBSNP, BKSDA North Sulawesi, and BNWNP, quarantine agency, as well as port authorities to enable us collecting more data and information on the trades of songbird and wild meat through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. In this period, we identified the related stakeholders that we can engage to enrich our assessment and drafted a Term of Reference to hold the events, planned to be conducted in the beginning of Yr2.

**Activity 3.2. Develop two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies covering the protected area landscapes, connected urban centres and exit points.**

Two CWT strategy documents to address the illegal trade of songbirds in Lampung and the wild meat trade used for consumption in North Sulawesi are currently being developed. During this period, we developed a Theory of Change for each issue and discussed any gaps existing to address them. Additionally, we engaged with MoEF's Technical Implementation Units (TIUs) and related government agencies to enrich and verify the information within these strategy documents. However, due to the necessity of incorporating assessment results from Act 3.1., there may be a delay in finalizing these documents which was initially targeted for completion in Yr1.

**Activity 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training provided to >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies (including port authorities, prosecutors and judges).**

As part of the overall project activities with the government, WCS has included capacity building activities in the annual workplan of MoEF's TIUs in Lampung and North Sulawesi provinces. This includes the plan for CWT training to government officers in the targeted areas.



WCS has also informally discussed about the planned training with the head of BKSDA Bengkulu Lampung and BKSDA North Sulawesi and have obtained a principal approval to hold the training activities.

In September 2023, WCS was invited by AGO's Training and Educational Centre to train 80 new prosecutors in a regular capacity building event: *Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Pembentuk Jaksa* (Fig.24). The trainees received CWT-related materials on international conventions (IUCN and CITES), motives and modus operandi, cyber-crime, the multi-door approach in handling IWT, case handling and money laundering, and case studies. The use of the Anti-Money Laundering Act was continually emphasized in this training to familiarize young prosecutors with collaborating with police or civil servant investigators to prosecute mid-level and high-level perpetrators. The seizure of assets as one of the outcomes of anti-money laundering regulations is expected to serve as a deterrent effect on wildlife crime offenders.

**Activity 3.4. Provide high-quality data analysis products to government partners to conduct law enforcement operations across the IWT supply chain.**

In this period, we assessed existing data between 2018-2022 of IWT supply chains in two landscapes, BBSNP and BNWNP. The aim for this assessment is to sort and update the most recent information on the supply chain and its network. Based on IWT case database between 2018-2023, there were 134,591 birds detected along the supply chain in Lampung and Bengkulu provinces, where the BBSNP is located. We suspect that one of the illegal sources for this trade is from BBSNP. Currently, we identified 72 people from four districts around the BBSNP area; 43 in Pesisir Barat, 16 people in Tanggamus, 10 people in Lampung Barat, and 3 people in Bandar Lampung. Our analysis showed there is a connection between songbird traders in Ngambur, Pesisir Selatan, and Pematang Sawa. During our work in monitoring bird markets with SPTN II Bengkulu BBSNP authorities, one key bird trader was approached and socialized by the authority regarding the legality of songbird trade (Fig. 25, red circle). Next, we detected 36 people who are actively engaged in tiger prey poaching operating in the following Ngambur, Semaka, Bengkulu, Pesisir Selatan, Suoh and Ngaras sub-districts. Our analysis indicated that there is no connection between them, as the hunted preys are mostly for local consumption.

In BNWNP, we focused on the wild meat trade. Based on the WCS database, wild meat trade mainly targets protected species in BNWNP, such as anoa, babirusa, and black-crested macaque, as well as other species such as wild boar and bats. In BNWNP, we recorded 96 people that are still actively engaged in the trade. Seventy-seven of them originated from data discovered between 2018-2022, and 29 people were recently identified. In the next period, we will begin analysing and mapping the trade network.

**Activity 3.5. Monitor court case outcomes of project-assisted cases.**

There are no IWT cases to monitor yet.

**Activity 3.6. Facilitate high-impact national and international media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations.**

In this period, 79 online media articles (51 national, 27 local, and 1 international; **Supplementary Material 5**) were published on IWT that were handled by government agencies with our support. These articles covered cases of deer poaching in Way Kambas National Park and bird smuggling in Bakauheni Port. They included 39 online news articles, 11 articles on websites, 11 online newspaper articles, 8 articles on social media, 4 online videos, 3 online web articles, 2 online radio broadcasts, and 1 article on an institutional website. These online media monitoring results are regularly shared with the MoEF to support them in addressing IWT.

**Activity 4.1. Assess the legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement.**

In Yr1, we developed the first draft assessment on "Regulation Analysis on Conservation Area Protection and Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Trade" (**Supplementary Material 6**). This document assessed existing regulations and policies at the national level related to conservation area management and biodiversity conservation as a background, the

conservation area in Indonesia is managed based on Resort-based Management (RBM) under each Technical Implementing Unit of Directorate General of Conservation of Nature Resources and Ecosystems (DG KSDAE). In general, the main tasks and functions of the resorts include planning, protection, preservation, utilization, and evaluation of the suitability of the area's function. All of these were conducted through regular data collection using SMART Patrol or spatial-based patrol. This instrument is used mainly to collect data on existing threats and potential threats around the resort areas. However, according to initial findings, this instrument has not yet been implemented in all resorts under the Technical Implementing Unit of DG KSDAE, and there remains a challenge on how to optimize the usage of the data collected through SMART Patrol, mainly on how it could strengthen the conservation area protection efforts and prevent illegal wildlife trade. One of the approaches that can potentially be used to tackle this challenge is the application of Problem Oriented Policing (POP) approach and the four-SARA stages at the resort level, with main objective to prevent any illegal activities happening in the resort or conservation area. According to this background, this assessment analyses how the existing regulations covered the prevention, pre-emptive, and repressive aspects, and how it could be supported with the POP approach as part of the prevention efforts. In this assessment, we analyzed 27 regulations and policies related to conservation area protection and biodiversity conservation at national level, through literature/desk review.

According to the analysis, this assessment found that regulations and policies related to conservation area protection and biodiversity conservation at the national level are already comprehensive. Those regulations and policies already contained three aspects of preventive, pre-emptive, repressive, which are in line with the POP approach with stages such as Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA). However, analysis found that there is coverage limitation of the four stages of SARA, due to the limited authority and/or scope of regulation and policies. In addition, this analysis also identified a policy that can be a good reference on how to reflect POP approach in a regulation, namely guidelines for handling tenurial conflicts in conservation areas which was enacted by DG KSDAE. In general, this assessment recommends the importance of strengthening the preventive and preemptive aspects within existing regulations, that could be achieved through 1) developing an SOP for POP approach; and 2) strengthening DG KSDAE strategic action plan (*Rencana Kerja Strategis DG KSDAE*) through the inclusion of POP approach. The draft is currently under internal review process, and it will be consulted further with the Directorate of Conservation of Biodiversity Species and Genetic (*Direktorat Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati Spesies dan Genetik/Dit. KKHSG*). We are still waiting for further direction regarding the appointed person in charge from Dit. KKHSG for further communication requirements.

**Activity 4.2. Conduct research on IWT and wildlife law enforcement to develop a policy paper that further supports the IPM approach.**

We will develop a policy paper in Yr2, following the results of the legislation assessment on Activity 4.1

**Activity 4.3. Run a series of policy dialogue workshops to obtain multi-stakeholder inputs and support.**

Policy dialogue workshops will be held following the completion of the legislation assessment and policy paper in Yr2 2025.

**Activity 4.4. Support the drafting of policy reforms regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement.**

In parallel with the revision of Conservation Act, WCS supported the MoEF in revising its derivative regulation, the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Administration Directive of Harvest or Capture and Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animal Species (Kepmenhut 447/2003) through a writing workshop on 7 August 2023 in Bogor. One of the main aspects that need to be strengthened in this regulation is the application of a precautionary approach in wildlife utilization to ensure there is no harm impacting the population and to ensure the population's sustainability in the wild.

In the workshop, we discussed the revision until Chapter II of Kepmenhut 447/2003 namely "Retrieval and Capture Specimen of Wild Plant and Animal from Natural Habitat (Article 6–17)".

