

Terminal Evaluation of UNDP-Supported GEF-Financed Full Size Project:

Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia Project

Indonesia – UNDP PIMS # 5391



June 2024



Acknowledgements

The Terminal Evaluation team would like to acknowledge the support provided during all phases of the evaluation, including staff of the UNDP Country Office, particularly, Ms. Wiene Andriyana, and the Project Management Unit team, particularly, Mr. Achmad Pribadi, Ms. Rissa Budiarti, Mr. Hidayat Abdillah, Mr. Doni Erlangga and Mr. Mochamad Wahyudi. The logistic support provided by the PMU team made it possible to visit project sites and stakeholders in North Sumatra, North Sulawesi, Surabaya and Jakarta.

We would also like to acknowledge the numerous stakeholders and beneficiaries who gave freely of their time to share their knowledge and experience of the CIWT project, thereby enriching the lessons learned and recommendations that we have been able to document in the terminal evaluation report.

Terminal Evaluation Report Prepared by:

- Brent Tegler – International Evaluation Consultant and Evaluation Team Leader
(teglers.brent@gmail.com)
- Munawar Kholis – National Evaluation Consultant (kholis.munawar@gmail.com)

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
1 Executive Summary	vii
2 Introduction	1
2.1 Purpose and objective of the TE	1
2.2 Scope	1
2.3 Methodology	2
2.4 Data Collection & Analysis	3
2.5 Ethics.....	5
2.6 Limitations to the evaluation	5
2.7 Structure of the TE report.....	6
3 Project Description	7
3.1 Project start and duration, including milestones.....	7
3.2 Development Context.....	7
3.3 Problems the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted.....	9
3.4 Immediate and development objectives of the project	10
3.5 Expected Results.....	10
3.6 Main Stakeholders: summary list.....	11
3.7 Theory of Change.....	14
4 Findings.....	17
4.1 Project Design/Formulation	17
4.1.1 Analysis of Results Framework: project logic and strategy.....	17
4.1.2 Assumptions and Risks.....	18
4.1.3 Planned stakeholder participation	19
4.1.4 Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector	21
4.1.5 Gender responsiveness of project design	22
4.2 Project Implementation.....	22
4.2.1 Adaptive management	22
4.2.2 Actual Stakeholder Participation and Coherence.....	23
4.2.3 Project Finance and Co-finance	24
4.2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation	27
4.2.5 UNDP implementation/oversight and Implementing Partner execution	28
4.2.6 Risk Management and Social and Environmental Standards	29
4.3 Project Results and Impacts.....	31
4.3.1 Progress towards the Objective and Expected Outcomes.....	31
4.3.2 Relevance	34
4.3.3 Effectiveness	35

4.3.4	Efficiency	40
4.3.5	Overall Outcome	41
4.3.6	Sustainability	42
4.3.7	Country Ownership.....	44
4.3.8	Cross-Cutting Issues	44
4.3.9	GEF Additionality.....	47
4.3.10	Catalytic/Replication Effect.....	47
4.3.11	Progress to Impact	48
10	Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons	50
10.1	Main Findings	50
10.2	Conclusions	51
10.3	Recommendations.....	53
10.4	Lessons Learned	54
Annex 1.	Terminal Evaluation Terms of Reference	56
Annex 2.	Evaluation Question Matrix.....	64
Annex 3.	List of Documents Reviewed	68
Annex 4.	Field Mission Schedule.....	69
Annex 5.	Stakeholders and Beneficiaries Consulted	73
Annex 6.	Pledge of Ethical Conduct in Evaluation.....	77
Annex 7.	Summary of GEF Rating Scales.....	79
Annex 8.	Theory of Change Analysis Tables.....	81
Annex 9.	SMART Review of Project Indicators.....	87
Annex 10.	Terminal Evaluation of Risk Ratings.....	92
Annex 11.	Terminal Evaluation of ProDoc SESP Risks.....	97
Annex 12.	Terminal Evaluation of Strategic Results Framework Indicators	99
Annex 13.	Terminal Evaluation Audit Trail.....	108
Annex 14.	Terminal Evaluation Report Clearance Form	1089

