



**BIODIVERSITY
CHALLENGE FUNDS**



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

Half Year Report

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 2-3 pages** in length.

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

Submission Deadline: 31st October 2025

Please note all projects that were active before 1st October 2025 are required to complete a Half Year Report.

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

Project reference	IWT123
Project title	<i>Institutionalizing an evidence-based problem-oriented policing approach in Indonesia</i>
Country(ies)/territory(ies)	Indonesia/Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Lampung & Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, North Sulawesi
Lead Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Partner(s)	Ministry of Forestry (MoF), Indonesian National Police (INP), Lampung University, Sam Ratulangi University
Project Leader	William Marthy, PhD
Report date and number	HYR3; 1 April – 30 September 2025
Project website/blog/social media	N/A

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

All figures, tables, and other Supplementary Materials (SM) are put in Annex. Output 1. The assumption for Output 1 is still true. WCS has supported the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) agencies and units through work group meetings, development of educational materials, capacity building events, and on-hand assistance in Integrated Prevention Model (IPM) implementation at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP) and Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (BNWNP) to ensure strong understanding of IPM, government buy-in, and IPM upscaling across Protected Area (PA) network. The MoF's commitment is also evident from the inclusion of IPM implementation and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) utilization within the MoF's Natural Resources and Ecosystem (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem/KSDAE*) strategic workplan in 2025-2029 period. The project's standard indicators are also still relevant, i.e. **IWTCTF-D04**, with more than 30 local/national organizations having improved capability and capacity because of the project, and **IWTCTF-D16**, with at least 6 best practice guides and knowledge products developed. **Activity 1.1.** This activity was complete in Yr2. **Activity 1.2.** During the HYR3 period, WCS supported two working group meetings (**See Table 1, Figures 1 & 2 in SM 1**). The working group meetings are a part of the process for internalizing the IPM concept within the MoF, here represented through Area Conservation Directorate (Dit. KK). Having site management case submissions and coaching process on IPM adaptation from the MoF's Technical Implementation Units (TIUs) across Indonesia, will ensure the IPM is well understood, adapted, and implemented correctly (see more detail in Objective 4). **Activity 1.3.** WCS facilitated four IPM training

series to 202 government staff (162M/40F), and 70 local NGO staff, with details described in **Table 2 (see Table 2 and Figures 3-6 in SM 1)**. Trainees were introduced to the IPM approach, i.e., the Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment (SARA) materials, where they practiced developing a problem statement, analysing target, location, and perpetrators, creating a crime script, determining an intervention to address the problem, and developing indicator maps. **Activity 1.4.** A lessons-learned document from IPM implementation from Way Kambas National Park (WKNP), BBSNP, and BNWNP is currently being developed. This document describes the successes and challenges during the IPM implementation at each site and provides recommendations for using IPM in future works. WCS and the MoF also completed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on SMART patrol, formalized by the Director General (DG) of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem/KSDAE*) through a DG Decree No.74 Year 2025 in May 2025 (**SM 2**). Next, we have completed a translated version of “Problem Analysis for Wildlife Protection in 55 Steps” book into Indonesian language, which serves as the primary reference for training modules (**SM 3**). In addition, a proceeding document compiled of 40 IPM best practices from IPM/Satya Wanaraksa Awards submissions is being developed. This proceeding will be disseminated to the MoF’s staff as learning materials, ensuring wider replication of IPM nationwide (see activity 4.5). **Activity 1.5.** This activity is completed, with the IPM implemented in BBSNP and BNWNP since Yr1. The IPM approach is also introduced to other sites, i.e. the Forest Management Unit VI Aceh area, and the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park through training to patrol staff (see Act 1.3). We also supported the adoption of the IPM through Satya Wanaraksa Awards (see Output 4) which was joined by MoF agencies across Indonesia.