Some recommendations for revisions included law enforcement specifically sanctions related to wildlife harvesting or capturing and distribution, application of animal welfare during wildlife harvesting and distribution processes to prevent disease transmission risk, monitoring of wildlife supply chain or traceability, and captive breeding (**Supplementary Material 7**). The revision of this regulation was continued internally within MoEF, waiting for further dissemination workshops following the completion of the revision process.

#### **Activity 4.5. Support the Indonesian government to run a series of policy dissemination workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.**

This activity will be conducted after Activities 4.1 - 4.4 are completed and mostly focus on developing a specific policy based on the recommendation of the assessment and study in Activities 4.1 and 4.2.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

**Output 1.** A national Working Group is established and oversees the design, implementation and documentation of a problem-oriented policing approach in two landscapes and its subsequent up-scaling across Indonesia's protected area network.

Target:

- 1.1. One IPM Working Group established (Yr1) (baseline = 0).
- 1.2. Five bi-annual Working Group meetings (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 1.3. One IPM training program, >200 national and subnational MoEF staff trained (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 1.4. One IPM lessons learned document and IPM guidelines (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 1.5. IPM adopted in two additional Protected Areas (PAs) (Yr3) (baseline = 0).

Output 1 - due to the MoEF's work priorities this year, we adjusted our plan to have the IPM adopted in all park management in Indonesia from developing a National IPM Working Group into the inclusion of IPM through SMART-RBM implementation. We are closely working on this with the Directorate of PKK. Meanwhile, the IPM training program is progressing well with the development of a syllabus for IPM data analysts, which we will propose to MoEF's Training and Education Center. Aside from that, we have also provided an IPM training on 25 - 27 September 2023 for 11 BBSNP staff in Lampung, and we are planning to hold a similar training for BNWNP staff in North Sulawesi (indicator: 11 out of 200 subnational MoEF staff trained in Yr1). A lessons-learned document and an IPM guideline is underway. The document is being developed based on the adaptation of IPM in Way Kambas National Park by WCS and the MoEF's TIUs. This close collaboration with the TIUs opens the possibility for the adoption of IPM in the two PAs (BBSNP and BNSNP), which will likely be achieved by the end of the project.

**Output 2.** The effectiveness of an Integrated Prevention Model is demonstrated in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods in two demonstration protected area landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi (>700,000 ha).

Target:

- 2.1. Two IPMs and intervention strategies, with accompanying data management system, for target PAs (Yr1) (baseline = 0).
- 2.2. >10 multi-stakeholder meetings and workshops to raise awareness on IWT, socialise the IPM and review its implementation and adaptation (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 2.3. IWT information collected from community monitoring networks operating in each target landscape over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 2.4. 12 well-trained national park-community ranger teams conduct data-driven SMART patrols over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 18 months of patrols conducted in 2021-2022).
- 2.5. Repeat camera trap surveys conducted to estimate priority species population trends in target landscapes (Yr3) (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).
- 2.6. Two alternative livelihood support strategies developed with community partners to transition poachers to viable livelihoods (Yr2) (baseline = 0).
- 2.7. Alternative livelihood support strategy implemented over 18 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).

Output 2 has largely progressed as planned in Yr1. IWT information in the two landscapes regarding songbird trade and wild meat trade have been collected for 12 months (indicator: 12 out of 36 months; baseline: 0). Next, to estimate priority species population trends, a baseline has been calculated in BBSNP through the camera trapping survey conducted in 2022 within the Intensive Protection Zone. In BNWNP, a camera trapping survey was conducted in 2023

which serves as the baseline survey for this landscape, with a primary focus on monitoring the population of key species, such as anoa and babirusa (indicator: two baselines have been calculated in Yr1 for targeted species). Two communities in BBSNP and BNWNP have been identified to be involved in wildlife poaching. They are currently being approached and profiled to develop livelihood strategies aimed at transitioning away from wildlife hunting, with support from the local universities. With the current progress in providing alternative livelihood support, we are positive that the indicators from this output can be achieved according to the timeline of the project.

**Output 3.** Counter-wildlife trafficking strategies targeting >10 high profile intermediaries at major trade hubs and exit points, including seaports, implemented in two provinces connected to the target protected area landscapes.

Target:

- 3.1. Two repeat provincial IWT supply chain assessments (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 3.2. Two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies developed (Yr1) (baseline = 0).
- 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training for >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies (including port authorities, prosecutors and judges) (Yr2) (baseline = 0).
- 3.4. >24 months of high-quality data analysis products developed and informing site-based law enforcement operations (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 3.5. >24 months of monitoring court cases using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 3.6. >100 high-impact national and international media pieces covering government partners' successful law enforcement operations using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).

Output 3 has largely progressed as planned. The collected data and information among others from community networks, market monitoring, road checkpoints, and IWT case database have enriched the IWT supply chain assessments that we are developing for songbird and wild meat trades. Although there is a slight delay in finalizing the assessments due to the need for data confirmation with our government partners at both landscapes, general outlines of the supply chains have been drafted, and we are positive it can be completed by Yr2 of the project. In the next period, we will conduct group discussions with stakeholders (mainly governments) to discuss the supply chains. We have also drafted the outline of two CWT strategy documents for addressing the songbird trade in Lampung and for addressing the wild meat trade for consumption in North Sulawesi. Development of data analysis products (Indicator: 12 out of 24 months of high-quality data analysis products developed), case monitoring, and conducting monthly tracking of online media coverage (Indicator: 79 out of 100 online media articles recorded by Yr1) were continued. This shows that our work is progressing as expected and will likely be completed according to the project timeline.

**Output 4.** Key wildlife regulations in Indonesia are reformed and disseminated to strengthen the legal framework to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial and landscape levels.

Target:

- 4.1. One assessment on legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).
- 4.2. One policy paper on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).
- 4.3. Three policy dialogue workshops (one national and two provincial) with >50 participants from >3 agencies (Yr2) (baseline = 0).
- 4.4. One draft policy regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement, including support for the IPM (Yr3) (baseline = 0).
- 4.5. Three policy dissemination workshops (one national and two provincial) on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr3) (baseline = 0).

Output 4 has largely progressed as planned. One assessment on legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement entitled "Regulation Analysis on Conservation Area Protection and Prevention of Illegal Wildlife Trade" has been finalized in Yr1. This assessment provides a robust foundation to develop more comprehensive policy recommendations to prevent IWT and to strengthen wildlife law enforcement, whilst extracting insights from the IPM implementation lessons learned. All of which will be assessed in more detail in the policy paper in Yr2. In parallel, we supported MoEF to conduct one writing workshop to draft a policy related to wildlife trade issues in Yr1. The drafting process is to support the revision of Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Administration Directive of Harvest or Capture and

Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animal Species, which has been applied in the country for 20 years.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome and the outcome indicators are as follows:

<b>Outcome:</b>	Enhanced strategic decision-making, underpinned by crime prevention strategies, significantly disrupts IWT networks in two biodiversity-rich landscapes and connected provincial trafficking routes, with rural community livelihood incentives providing sustainable livelihood outcomes.			<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress by March 2024</b>	<b>Source of evidence</b>	
<p>Indicator 0.1</p> <p>By Yr3, post-project implementation of the IPM is secured through assignment of site-based data analysts, activity inclusion in annual work plans and budgets of two project-assisted PAs, with subsequent adoption in an additional two PAs</p>	0 PA analysts	The IPM implementation is in process in two PAs. A syllabus and curriculum for IPM data analysts are also under development, which will be made in collaboration with our government partners.	See Section 3.1 above	The indicator is likely to be achieved.
<p>Indicator 0.2</p> <p>By Yr3, &gt;70% of the poachers identified as operating in the poaching hotspots in two PA landscapes have fully transitioned to alternative livelihoods and show increased (&gt;20%) indices for wellbeing, compared to baseline data collected when selecting project beneficiaries</p>	poaching hotspot locations and number of poachers to support will be determined through IPM planning in Yr1.	By Yr 1, poaching hotspot locations and the number of poachers that will be selected as beneficiaries have been determined for each PAs.	See Section 3.1 above	To be verified in Year 3
<p>Indicator 0.3</p> <p>By Yr3, &gt;75% threat reduction in poaching hotspots identified by the IPM in Yr1</p>	to be determined in Yr1.	Baseline data for threats in poaching hotspots have been collected through SMART patrol data.	See Section 3.1 above	To be verified in Year 3
<p>Indicator 0.4</p> <p>At least 10 major traffickers of priority species at provincial level are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted by the project end.</p>	None (0)	Active poachers, middlemen, and traders for songbird trade and wild meat trade have been identified and their roles analysed.	See Section 3.1 above	To be verified in Year 3
<p>Indicator 0.5</p> <p>By Yr3, the population decline of at least two priority species has been halted and stabilised</p>	to be calculated in Yr1	A baseline for priority species population in two PAs have been calculated through camera trap survey (tiger population in BBSNP in 2022, and anoa & babirusa population in BNWNP in 2023).	See Section 3.1 above	To be verified in Year 3