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Albatrosses and Petrels
AGO	AGO Attorney General's Office
APR/PIR	Annual Project Review/ Project Implementation Reports
ASEAN-WEN	Association of South East Asian Nations - Wildlife Enforcement Network
AWG-CITES WE	ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam (Natural Resources Conservation Agency)
BBKSDA	Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (North Sumatera)
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDS	Capacity Development Scorecard
CID	Criminal Investigation Division (of the Indonesian National Police)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CIWT	Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organization - used interchangeably with local NGO
Dishut	Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry Agency)
DG	Directorate General
DPR	Indonesian House of Representatives
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center (of UNDP Evaluation Office)
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
Gakkum	Directorate Jenderal Penegakkan Hukum / Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (MoEF)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GTI	Global Tiger Initiative
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IBSAP	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Program (US Department of Justice)
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INP	Indonesian National Police
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature (World Conservation Union)
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

IPB	Implementing Partner
IPB	Institut Pertanian Bogor / IPB University
IWT	Illegal wildlife trade
JAAN	Jakarta Animal Aid Network
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (Corruption Eradication Commission)
KSDAE	Direktorat Jenderal Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam dan Ekosistem (Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems)
KUHAP	Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Acara Pidana (Indonesian Code of Criminal Procedures)
LEEF	Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia / Indonesian Institute of Science (CITES scientific authority)
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoCI	Ministry of Communications and Informatics
MoJHR	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulama Council)
NASTRA	National Strategy & Action Plan (2021-2025) for Combatting Illegal Wild Animal Trade in Indonesia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization (used interchangeably with CSO)
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NP	National Park
NPD	National Project Director
NTRP	National Tiger Recovery Plan
OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (US Dept of Justice)
PA	Protected Area
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PAR	Project Assurance Report
PB	Project Board
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PHKA	Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam (Directorate General of Nature Conservation and Forest Protection). The previous name of DG KSDAE
PIF	Project Identification Form (for GEF)
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PPH	Direktorat Pencegahan dan Pengamanan Hutan (Directorate of Forest Protection and Security)
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
POLAIR	Polisi Air (Directorate of Coast and Sea Guarding Police)
PortMATE	Programme and Operation Policies and Procedures Port Monitoring & Anti-Trafficking Evaluation tool
PPATK	Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan (Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre)
PPG	Project Preparation Grant (for GEF)

PPH	Pencegahan dan Pengamanan Hutan (Forest Protection and Surveillance)
PPNS	Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil (Civil Service Investigator)
PusDikLat	Pusat Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (Training and Education Centre)
QMR	Quarterly Monitoring Report
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor (of UNDP)
SA WEN	Southern Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
SATKER	Satuan Kerja (Task Force)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (patrolling and reporting system)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure(s)
SPORC	Satuan Polhut Reaksi Cepat (Rapid Response Forest Police Unit)
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRACE	Tools and Resources for Applied Conservation and Enforcement - Wildlife Forensics Network
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-CO	UNDP Country Office
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
UPT	Unit Pelaksanaan Teknis (Technical Implementation Unit)
USD	United States Dollar
USAID-ARREST	Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking, 2010-2016
UU 5/90	Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Crimes Unit
WRU	Wildlife Response Unit
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
YIARI	Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia

1 Executive Summary

Project Summary Table

Project Title:	Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia		
UNDP PIMS#:	5391	GEF project ID#:	9150
PIF Approval Date:	04 Jun 2015	CEO Endorsement:	15 May 2017
Quantum Award ID: Quantum Project ID:	00098732.1 00098732	Project Document Signature Date (date project officially began):	17 Nov 2017
Country:	Indonesia	Date project manager hired:	01 January 2019
Region:	Asia and the Pacific	Inception Workshop:	6-7 Mar 2018
Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Terminal Evaluation Completion:	17 May 2024
GEF Focal Area Strategic Objectives:	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)	Planned Project Closing:	17 November 2023 (72 months)
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund	If revised, proposed closing date:	17 August 2024 (9 month extension)
GEF Agency:	UNDP		
Lead Government Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry)		
Executing Partners:	WCS, WWF, JAAN and YIARI (micro grant recipients / partners)		
UNDP-GEF Technical Team:	Ecosystems and Biodiversity		
Project Financing:	At CEO Endorsement (US\$)	At TE Review (US\$)	
(1) GEF financing:	6,988,853	6,610,462	
(2) UNDP contribution:	100,000	100,000	
(3) Government (MoEF):	42,848,742	54,759,029	
(4) Other partners (WCS):	2,000,000	777,995	
(5) Total co-financing [2+3+4]:	44,948,742	55,637,024	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [1+5]:	51,937,595	62,247,486	