Output 2. The assumption still holds true. Since the initiation of IPM implementation for BBSNP & BNWNP, WCS continued to engage key stakeholders, i.e. local communities, targeted poachers, local governance, i.e. Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/BKSDA*) & (National Park/NP), and universities (Sam Ratulangi University and Lampung University) to jointly design the strategy to address the poaching of songbirds in Biha (Lampung) and the poaching of wild meat in Mekaruo (North Sulawesi), and to adapt an intervention strategy based on research findings. In this case, these include targeted patrols and alternative livelihoods. The options for alternative livelihoods were determined based on Capability, Opportunity, and Motivation for Behaviour change (COM-B) method, considered with the aim to improve community wellbeing while maintaining legal and sustainable natural resource use. Standard Indicators for Output 2 are also still relevant, with **IWTCF-B13** (intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection), **IWTCF-D04** (local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity), and **IWTCF-B03** (frequented patrols by rangers; see activities 2.1-2.7). **Activity 2.1.** This activity is completed. Two IPM strategies have been developed for problem statements in BBSNP and BNWNP, submitted in Yr1. **Activity 2.2.** In this period, we facilitated four multi-stakeholder workshops to socialise the IPM (**see Table 3 and Figures 7-10 in SM 1**). **Activity 2.3.** In this period, WCS and partners continued gathering comprehensive data on 156 suspected poachers and illegal wildlife traders, including those involved in the trafficking of songbirds and tiger prey in Lampung. We also identified 224 suspected poachers and traders of wild meat for consumption in BNW landscape, North Sulawesi. Based on these findings, we analysed the connections among the offenders, hunting methods, modus operandi of trade, transport methods, and the financial support sustaining the trade. **Activity 2.4.** From April-September 2025, BBSNP and BNWNP patrol teams conducted 39 patrol trips over 229 days in BBSNP (**Figure 11**) and 21 patrol trips over 128 days in BNWNP (**Figure 13**). The team covered 364.63 km on foot and 1,720.33 km by motorcycle in BBSNP and 595.55 km patrol on foot in BNWNP. The teams of BBSNP recorded and removed 33 traps consisting of 10 thick cable snares and 23 nylon snares (**Figure 12**). In BNWNP, the team recorded and destroyed 36 traps, consisting of 10 nylon snares (9 snares for mammals, 1 snare for jungle fowl), 21 bamboo traps, and 5 mist net for bats (**Figure 14**). **Activity 2.5.** WCS supported BBSNP and BNWNP in annual camera trapping to monitor terrestrial vertebrate populations (see details on in **SM 4**). About 60 camera traps were deployed in Way Canguk Research Station and 62 camera traps across the northern part of the park to monitor Sumatran tiger populations (**Figures 15 & 16**). In the BNWNP, 50 camera traps in 50 monitoring grids were deployed to monitor annual occupancy trends of key species such as the anoa and Sulawesi babirusa and their distribution in the BNWNP (**Figure 17**). **Activity 2.6.** In this period, WCS and BNWNP analysts assessed appropriate alternative livelihoods for beneficiaries (poachers) in Mekaruo Village using COM-B tool. Three prioritized offenders in Mekaruo Village were engaged to discuss viable alternative livelihoods, and egg-laying duck farming was selected as the most suitable option, supported by local experience, market demand, and land availability. In BBSNP, one former offender has not only ceased poaching but also encourages peers to pursue lawful income sources and provided input for future empowerment programs to prioritize those who remain

economically dependent on forest resources. Members of Forest Farmers Group (*Kelompok Tani Hutan/KTH*) Wana Lestari that consists of ex-poachers, also supported ecosystem restoration by providing 1,328 tree seedlings, of which 524 were planted in May 2025 (**Figure 18**) and the remaining are scheduled for November 2025. **Activity 2.7.** Alternative livelihood interventions have now been implemented in both landscapes (see details in **SM 4**). Initial analysis for beneficiaries' well-being has been completed (**SM 5 & 6**), setting the baseline for measuring well-being indicator changes by the end of the project.

Output 3. The assumption still holds true. WCS remains a credible and trusted partner to law enforcement agencies in combatting wildlife trafficking through reliable information and capacity building that would yield impact towards dismantling major trafficking networks. This was evident with the support in developing supply chain networks, criminal network maps, and CWT strategy documents to address illegal trade of songbirds in Lampung and illegal trade of wild meat for consumption in North Sulawesi, based on reliable data and information from WCS and law enforcement officers in both locations. WCS' support to BBSNP has led to the apprehension of . Standard Indicators for Output 3 are still relevant, with **IWTCF-B01** (two criminal networks and trade routes mapped), **IWTCF-D16** two knowledge products developed, in the form of CWT strategy documents. **Activity 3.1.** The supply chain maps of IWT for the illegal songbird trade and wild meat consumption have been completed in Yr1 and updated in Yr2. **Activity 3.2.** Two strategy documents have been completed, i.e. to address the illegal trade of songbirds in Lampung (completed in Yr2), and to address the illegal trade of wild meat, including anoa and babirusa for consumption in North Sulawesi (**SM 7 & 8**). Moving forward, we will coordinate with BBSNP and BNWNP to organize the dissemination of these documents. **Activity 3.3.** The Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) training in Manado is tentatively rescheduled for mid-November 2025, with the plan to invite 30 participants from government agencies and local NGOs engaged in CWT efforts in North Sulawesi. **Activity 3.4.** Two analytical products representing criminal network structure have been produced in Yr2 and incorporated into the CWT strategy documents (Activity 3.2). We also monitored and evaluated data collection in Lampung and North Sulawesi to see the trade pattern and network dynamics. In Lampung, the data collection expanded into a wider area, covering Pesisir Barat and Tanggamus districts. **Activity 3.5.** In this period, we monitored two cases that occurred in Yr2. First, the aforementioned case from March 2025 (see Activity 3.4) regarding a key offender.

Next, through WCS' Wildlife Detection Dog deployment in joint operation with BKSDA Bengkulu-Lampung, Quarantine Agency, Port Authority, and Lampung Police in Bakauheni Seaport, four illegal distributions of songbirds were detected where 498 wildlife were seized, 18 of which are protected songbirds (**Figure 19**). One of the smuggling cases () is planned to be legally processed by the Lampung police. **Activity 3.6.** 93 online articles were identified covering IWT cases handled by authorities in Lampung and North Sulawesi, mainly focused on songbird smuggling in Lampung and wild meat smuggling in North Sulawesi. From the total, 63 were published in national media and 30 in local media, distributed across multiple online platforms including 58 online news articles, 23 social media posts, 5 online newspapers (**Figure 20**; see **SM 9** for list of publications), 3 blog articles, 3 articles published on institutional websites, and 1 TV-based online article. WCS also continued to record articles made by the 17 journalists trained through the WCS-facilitated capacity-building program.