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

**Outcome Assumption:** The IPM identifies the full network of key offenders operating in the two target landscapes and the correct measures for persuading these offenders to transition from illegal to legal livelihood activities, which delivers sufficient benefits for them to not regress, thereby demonstrating to MoEF decision-makers that the evidence-based approach

offered by the IPM is cost-effective and highly applicable for enhanced protected area management, including MoEF 'Priority Species' recovery, in Indonesia, and this leads to IPM adoption in an additional two PAs by the project's end.

**Comments:** This assumption still holds true. The IPM is being implemented at two sites; BBSNP and BNWNP. Targeted poachers and its network are being analysed to determine a suitable approach for them to transition from illegal to legal livelihood activities. The IPM has also been introduced at site level and is planned to be included through the SMART-RBM implementation program which is currently the focus at the national level for it to be adopted by all park management in Indonesia.

**Output 1 Assumption:** There is a clear understanding within key government agencies on the IPM approach and its applicability for addressing IWT, which creates strong political, active partner participation in the Working Group and high-level support for the PA landscape actions, with Working Group meetings proving effective in evaluating project performance and adapting the intervention strategy over the project years, which in combination greatly increases the probability of IPM success, strong government buy-in and upscaling across the PA network.

**Comments:** This assumption still holds true. Although there is an adjustment to work through Directorate PKK instead of establishing a National IPM Work Group, meetings between the government and its partners in efforts to overcome IWT continue to be held, for example in increasing the implementation of SMART. We expect that government meetings with partners, including increased understanding of IPM and high-level support, can be held in the Yr2 of the project.

**Output 2 Assumption:** All of the key stakeholders are engaged by the project and recognise the need to develop an integrated data-driven approach (through the IPM) to reduce wildlife crime in the landscape, and these stakeholders also understand and fulfil their respective roles and responsibilities in successfully implementing the IPM and are willing and able to adapt the intervention strategy based on the applied research findings that emerge over the project years. To complement this approach, there is strong support and commitment from community partners to design and implement livelihood interventions that provide sufficient improvements to community wellbeing, thereby offering a viable alternative to illegal and unsustainable natural resource use.

**Comments:** This assumption still holds true. Key stakeholders, i.e. BBSNP and BNWNP understood the importance and benefits of adopting IPM within their current work, particularly for the RBM at each site. This is evidenced by their eagerness to participate in IPM trainings, as well as stated and discussed during regular meetings at the sites.

**Output 3 Assumption:** WCS remains a credible and trusted partner with law enforcement agencies that are receptive to capacity building and inter-agency partnership opportunities to jointly tackle IWT, and the project provides reliable information on the extent of wildlife trade that, in turn, elicits time-critical law enforcement actions at key points of intersection that yield the greatest impact towards dismantling major trafficking networks.

**Comments:** This assumption still holds true. WCS maintains the relationship and is trusted by MoEF's agencies, including the KKHSG, BBSNP, BNWNP, BKSDA Bengkulu-Lampung, BKSDA North Sulawesi, and Training and Education Centre. WCS has received the main approval to move forward with capacity building events related to tackling IWT in coordination with these agencies. Communication between the training participants after these events will establish close coordination between stakeholders in tackling IWT, as evidenced in previous trainings conducted under other projects.

**Output 4 Assumption:** The Government of Indonesia remains committed to reducing IWT through improvements to its policy framework related to site-based enforcement and its criminal justice system, and project-assisted expert workshops and policy assessments identify the required reforms, barriers to reform and how to overcome these, which are addressed through policy revisions that are widely disseminated and further empower government agencies to take action against IWT.

**Comments:** This assumption still holds true. WCS continues to support the Government of Indonesia in reducing IWT as evidenced by the support to the MoEF to conduct one writing workshop to draft a policy related to wildlife trade issues. The drafting process is to support the revision of Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Administration Directive of Harvest or Capture and Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animal Species, which has been applied in the country for 20 years.

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

As a short-term impact, beneficiaries of the project are expected to have improved (>20%) indices for wellbeing, measured through socioeconomic surveys. We aimed the intervention at beneficiaries, i.e. targeted poachers and households with alternative livelihood may alleviate and stabilise their income, hence increasing their wellbeing. Currently WCS in collaboration with University of Lampung and University of Sam Ratulangi (see Section 3.1) is developing a baseline for the beneficiaries' socioeconomic condition by measuring their wellbeing. This is a crucial step to help us understand how the intervention impacted their state of wellbeing at the end of the project. For a long-term impact, we are expecting that dismantling IWT networks will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging and mining), which are often driven by the same people and blight community livelihoods and prosperity. Widening our IPM from several priority villages to six or more villages in each landscape is expected to raise awareness in >1500 people and transition >100 poachers to sustainable livelihoods. By Yr1, we are in the process of implementing IPM through raising awareness to targeted communities, including to 60 people in North Sulawesi who received awareness (see Section 3.1) regarding the importance of biodiversity and its conservation.

## **4. Thematic focus**

The project targets to contribute in supporting all thematic focus which evidenced through progress in section 3.1 and summarized as below;

- 1) Reducing demand for IWT products – our project is working to reduce the demand for songbird trade for pets sourced from Lampung and to reduce the unsustainable consumption of wild meat in North Sulawesi. Our approach included the IPM implementation to address these problems at site level and through the development of CWT strategy documents in coordination with stakeholders at province levels. Although this is still a work in progress, we are aiming to reduce demands for these IWT products.
- 2) Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents – through the project, we supported the government of Indonesia to ensure effective legal frameworks and deterrents, as evidenced in Yr1 with the support to revise the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Administration Directive of Harvest or Capture and Distribution of the Specimens of Wild Plant and Animal Species. In addition, the project also support the development of an IPM guideline which is one of the derivatives to the legal framework.
- 3) Strengthening law enforcement – our efforts to strengthen law enforcement on CWT include the collection of data and information on main perpetrators, its network, and analysis to disrupt their criminal network. The initial analysis has been made as evidenced in section 3.1. In Yr2 we are planning to hold training on IWT for relevant stakeholders, including inter-agency law enforcement officers.
- 4) Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT – the project will build a strategy through IPM, including with the approach of alternative livelihood for targeted poachers and households. In Yr1 we have been designing this approach and is planning to implement them in Yr2.

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

This project contributes significantly to positive impacts on species, mainly through three key interventions, namely: implementation of the IPM to reduce poaching in the two PAs (i.e. providing alternative livelihood, supporting routine patrols, see Section 3.1., Activity 2.4. & 2.7.); strengthening government CWT capacity through development of CWT strategies and capacity building strategy (see Section 3.1., Activity 3.2. & 3.3.); and strengthening the legal framework

to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial, and landscape level (see Section 3.1. & 4.4.). These interventions are expected to reduce poaching pressures on threatened species, in particular helmeted hornbills, Sumatran tiger, Sunda pangolins, anoa, babirusa, and songbirds, among many others. Our efforts are also focusing on non-protected species which trades were conducted illegally or unsustainably, such as those collected inside a protected area, or whether the trade is lacking permits required for transporting and trading the species (products). We also continue to tackle IWT online by monitoring and reporting cases on Facebook and e-commerce sites to the MoEF, as described in Section 3.1, Activity 3.5.