Evaluation purpose, objective, main areas of inquiry and scope

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) purpose is to assess project performance against expectations set out in the project's Logical Framework/Results Framework following criteria outlined in the Guidance for TEs of UNDP-supported GEF-financed Projects. Key areas evaluated include, project design and formulation, project implementation, and project results and impact. The TE also provides recommendations for project completion and sustainability, and lessons learned to enhance future project design and implementation.

The TE covered the project period from the start date of 12th November 2017, to the planned closure of 17th August, 2024, with an approved nine month extension. The TE was both home based and included a field mission to Jakarta, and project field sites in Medan, Langkat, Surabaya, Manado, Bitung and Kotamobagu.

Brief Description of the Project

Indonesia is a very large country with rich mega-biodiversity combined with numerous land and sea borders. As such, Indonesia is a source for IWT, a transit hub for IWT and a consumer of IWT. Effective control of IWT, therefore requires significant capacity, collaboration and coordination targeting high risk areas both, on the ground and more recently on the internet, to achieve effective control of IWT.

The Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT) Project is designed to address and remove the key gaps to accomplishing the long-term protection key wildlife species in Indonesia and East and Southeast Asia, by ensuring that the legal wildlife trade is ecologically and economically sustainable, while reducing the scale and impact of illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT), both from Indonesia and in transit through the country. The key barriers to be addressed by the CIWT project are:

- Weak policy and regulatory framework
- Weak judicial proceedings, reflected by low court punishments
- Suboptimal institutional capacity
- Ineffective enforcement at the site and landscape levels
- Inadequate information sharing mechanisms

The goal of the CIWT project is:

To put in place a comprehensive system to control trade which will eliminate the risk of further loss and extinction of wildlife, and which requires no further donor input.

Summary of Terminal Evaluation Findings

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	Rating*
M&E design at entry	S
M&E Plan Implementation	S
Overall quality of M&E	S
2. Implementing Agency (IA) & Executing Agency (EA) Execution	Rating*
Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency	S
Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	S
Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	S
3. Assessment of Outcomes	Rating*
Relevance	S
Effectiveness	S
Efficiency	S
Overall Project Outcome Rating	S
4. Sustainability	Rating*
Financial resources	ML
Socio-political	L
Institutional framework and governance	ML
Environmental	L
Overall likelihood of sustainability	ML
5. Gender, Human Rights & Social Inclusion	Rating*
Overall quality of gender and rights-based approach	S

* See **Annex 7** for a complete description of GEF rating scales

Summary of Terminal Evaluation Main Findings

The CIWT project has been successful in enhancing IWT enforcement at National and sub-national levels among government agencies, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, National Parks, National Police, Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine. Evidence supporting these findings include:

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum, BKSDA):

- Improved legal frameworks and policies have been established, particularly through revisions of existing wildlife protection laws and regulations, aiding Gakkum and BKSDA in better enforcement actions.
- Enhanced capacity building activities, including training sessions for law enforcement officers within these agencies, have been conducted to strengthen their capability in handling IWT cases effectively.

National Parks:

- National Parks personnel have received targeted training and resources to better monitor and respond to IWT activities within park boundaries. This includes the development of new monitoring technologies and methodologies for tracking wildlife movement and detecting poaching activities.

National Police:

- Collaboration between the CIWT project and the National Police has been strengthened, leading to more effective joint operations against wildlife trafficking networks. Training programs specifically designed for police officers have enhanced their understanding and skills in tackling IWT.

Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine:

- The project has implemented specific strategies to enhance the capabilities of Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine officials to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking at key ports of entry. This includes the use of advanced scanning technologies and dog squads trained to sniff out illegal wildlife products.
- Workshops and training sessions have been provided to these entities to ensure that personnel are well-versed in identifying and handling IWT incidents, which is crucial for the enforcement chain at entry and exit points of the country.