Output 4. The assumption for Output 4 still holds true. The Government of Indonesia continues to demonstrate strong commitment to reducing IWT through improvements of its policy framework. This is evident with the institutionalisation of the IPM Awards through a DG KSDAE Decree No. 65 Year 2025 on the Implementation Guidelines of the Satya Wanaraksa Awards. The commitment continued with the launching of Satya Wanaraksa Awards, and a series of capacity-building events to adapt IPM methods in conservation area management within MoF's TIUs across Indonesia. The Standard Indicator is still relevant, with **IWTCF-B16**, supported policies and frameworks developed and implemented (two; DG KSDAE Decree and Government Regulation draft on Preservation Area). These policy instruments are expected to enhance national coordination and improve conservation area management practices related to IWT reduction. **Activity 4.1., 4.2., and 4.3. were completed in Yr2.** No further policy dialogue conducted as advised by Dit.KK to continue the IPM mainstreaming at the national level through the Satya Wanaraksa Awards. **Activity 4.4.** On 17 April 2025, the Dit. KK institutionalised the IPM Awards, named "Satya Wanaraksa" through a DG KSDAE Decree No. 65 Year 2025 on the Implementation Guidelines of the Satya Wanaraksa Awards (**SM 10**). This decree describes the concept of the program, including the scope of issues, eligibility criteria, submission mechanism, scoring, and judgment criteria, as well as awarding mechanism and technical capacity assistance. In addition, WCS, through a coalition of CSOs, POKJA Konservasi continued supporting Directorate of Ecosystem Recovery and Preservation Area (*Direktorat Pemulihan Ekosistem dan Area Preservasi*) to develop Government Regulation draft on Preservation Area as one of the derivatives of Law No. 32 Year 2024 (Conservation Act). A Preservation Area is an area outside the traditional conservation areas such as nature reserves or national parks, whose ecological conditions are maintained to support the life-supporting functions and survival of

<p>natural resources and their ecosystems. Preservation Areas include buffer zones, ecological corridors, areas with high conservation values, or areas with important ecological functions managed by diverse actors. The regulation will at the same time directly contribute to global Other-Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures. On 3 June and 16 July 2025, WCS attended two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) regarding Preservation Area (Figures 21 & 22) and conveyed a compilation of best practices of preservation areas developed by POKJA Konservasi members and other NGOs. Activity 4.5. In this period, WCS supported Dit. KK in disseminating the DG KSDAE Decree No. 65 Year 2025 on IPM through the launching of Satya Wanaraksa Awards, Training of Trainers (ToT), and symposium (Figures 23-25). See details on Satya Wanaraksa Awards-related events in SM 4.</p>	
<p>2. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.</p>	
<p>No notable problems encountered.</p>	
<p>3. Have any of these issues been discussed with NIRAS and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?</p>	
Discussed with NIRAS:	Yes/ No
Formal Change Request submitted:	Yes/ No
Received confirmation of change acceptance:	Yes/ No
<p>Change Request reference if known: NA</p>	

<p>4a. Please confirm your actual spend in this financial year to date (i.e. from 1 April 2025 – 30 September 2025)</p> <p>Actual spend: £</p>
<p>4b. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this financial year (ending 31 March 2026)?</p>
<p>4c. If you expect an underspend, then you should consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.</p> <p>If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a re-budget Change Request as soon as possible, and not later than 31st December. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a re-budget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes to your project if necessary.</p> <p>Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.</p> <p>NB: if you expect an underspend, do not claim anything more than you expect to spend this financial year.</p>
<p>5. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to BCFs management, monitoring, or financial procedures?</p> <p>Suspensions or allegations related to fraud and error concerns should be reported to fraudanderror@Defra.gov.uk</p>
<p>No.</p>
<p>6. Project risk management</p>

<p>6a. If your project has an Overseas Security and Justice assessment, please provide an update on any related risks, and any special conditions in your award paperwork if relevant for your project.</p>
<p>This project does not involve activities that trigger OSJA. No related security or justice risks have been identified, and there are no special conditions included in the award documentation.</p>
<p>6b. Have any concerns or allegations relating to sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment been reported in the past 6 months?</p> <p>Suspicion or allegations related to safeguarding concerns should be reported to ODA.Safeguarding@defra.gov.uk</p>
<p>NA</p>
<p>7. Please use this section to respond to any feedback provided when your project was confirmed, or from your most recent Annual Report. As a reminder, all projects that were scored as 'Not Yet Sensitive' in the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) assessment of their latest Annual Report should demonstrate how they are meeting the minimum GESI-Sensitive standard.</p>
<p>All feedback that needed to be responded in HYR3 are responded below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk register needs improvement