**6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction**

This project does not target directly to address poverty reduction. However, indirect results linked to that are expected through alternative livelihood. Through this project we conduct socioeconomic assessment to analyse their social and income characteristics. The findings from the assessment will inform the design of intervention to improve community livelihood while facilitating the transition away from illegal activities. The main type of project support provided to rural community groups, who are characterised by being from low-income households, is through empowering them to collaboratively address IWT through provision of alternative livelihoods.

**7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)**

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

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>4</sup> .	60% - Female: WCS Indonesia Program’s Country Director (Noviar Andayani), Wildlife Trade and Policy Senior Program Manager (Sofi Mardiah), Senior Finance & Grant Manager (Nur Afni)  Male: Deputy Country Director (William Marthy), Forest Senior Program Manager (Anton Ario)
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 <sup>5</sup> .	80% - Female leaders: Minister of MoEF, Head of BNWNP, Rector of University of Lampung, Head of Study Program in University of Sam Ratulangi  Male leader: Head of BBSNP

<b>GESI Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Put X where you think your project is on the scale</b>
<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn’t quite meeting the requirements of a ‘sensitive’ approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	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.	x
<b>Empowering</b>	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	
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an ‘empowering’ approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.



WCS has been committed to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and internally, this is evidenced by the composition of our management and project teams as illustrated in above table. This composition helps to increase the participation of women in any meetings, trainings and socioeconomic survey. Furthermore, those engagements also promoted participation and leadership by women throughout the stakeholder groups we work with, from local communities to government and academia. For example, our IPM training in Lampung included five females out of 18 participants, the socialization event in Kotamobagu was attended by 23 females out of 60 participants, and the events were organised and coordinated by a joint male-female team.

We integrated GESI considerations into project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure that our interventions were responsive to the diverse needs of all community groups. As an example, we have designed training by promoting gender-balanced participation in training programs taking into account the specific roles of women within the criminal justice system. While these trainings are scheduled in the second year of project, we are committed to ensuring equitable access to capacity-building activities for women.

In developing strategy and supporting policy design, we used participatory approaches such as focus group discussions, community meetings, and stakeholder consultations to ensure the meaningful involvement of women, and other marginalized groups in project decision-making processes. In the 1st year of project, we initiated a policy assessment and later followed by series of FGDs and workshops. We will promote equity and addressing barrier to women's participation in decision-making processes as well as include community group in the process.

Moving forward, we continue in monitoring and evaluating our approach to GESI dynamics and adapting as needed to address unforeseen challenges during project implementation.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

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

## **9. Lessons learnt**

**Administrative:** Ensuring effective communication channels among project team members was crucial for project planning, updates, and changes. To achieve this, we initiated a kick-off meeting at the project's start to establish clear communication channels. Additionally, a joint workplan was developed to gather inputs and feedback from team members, facilitating adaptability to changes, including budget adjustments.

**Management:** The project is designed to be implemented at the national and sub-national levels (site level), necessitating effective task delegation among PIC for each site. Communication and coordination among team members have generally been effective, although there is room for improvement in addressing delays in certain activities. Additionally, we have embraced learning and adaptation as part of our adaptive management approach to navigate unforeseen risks and changes such as government partner rotations and policy reforms (see technical aspect). Moreover, our strong partnership with the MoEF has been instrumental in the project's success. This collaboration ensured that project objectives aligned closely with government needs and interests, securing commitment and momentum from the beginning. Through continuous facilitation and leadership in discussions and meetings with government agencies, we have learned that maintaining intensive communication with partners, both formal and informal approaches, is crucial for sustaining interest and momentum.

**Technical:** We learned that adaptive management is necessary and tailoring intervention to suit the specific need and project context so that the objectives remain relevant. E.g. establishing a

national working group for IPM may not be feasible or effective, given that IPM is ideally integrated into the adaptive management of protected areas. Therefore, our goal is to incorporate IPM into the existing SMART-RBM system, which already has an established working group. However, the SMART-RBM system is currently on hold for unspecified reasons. Nonetheless, efforts to integrate IPM into SMART-RBM continue through the development of SOP for patrol evaluation guidelines and the IPM training syllabus. Communicating the research plan and results in Activity 4.1. to the MoEF's Dit. KKHSG posed a challenge due to their tight schedules. This resulted in a delay in the appointment of the person in charge from Dit. KKHSG and furthermore the finalization of the assessment document. It underscores the significance of having contingency plans in place to address potential delays and challenges in stakeholder involvement.

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

N/A. This is the first annual report of the project.

**11. Risk Management**

The existing risks as mentioned in the risk register still holds true.

**12. Sustainability and legacy**

There was an increase for 2024 BBSNP state budget and allowed the park authority to allocate more funds to increase forest patrol from five (in 2022) to eight days (in 2023 and 2024). This will contribute to reinforcing the project's exit strategy, ensuring the sustainability of the adopted strategy particularly in maintaining patrol activity beyond the project lifetime by the Park, all of which were results from the project's assistance. The project has also supported WCS reinforcing the implementation of IPM in priority resorts. The IPM strategy has guided patrol team members, comprising both BBSNP and NGO partners, to allocate more time to 1) high-priority areas with a high intensity of illegal activities (through the implementation of a targeted patrol scheme), and 2) engage in personal approaches with individuals identified as key poachers. Similar to the work in BNWNP, the IPM has been adopted by our government partners, where the government staff, including inspiring leaders in CWT received capacity building regarding ethics and discipline in the effort to increase the park's management effectiveness. Our capacity building strategy aims at the inclusion of the IWT and IPM training programs into MoEF's education and training center, which when enacted will be embedded in the agency and will be open for regular and continuous use even after the project has closed.

**13. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

DEFRA is well-known in Indonesia as a UK government department that has been supporting various efforts to conserve species and address wildlife trade in Indonesia for many years. This project works with key agencies, both at local and national level, and with high-level government officials, which directly benefits the publicity of the IWT Challenge Fund. Various national and international NGOs also recognize the IWT Challenge Fund, taking part in proposals for valuable activities, outputs, and outcomes in different landscapes. The project has been raising awareness among its local NGO partners in Indonesia of DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund specifically. As part of the project's publication, WCS was invited by the British Embassy in Jakarta to the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Partners Learning Forum on 19 February 2024. The event was opened by the British Ambassador to Indonesia and Timor Leste and attended by representatives of NGOs. During the meeting, WCS presented the progress of the ongoing IWT Challenge Fund project and some lessons to be discussed further with other NGOs (Fig. 26).

**14. Safeguarding**

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes. We have three safeguarding focal point personnel: 1. Fitria Rinawati [redacted] 2. Shanti Haduri [redacted] Annisa Maghfirah [redacted]

Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	<p>Yes. The trainings are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. GenderPro Capacity Building Program from George Washington University (Jan-May 2024): The training aims to improve the knowledge and skills that are necessary to integrate gender into international development programming</li> <li>2. Social and Behavioural Research Training (27 November 2023): to understand the ethical principles, regulations and policies in conducting human subject-related research.</li> <li>3. Training on Working with Stories using Participatory Narrative Inquiry (PNI) (24 Oct - 12 Dec 2023): The training was conducted to build the capacity of WCS staff in Indonesia in using the PNI as a tool in raising awareness on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) issues and assessing the current situation in the organization and community on gender issues.</li> <li>4. Sensitization Training on Human Rights-Based Approach to Conservation (22-25 Sep 2023): The training aimed to provide materials sensitizing WCS program personnel to a human rights-based approach and equipping them with tools to safeguard and protect the rights of stakeholders through mechanisms such as FPIC, GRM, IRB, and access mitigation.</li> <li>5. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) and Natural Resources Governance Tool (28 Aug - 8 Sep 2023): This ToT aimed to equip the WCS staff in the process of data collection and data analysis in BNS and NRG, Kobo Toolbox, ethics in human subject research, and conservation standards.</li> <li>6. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Conservation Social Safeguards and Sciences (17-21 Jul 2023): WCS Global conducted the ToT to ensure that WCS Social Safeguards and Rights + Communities Country and Regional focal points have the basic skills to train WCS staff and partners in marine and terrestrial sites on core competencies related to Human Rights, Social Safeguards, and Community Engagement.</li> </ol>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	<p>Past: 38% [24 among 63 program staff] Planned: 76% [targeting 24 more staff to be trained]</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. By following our policy and guideline, we did not confront any challenges on safeguarding in the past 12 months.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. Currently we are aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finalize various safeguards instruments and guidance, and</li> <li>▪ Carry out human rights-based approach to conservation and related topics training to wider program staff.</li> </ul>	
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. N/A</p>	
<p>Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved. No.</p>	