The CIWT project has also undertaken community work to begin to address some of the underlying issues driving the IWT. In particular, Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), hunting practices and cultural traditions of eating meat from animals harvested from the wild

While the community work undertaken by the CIWT project addressing underlying drivers of IWT has proven effective, this work needs to be scaled up significantly to reach the very large number of local communities living adjacent to protected areas.

The TE acknowledges the excellent work of the CIWT project which has twice received international recognition for its achievements, once for its development of Cyber Patrolling to investigate and prevent IWT and a second time for the empowerment of women through Perempuan Inspiratif Mitra Polisi Kehutanan (PIMP) or Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Rangers.

Conclusions

The CIWT project has made a substantial contribution to enhancing enforcement efforts to combat IWT in Indonesia through capacity development, the creation of new tools and improved collaboration and coordination among participating government partners, NGOs and community members.

Significant progress has been made in developing and strengthening the national framework for combatting IWT. This includes the enhancement of legal and policy frameworks, which

has improved the overall enforcement capabilities against IWT. Ongoing efforts to refine and implement these frameworks as outlined in the National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) 2023-2027 for combatting IWT will play a crucial role.

The CIWT project also effectively built institutional capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders and enhanced Indonesia's participation in international actions, facilitating better implementation and enforcement of wildlife trade regulations at all levels. Training and capacity development focused on strengthening the capabilities of the key stakeholders participating in IWT enforcement, including Gakkum, National Police, BKSDA, National Parks, Port Authorities and Customs and Quarantine.

CIWT targeted key IWT trade ports and ecosystems connected to them, through improved surveillance, the deployment of new technologies, and enhanced inter-agency collaboration and more robust enforcement at these critical points.

The CIWT project also worked extensively at the sub-national and local level where IWT originates. This included four key identified issues that provide important conclusion findings for the CIWT project as discussed under the headings below.

Local Law Enforcement Training: The protection of wildlife occurs in areas close to their natural habitat where the CIWT project coordinated joint operations by local law enforcement agencies. Some of these agencies, particularly the national police, and customs and quarantine officers, require specialized wildlife training to enhance their ability to enforce wildlife protection laws and to conduct anti-poaching operations. To support the CIWT project's efforts at increasing cooperation and collaboration among enforcement agencies capacity development was undertaken to provide knowledge of the existing laws that protect wildlife, to provide training and develop tools to allow agencies without wildlife training, to identify relevant plants and animals and to learn the skills needed to handle wildlife, including collecting evidence where needed for prosecutions and for the protection of live animals, that have the potential to be returned to their natural habitat.

Community Engagement and Empowerment: Local rural communities possess indigenous ecological knowledge of native wildlife and of the habitats that support native biodiversity, and they may have local knowledge of or in some cases may be contribute to the IWT. Local urban communities may contribute to IWT by purchasing "wild meat" or live birds to keep as pets at urban markets with little knowledge of source of the wildlife or the protection status of the species purchase. The CIWT project included activities that engaged local communities to increase their understanding of laws that protect native species and to provide opportunities for their participation in the monitoring and management of wildlife. The Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers program initiated by the CIWT project provided training of community members to collect data and report wildlife crimes, and to participate in conservation efforts, such as forest patrols, conducted by national parks. The TE has concluded the CIWT project has shown community engagement can make an important contribution towards a transformational shift in cultural attitudes regarding the consumption of "wild meat" and the value of protecting native biodiversity.

Work with Local NGOs: CIWT has fostered partnerships with local NGOs and government to work with communities to improve on-the-ground implementation of IWT control. The local Environmental NGOs (ENGOS) that were engaged in the CIWT project provided invaluable experience and in depth knowledge of plants and animals threatened by the IWT. ENGOS typically collect local data on species population statistics, habitat use, HWC, and IWT threats. In the CIWT project, ENGOS provided training to, and developed manuals for, government staff regarding the identification and handling of plants and animals encountered when enforcing IWT laws. ENGOS also conducted research to produce a *Veterinary Forensics Guide to Wildlife* for use in the enforcement of IWT laws. Local development NGOs equally important and were engaged by the CIWT project to provide

their knowledge of local communities and to utilize their capacity to meaningfully engage local communities in transformative change regarding IWT. Local NGOs have the capacity to convey a knowledge of IWT issues and to engage local community members in participatory and collaborative efforts to combat IWT.