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023-March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				

Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,378</b>	<b>193,37</b>		

**Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			USFWS, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), Private Foundation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	N/A	N/A	N/A

**16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

**17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes: “Advancing the Integrated Prevention Model (IPM) implementation in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP), training sessions on the utilization of data and information in the context of situational-based threat prevention efforts using Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) combined with the Urgency Seriousness and Growth (USG) analysis was conducted for Section II Bengkunat, with 18 participants (11 from BBSNP and 7 from YABI). This training is allowing the adaptation scheme with the BBSNP in Section II to build appropriate information data and become the basis for providing support for economic strengthening, especially to perpetrators of forest crime violations, so that there is an impact from the assistance interventions carried out, especially to reduce hunting pressure on national park areas.

In BNWNP on October 2023, we engaged churches in the Bolaang Mongondow District, including the Pentecostal Movement Church (GGP), Indonesian Maranatha Christian Church (GKMI), Bolaang Mongondow Evangelical Church (GMIBM), and Indonesian Pentecostal Church (GPDI) to introduce our program, providing information about BNWNP, and to address prevalent issues related to illegal hunting. The efforts to raise awareness continued, particularly with GMIBM. On January 19, 2024, we organized a socialization event that was attended by 75 individuals, comprising Regional Church Leaders of GMIBM, BNWNP staff, and WCS staff. The purpose was to enhance and unify the community's understanding of wildlife and habitat protection, emphasizing the connection to conservation sermon materials, within the service area of the Synod of GMIBM. The sermon materials, incorporating conservation messages, will be presented during preaching activities from February to April 2024. A total of 4000 conservation sermons are scheduled to be distributed.”

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Supplementary Materials:	Socialization activities aimed at enhancing the awareness of religious leaders regarding	N/A	Yes / No

	Figures – Figure 9	wildlife conservation and its habitat in Bolaang Mongondow Districts took place on January 19, 2024, North Sulawesi, Indonesia			
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## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>A project demonstrated problem-oriented policing approach is adopted by empowered government agencies and effectively deployed to maximise impact that maintains forest integrity, recovers biodiversity and improves forest-edge livelihoods at scale.</p>	<p>Problem-oriented policing through the IPM approach is being developed for two sites; BBSNP &amp; BNWNP. In this early stage, targeted poacher communities were identified and approached. Socioeconomic surveys for the targeted communities along with profiling the poachers were conducted, either to determine livelihood alternatives for them or to decide on the best approach and efforts to address the specific poaching problems in both sites. Next, we are supporting PKK to develop a lessons learned and SOP documents on SMART-RBM, which we consider as a gateway to incorporate IPM at national level.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Enhanced strategic decision-making, underpinned by crime prevention strategies, significantly disrupts IWT networks in two biodiversity-rich landscapes and connected provincial trafficking routes, with rural community livelihood incentives providing sustainable livelihood outcomes.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1. By Yr3, post-project implementation of the IPM is secured through assignment of site-based data analysts, activity inclusion in annual work plans and budgets of two project-assisted PAs, with subsequent adoption in an additional two PAs (baseline = 0 PA analysts).</p>	<p>The IPM implementation is in process in two PAs: BBSNP and BNWNP. In July 2023, the Head of Gunung Leuser National Park presented plans to the Director General of KSDAE to strengthen SMART-RBM by incorporating the IPM approach. Furthermore, the Director General of KSDAE approved on 16 October 2023 for the Way Kambas National Park team to submit their IPM implementation results for the 2024 Herman Goldstein Award. Next, on 25-27 September 2023 we facilitated an IPM approach training in BBSNP. A syllabus and curriculum for IPM data analysts are under development, which will be made in collaboration with our government partners.</p>	<p>We will support PKK in developing a SMART-RBM lessons learned document. We aim to incorporate the IPM approach into this document. An IPM training is planned to be conducted in BNWNP by June 2024.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2. By Yr3, &gt;70% of the poachers identified as operating in the poaching hotspots in two PA landscapes have fully transitioned to alternative livelihoods and show increased (&gt;20%) indices for wellbeing, compared to baseline data collected when selecting project beneficiaries (baseline = poaching hotspot locations and number of poachers to support will be determined through IPM planning in Yr1).</p>	<p>By Yr 1, we developed two indicator maps to address songbird poaching in Biha resort, BBSNP and to address mammal poaching in Dumoga Barat resort, BNWNP. Poaching hotspot locations were selected and poachers (26 songbird poachers and 50 mammal poachers in Dumoga Barat) were identified, among them will be selected as beneficiaries. Socioeconomic surveys in the two sites have been conducted.</p>	<p>Having designed and made a pilot for IPM approach in Yr1, the IPM will be implemented starting from Yr2. We will continue to assess its implementation and adapt to improve the results.</p>

Outcome indicator 0.3. By Yr3, >75% threat reduction in poaching hotspots identified by the IPM in Yr1 (baseline to be determined in Yr1).	Baseline data for threats in poaching hotspots have been collected through SMART patrol data and through information from the community network. In total, the patrol teams in BBSNP and BNWNP covered 3,039.24 km on foot over 145 patrol trips which resulted to 58 snares traps found and removed during this period. We developed maps of threats found during the patrols in BBSNP and BNWNP in Yr1.	SMART patrolling and community network information collection will continue to be conducted in the two sites.
Outcome indicator 0.4. At least 10 major traffickers of priority species at provincial level are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted by the project end (baseline = 0).	Active poachers, middlemen, and traders for songbird trade and wild meat trade have been identified and their roles analysed. A network map for songbird trade has been developed.	We will continue the assessment of the IWT trade networks and provide actionable information to our government partners.
Outcome indicator 0.5. By Yr3, the population decline of at least two priority species has been halted and stabilised (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).	A baseline for priority species population in two PAs has been calculated through camera trap survey (tiger population in BBSNP in 2022, and anoa & babirusa population in BNWNP in 2023).	The efforts for species and habitat protection through government-led patrolling, alternative livelihood, law enforcement, and strengthening CWT legal framework will be continued.
<b>Output 1</b> A national Working Group is established and oversees the design, implementation and documentation of a problem-oriented policing approach in two landscapes and its subsequent up-scaling across Indonesia's protected area network.		
Output indicator 1.1. One IPM Working Group established (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	The IPM approach will be adopted to enhance the management effectiveness of PAs under the RBM scheme and will be overseen by the SMART RBM working group. At site levels, the IPM implementation supported by WCS in Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) and Way Kambas National Park (WKNP, prior to this project) were continued. In this period, this resulted to the Head of GLNP presented plans to the Director General of KSDAE to strengthen SMART-RBM by incorporating the IPM approach in June 2023. The Director General also approved WKNP team to submit their IPM implementation results for the 2024 Herman Goldstein Award in October 2023.	Two documents will be prepared to incorporate the IPM into SMART-RBM; 1) SOP on Patrol Evaluation Modul, and 2) IPM syllabus for data analysts.
Output indicator 1.2. Five bi-annual Working Group meetings (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	No progress up to date.	A meeting is planned to review the SOP for Patrol Evaluation Guidelines. We are expecting the IPM to be incorporated into this guideline.
Output indicator 1.3. One IPM training program, >200 national and subnational MoEF staff trained (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	An IPM training was conducted in BBSNP in September 2023, participated by 11 MoEF's BBSNP officers. To ensure the continuation of IPM training in the future, we are	An IPM training for BNWNP staff is scheduled for June 2024. In collaboration with Pusdiklat, the

	collaborating with the MoEF's Training and Education Centre (Pusdiklat) to include this training program into Pusdiklat's mechanism by developing a curriculum and a syllabus.	drafted IPM curriculum and syllabus will be refined.
Output indicator 1.4. One IPM lessons learned document and IPM guidelines (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	A lessons learned document is being developed by WCS.	We are planning to continue the development of the lessons learned document in Yr2.
Output indicator 1.5. IPM adopted in two additional PAs (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	The IPM is being implemented in BBSNP and BNWNP. In Yr1 we initiated and piloted training in BBSNP (see Act. 1.3) to strengthen the internalization process of IPM to the National Parks.	Continuing support for IPM implementation in BBSNP and BNWNP.
<b>Output 2.</b> The effectiveness of an Integrated Prevention Model is demonstrated in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods in two demonstration protected area landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi (>700,000 ha).		
Output indicator 2.1. Two IPMs and intervention strategies, with accompanying data management system, for target PAs (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	One indicator map to address the songbird poaching in BBSNP, and two indicator maps to address the mammal poaching in BNWNP were developed. As part of the strategy to "Reduce Provocation" initiative, in January 2024, we hold a socialization event in Kotamobagu to promote a unified understanding of wildlife protection. This event was attended by 60 people (village and religious leaders, park staff, and WCS).	The indicator maps and strategy taken will be enhanced following the results from activities on the ground.
Output indicator 2.2. >10 multi-stakeholder meetings and workshops to raise awareness on IWT, socialise the IPM and review its implementation and adaptation (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	No progress up to date.	One workshop to discuss an SOP for patrol evaluation (which includes IPM) is planned to be conducted.
Output indicator 2.3. IWT information collected from community monitoring networks operating in each target landscape over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	Information from the community monitoring network was collected regarding 99 suspected poachers and traders of songbird and tiger prey in Lampung and Bengkulu provinces. In BNWNP, we identified 82 suspected poachers and traders of wild meat for consumption in the BNWNP landscape.	We are going to continue to analyse the information gathered from the community network.
Output indicator 2.4. 12 well-trained national park-community ranger teams conduct data-driven SMART patrols over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 18 months of patrols conducted in 2021-2022).	We supported patrol teams in both BBSNP and BNWNP to cover 3,039 km on foot over 145 patrol trips and removed 58 snares traps in Yr1.	We will continue to support SMART patrolling in both landscapes.
Output indicator 2.5. Repeat camera trap surveys conducted to estimate priority species population trends in target landscapes (Yr3) (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).	Baseline data for species population have been collected through camera trapping and analysed in BBSNP (using 2022 data) and BNWNP (2023).	Camera trapping for species population survey is planned to be conducted in Yr3 in BBSNP and in Yr2 & Yr3 in BNWNP.



<p>Output indicator 2.6. Two alternative livelihood support strategies developed with community partners to transition poachers to viable livelihoods (Yr2) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>Targeted communities have been identified. Socioeconomic surveys were conducted on the targeted communities in BBSNP and BNWNP. This included profiling of targeted poachers. We are also designing alternative livelihood strategies for them or their groups.</p>	<p>We will analyse the socioeconomic survey results and if required then refine the alternative livelihood strategies for it to be implemented to the targeted communities.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.7. Alternative livelihood support strategy implemented over 18 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>As part of designing alternative livelihood strategies, we piloted the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In BBSNP, we assisted one poacher in providing a goat pen and eight goats for farming. In BNWNP, we supported a community group (including former poachers) in developing ecotourism through maleo foster parent program.</li> </ul>	<p>In BBSNP, we will evaluate the livelihood proposal submitted by a Forest Farmer Group (KTH) comprising 26 former poachers. Following the assessment, WCS will offer assistance to help the group initiate their business.</p> <p>In BNWNP, together with the park authority, we will monitor and evaluate the perceptions and daily activities of community groups that involved in the maleo foster parent program, and their further ecotourism development. We will use the results of the socioeconomic (KAP and wellbeing) survey to evaluate poacher transition to alternative livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Counter-wildlife trafficking strategies targeting &gt;10 high profile intermediaries at major trade hubs and exit points, including seaports, implemented in two provinces connected to the target protected area landscapes.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 3.1. Two repeat provincial IWT supply chain assessments (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>Baseline data regarding the trade of songbirds sourcing from Lampung and its connection to Java island, as well as baseline data on wild meat trade for consumption in North Sulawesi have been collected. The supply chain for these two cases has been analysed and the maps drafted.</p>	<p>In the next period, we are planning to conduct focused group discussions with related stakeholders (among others the National Parks, BKSDA, port authority, and quarantine agency) in Lampung and in North Sulawesi to gather more information on the trades and to confirm the supply chains analysis results.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.2. Two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies developed (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>Two CWT strategy documents have been outlined. We developed two Theory of Change to address the trades in</p>	<p>We will finalise the CWT strategy documents in accordance with</p>

	Lampung and North Sulawesi which are crucial for decision-making regarding interventions and recommendations needed in the strategies.	collected data and analysis results, particularly those from Activity 3.1 and 3.4.
Output indicator 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training for >200 law enforcement officials from >3 agencies (including port authorities, prosecutors and judges) (Yr2) (baseline = 0).	Capacity building events have been proposed to be included into the annual workplan of the BKSDA North Sulawesi and BKSDA Bengkulu Lampung. The learning content will be developed to complement the CWT Strategies developed in Activity 3.2.	A capacity building event on CWT is scheduled to be implemented in North Sulawesi in June 2024.
Output indicator 3.4. >24 months of high-quality data analysis products developed and informing site-based law enforcement operations (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	We assessed existing data between 2018-2022 of IWT supply chains in two landscapes, BBSNP and BNWNP which is aimed to sort and update the most recent information on the supply chain and its network. Connections between the identified entities (person or location) were being analysed.	We will continue the analyses and develop criminal network maps on the trades connected to each landscapes.
Output indicator 3.5. >24 months of monitoring court cases using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	There are no IWT cases to monitor yet.	We will monitor updates on IWT cases supported through this project.
Output indicator 3.6. >100 high-impact national and international media pieces covering government partners' successful law enforcement operations using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	In Yr1, 79 out of 100 media coverages on government's efforts to tackle IWT in both landscapes have been recorded.	We will continue to monitor media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations on IWT.
<b>Output 4.</b> Key wildlife regulations in Indonesia are reformed and disseminated to strengthen the legal framework to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial and landscape levels.		
Output indicator 4.1. One assessment on legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	The first draft assessment of existing regulations at the national level related to conservation area management and biodiversity conservation has been developed.	The draft will be consulted further with the Directorate of Conservation of Biodiversity Species and Genetic (Dit. KKHSG) and finalized, to serve as an initial reference basis for conducting further studies in Activity 4.2.
Output indicator 4.2. One policy paper on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).	No progress up to date.	We will develop the policy paper in the next quarter, following the results of the legislation assessment of Activity 4.1 mainly to develop a concept of adoption of POP within the MoEF.

Output indicator 4.3. Three policy dialogue workshops (one national and two provincial) with >50 participants from >3 agencies (Yr2) (baseline =0).	No progress up to date.	The policy dialogue will be held following the completion of the legislation assessment and policy paper in collaboration with DG KSDAE, specifically Dit. KKHSK.
Output indicator 4.4. One draft policy regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement, including support for the IPM (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	One policy drafting workshop on wildlife trade management has been conducted in Yr1.	This activity will be continued according to discussion with MoEF in Yr2 and/or Yr3.
Output indicator 4.5. Three policy dissemination workshops (one national and two provincial) on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr3) (baseline = 0).	No progress up to date.	This activity will be conducted after Activities 4.1 - 4.3 were completed in Yr3 2026.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> A project demonstrated problem-oriented policing approach is adopted by empowered government agencies and effectively deployed to maximise impact that maintains forest integrity, recovers biodiversity and improves forest-edge livelihoods at scale.			
<b>Outcome:</b> Enhanced strategic decision-making, underpinned by crime prevention strategies, significantly disrupts IWT networks in two biodiversity-rich landscapes and connected provincial trafficking routes, with rural community livelihood incentives providing sustainable livelihood outcomes. (Max 30 words)	<p>0.1 By Yr3, post-project implementation of the IPM is secured through assignment of site-based data analysts, activity inclusion in annual work plans and budgets of two project-assisted PAs, with subsequent adoption in an additional two PAs (baseline = 0 PA analysts).</p> <p>0.2. By Yr3, &gt;70% of the poachers identified as operating in the poaching hotspots in two PA landscapes have fully transitioned to alternative livelihoods and show increased (&gt;20%) indices for wellbeing, compared to baseline data collected when selecting project beneficiaries (baseline = poaching hotspot locations and number of poachers to support will be determined through IPM planning in Yr1).</p>	<p>0.1. Data analyst ToRs; PA annual work plans; minutes of meetings; project reports (Yr3).</p> <p>0.2. WCS monitoring of community group engagement in project activities through review of minutes of meetings and workshops; livelihood strategy documents; training reports; socio-economic survey data to measure changes in wellbeing over the project (with gender disaggregated data) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>0.3. SMART patrol and GIS data and outputs, such as maps, tables and graphs; field reports; project reports (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>0.4. WCS monitoring of IWT cases and government court records (with crime</p>	The IPM identifies the full network of key offenders operating in the two target landscapes and the correct measures for persuading these offenders to transition from illegal to legal livelihood activities, which delivers sufficient benefits for them to not regress, thereby demonstrating to MoEF decision-makers that the evidence-based approach offered by the IPM is cost-effective and highly applicable for enhanced protected area management, including MoEF 'Priority Species' recovery, in Indonesia, and this leads to IPM adoption in an additional two PAs by the project's end.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.3. By Yr3, &gt;75% threat reduction in poaching hotspots identified by the IPM in Yr1 (baseline to be determined in Yr1).</p> <p>0.4. At least 10 major traffickers of priority species at provincial level are being, or have been, successfully prosecuted by the project end (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.5. By Yr3, the population decline of at least two priority species has been halted and stabilised (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).</p>	<p>statistics gender disaggregated) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>0.5. Camera trap datasets and analytical products on the spatio-temporal changes in species populations; technical reports; scientific publications and presentations (Yrs1-3).</p>	
<p><b>Output 1</b> A national Working Group is established and oversees the design, implementation and documentation of a problem-oriented policing approach in two landscapes and its subsequent up-scaling across Indonesia's protected area network.</p>	<p>1.1. One IPM Working Group established (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. Five bi-annual Working Group meetings (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.3. One IPM training program, &gt;200 national and subnational MoEF staff trained (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.4. One IPM lessons learned document and IPM guidelines (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.5. IPM adopted in two additional PAs (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>1.1. Working Group members and minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>1.2. Minutes of meeting, including recommendations for IPM adaptative management (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>1.3. Training materials (on IPM, and criminology theory and practice); pre- and post-training questionnaire to measure skills uptake; attendance sheets (gender disaggregated data on participation), training report (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>1.4. Lessons learned document; IPM guidelines; dissemination workshop minutes of meetings (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yr3).</p>	<p>There is a clear understanding within key government agencies on the IPM approach and its applicability for addressing IWT, which creates strong political, active partner participation in the Working Group and high-level support for the PA landscape actions, with Working Group meetings proving effective in evaluating project performance and adapting the intervention strategy over the project years, which in combination greatly increases the probability of IPM success, strong government buy-in and upscaling across the PA network.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
		1.5. Documentation of IPM in additional PAs; minutes of meeting/workshops; training reports; financial records of investments in IPM in target and additional PAs; project reports (Yr3).	
<p><b>Output 2</b> The effectiveness of an Integrated Prevention Model is demonstrated in reducing poaching and improving rural livelihoods in two demonstration protected area landscapes in Sumatra and Sulawesi (&gt;700,000 ha).</p>	<p>2.1. Two IPMs and intervention strategies, with accompanying data management system, for target PAs (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2. &gt;10 multi-stakeholder meetings and workshops to raise awareness on IWT, socialise the IPM and review its implementation and adaptation (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3. IWT information collected from community monitoring networks operating in each target landscape over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.4. 12 well-trained national park-community ranger teams conduct data-driven SMART patrols over 36 months (Yr3) (baseline = 18 months of patrols conducted in 2021-2022).</p> <p>2.5. Repeat camera trap surveys conducted to estimate priority species population trends in target landscapes (Yr3) (baseline to be calculated in Yr1).</p> <p>2.6. Two alternative livelihood support strategies developed with community partners to transition poachers to viable livelihoods (Yr2) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.7. Alternative livelihood support strategy implemented over 18 months (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>2.1. IPM theory of change and strategy; IPM data model and datasets; minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); project reports (Yr1).</p> <p>2.2. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>2.3. IWT reports and data received from networks; project reports (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>2.4. Training and field reports; field and GIS datasets; data recorded in SMART patrol system and outputs, such as maps, tables and graphs (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>2.5. Field survey reports; camera trap datasets, analysis and presentations (Yr3).</p> <p>2.6. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); livelihood strategy documents; agreed (signed plans) from community partners (Yrs1-2).</p> <p>2.7. Training workshop reports (gender disaggregated data on participation) Socio-economic monitoring and evaluation data, project reports (Yrs2-3).</p>	<p>All of the key stakeholders are engaged by the project and recognise the need to develop an integrated data-driven approach (through the IPM) to reduce wildlife crime in the landscape, and these stakeholders also understand and fulfil their respective roles and responsibilities in successfully implementing the IPM and are willing and able to adapt the intervention strategy based on the applied research findings that emerge over the project years. To complement this approach, there is strong support and commitment from community partners to design and implement livelihood interventions that provide sufficient improvements to community wellbeing, thereby offering a viable alternative to illegal and unsustainable natural resource use.</p>



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 3</b> Counter-wildlife trafficking strategies targeting &gt;10 high profile intermediaries at major trade hubs and exit points, including seaports, implemented in two provinces connected to the target protected area landscapes.</p>	<p>3.1. Two repeat provincial IWT supply chain assessments (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2. Two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies developed (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training for &gt;200 law enforcement officials from &gt;3 agencies (including port authorities, prosecutors and judges) (Yr2) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.4. &gt;24 months of high-quality data analysis products developed and informing site-based law enforcement operations (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.5. &gt;24 months of monitoring court cases using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.6. &gt;100 high-impact national and international media pieces covering government partners' successful law enforcement operations using project information (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>3.1. Assessment reports on IWT situation from landscape-urban centres-ports, including government capacity building recommendations (Yrs1&amp;3).</p> <p>3.2. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); strategy document (Yr1).</p> <p>3.3. Training reports with participant lists (gender disaggregated data on participation); post-training monitoring on participant/agency involvement in counter-wildlife trafficking (Yrs2-3).</p> <p>3.4. i2 network maps and datasets developed for at least four priority species and provincial/national trade routes connected to target landscapes; profiles of major traffickers compiled and submitted to government partners; project reports (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>3.5. Project monitoring of IWT cases and government's online case tracking system (all crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated) (Yrs1-3).</p> <p>3.6. WCS media monitoring; project reports (Yrs1-3).</p>	<p>WCS remains a credible and trusted partner with law enforcement agencies that are receptive to capacity building and inter-agency partnership opportunities to jointly tackle IWT, and the project provides reliable information on the extent of wildlife trade that, in turn, elicits time-critical law enforcement actions at key points of intersection that yield the greatest impact towards dismantling major trafficking networks.</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b> Key wildlife regulations in Indonesia are reformed and disseminated to strengthen the legal framework to tackle wildlife crime at the national, provincial and landscape levels.</p>	<p>4.1. One assessment on legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>4.1. Assessment paper and project reports (Yr1).</p> <p>4.2. Policy paper and project reports (Yr1).</p> <p>4.3. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation);</p>	<p>The Government of Indonesia remains committed to reducing IWT through improvements to its policy framework related to site-based enforcement and its criminal justice system, and project-assisted expert workshops and policy assessments identify the required reforms, barriers to reform and how to</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>4.2. One policy paper on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr1) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>4.3. Three policy dialogue workshops (one national and two provincial) with &gt;50 participants from &gt;3 agencies (Yr2) (baseline =0).</p> <p>4.4. One draft policy regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement, including support for the IPM (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>4.5. Three policy dissemination workshops (one national and two provincial) on IWT and wildlife law enforcement (Yr3) (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>workshop proceedings document; project reports (Yr2).</p> <p>4.4. Policy document; infographic; presentation (Yr3).</p> <p>4.5. Minutes of meeting (gender disaggregated data on participation); project reports; presentations (Yr3).</p>	<p>overcome these, which are addressed through policy revisions that are widely disseminated and further empower government agencies to take action against IWT.</p>

**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

**Output 1**

- 1.1. Establish and strengthen a government Working Group to facilitate good communication and coordination for project implementation.
- 1.2. Conduct bi-annual Working Group meetings to develop national and subnational components for the IPM strategy, review progress, and enhance implementation through adaptive management.
- 1.3. Develop an IPM training program and train >200 national and subnational MoEF staff.
- 1.4. Support the Working Group to compile IPM lessons learned and document the model for wide replication.
- 1.5. Support the scaled adoption of the IPM across Indonesia’s protected area network.

**Output 2**

- 2.1. Develop a theory of change to inform the development of landscape specific IPM and intervention strategies (prioritising IWT information gathering, patrolling and livelihood actions).
- 2.2. Hold multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise and jointly review the landscape-level IPM.
- 2.3. Receive and analyse information on wildlife poaching and trafficking from a community monitoring network.
- 2.4. Support a data-driven SMART patrolling strategy conducted by national park-community ranger teams to deter poaching.
- 2.5. Conduct camera trapping to monitor priority species population trends.
- 2.6. Work through partnering community networks to design a locally appropriate alternative livelihood support strategy for poacher reform.
- 2.7. Implement the livelihood strategy, with rigorous monitoring and evaluation, to transition poachers to alternative livelihoods.

**Output 3**

- 3.1. Map and monitor IWT supply chains in the focal provinces, covering major exit points, and make recommendations for strengthening government capacity to address this IWT.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.2. Develop two provincial counter-wildlife trafficking strategies covering the protected area landscapes, connected urban centres and exit points.</li> <li>• 3.3. Counter-wildlife trafficking training provided to &gt;200 law enforcement officials from &gt;3 agencies (including port authorities, prosecutors and judges).</li> <li>• 3.4. Provide high-quality data analysis products to government partners to conduct law enforcement operations across the IWT supply chain.</li> <li>• 3.5. Monitor court case outcomes of project-assisted cases.</li> <li>• 3.6. Facilitate high-impact national and international media coverage of successful government law enforcement operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.1. Assess the legislation regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement to identify inconsistencies, loopholes and recommendations for improvement.</li> <li>• 4.2. Conduct research on IWT and wildlife law enforcement to develop a policy paper that further supports the IPM approach.</li> <li>• 4.3. Run a series of policy dialogue workshops to obtain multi-stakeholder inputs and support.</li> <li>• 4.4. Support the drafting of policy reforms regarding IWT and wildlife law enforcement.</li> <li>• 4.5. Support the Indonesian government to run a series of policy dissemination workshops on IWT and wildlife law enforcement.</li> </ul>			



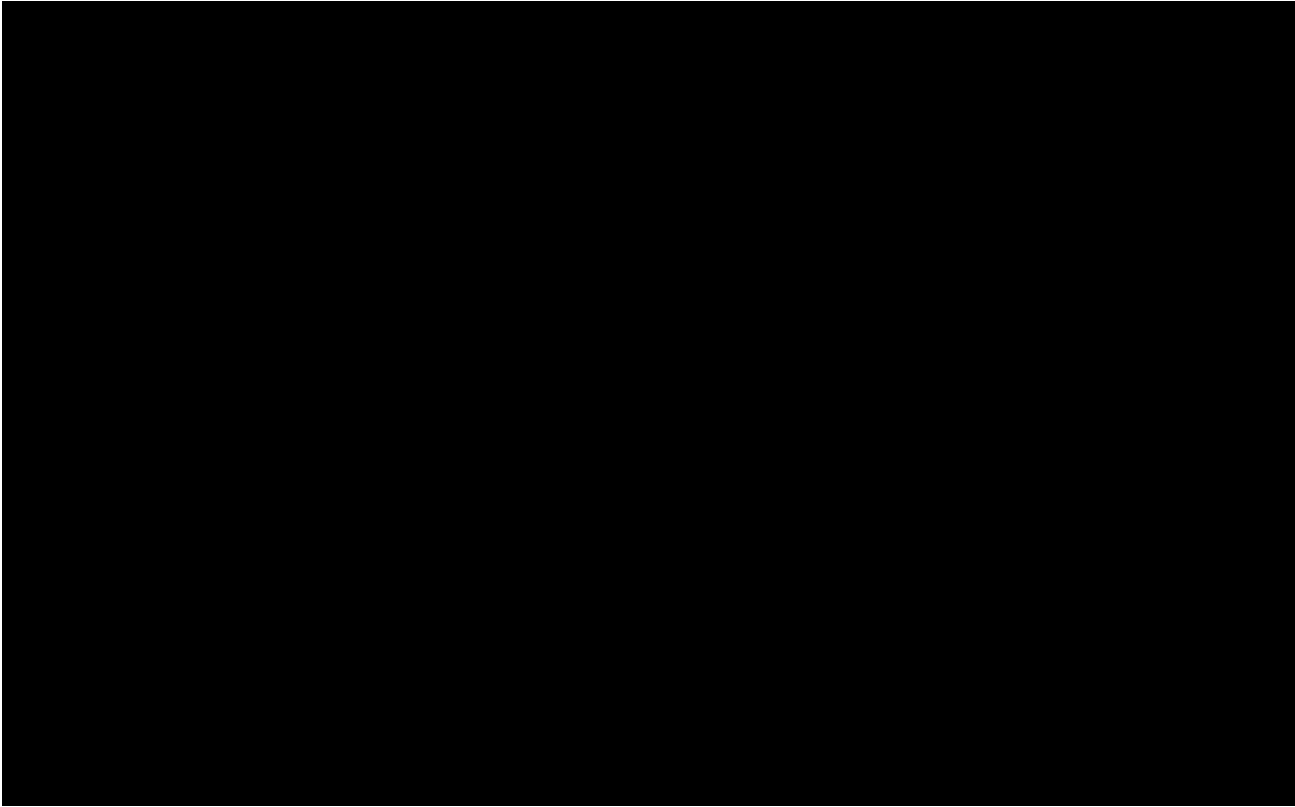
## Annex 3 Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.	People	Male/Female	80 (AGO)			80	200
IWTCF-B05	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products	Document	None	0			0	2
IWTCF-B06	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified.	Map	None	1 (songbird trade criminal network)			1	2
IWTCF-B09	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project.	Month	None	12			12	36
IWTCF-B12	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Number	None	0			0	5
IWTCF-B13	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	People	Male/Female	0			0	10
IWTCF-B14	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime	People	Male/Female	0			0	10
IWTCF-B18	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	Report	None	0			0	5
IWTCF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Document	None	1			1	1
IWTCF – C01	Number of people reported with changed behaviour in IWT post-intervention.	% of people	Male/Female	N/A			N/A	70%
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Organisations	None	3 (BBSNP, AGO, YABI)			2	10

**Table 2      Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
N/A						



## 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 <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	v
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	v
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<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	v
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	v
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	v
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	v
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	