Infrastructure and Resource Support: The CIWT project has provided important tools and equipment and training in their use, needed for effective wildlife management at the local level to aid in the surveillance and tracking of wildlife movements and poaching activities. The tools include a mobile app to aid Customs and Quarantine officers who may be unfamiliar with native wildlife, to identify wildlife encountered at control points such as ports and border, where they operate. Providing these kinds of tools and training facilitate and empower officers to collaborate on efforts to combat IWT. CIWT infrastructure support to a national OpsRoom has been extended to two regional OpsRooms and with ongoing support from Gakkum this will be extended to a total of four regional OpsRooms. The CIWT project has demonstrated OpsRoom surveillance and communication among enforcement partners, particularly cyber patrol work, has identified thousands of digital sites involved in IWT that can be pursued through local IWT enforcement.

While there remain unmet needs to further enhance enforcement, such as the revision and approval of Law 5, full operationalizing Intelligence Operation sub-centres, creating mobile tools for species identification, there is an emerging recognition of the need to develop strategies that target efforts to reduce the demand side of IWT. Future efforts to combat IWT should build on the successful efforts of CIWT demand-side reduction, which included work with women rangers, scouts, youth, teachers, women's groups, religious leaders, market sellers and hunters.

Terminal Evaluation Synthesis of Key Lessons Learned

Lessons learned have been developed through an analysis of the project ToC, the CIWT project implementation strategy, the success of CIWT project outputs and feedback received from project stakeholders, implementation partners and beneficiaries. The lessons learned are, in large measure, recommendations directed at achieving the long term goal of stable wildlife populations in Indonesia through reduced IWT and sustainable use.

1. The CIWT Project has implemented a multidoor approach through collaboration with the Quarantine Authority in conducting road raids. The level of wildlife trade is very high with indications of mixing protected and unprotected species. There are weaknesses in law enforcement related to permits for the transporting of wild animals. On-site DNA analysis would be a necessary technology for future effectiveness and to ensure the use of enforcement as an effective deterrent (see **Section 4.3.8**).
2. Focusing on the port that is the origin of wildlife shipments is very important to be able to prevent the transporting of illegal wildlife. Currently interventions and strategies are still focused on large ports in the transit and destination regions. The CIWT project working with the Indonesian National Police focused on the wildlife crime curriculum directed at the special crime police officers. Consideration could also be to providing a compact IWT training module for all police officers in in all divisions to expand the reach of IWT policing (see **Section 10.1**).
3. Based on the UNODC Indonesia preliminary findings of the research on convicted wildlife crime offenders, more than 70% of those convicted are considered low-level in the trafficking chain. Case development to target higher level offenders would become possible through the operationalization of Cyber Patrol and Intelligence Operations Room (see **Section 4.2.2**).
4. The current CIWT ToC has been successful in addressing the need for enhanced enforcement to deter IWT. There is a need to revise the ToC for future IWT projects to include a stronger focus on the drivers of IWT (See **Sections 4.1.1 and 4.3.8**). This

would include:

- a. Cultural traditions of eating “wild meat”, i.e., animals hunted and harvested from wild areas (including protected areas). Open discussion and awareness raising around the issues, with programs targeting women, youth, hunters and local meat markets to identify barriers, assumptions and impact drivers that work to address cultural attitudes and socio-economic factors that contribute to IWT.
 - b. HWC and encroachment are significant drivers of IWT in some regions (e.g. North Sumatra) with complex issues that need to be addressed through an understanding of the past and present socio-political, cultural, economic, and ecological dimensions present within communities which are contributing to IWT.
5. There are several opportunities to optimize law enforcement efforts through existing regulations (while waiting for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 to be finalized and approved) (See **Section 4.3.3**). For example, it is possible to enforce existing regulations that require domestic wildlife transport permits to reduce the sale of “wild meat” that is occurring in North Sulawesi. There could also be a program of data collection and monitoring of registered hunters by the BKSDA agency to more closely regulate hunting practices.
 6. The Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers program supported by the CIWT project has been very successful and has the potential to be a part of all NPs in Indonesia with annual budget support from BKSDA (see **Section 4.3.11**). In addition, the program can provide an important stepping stone for women’s empowerment through the provision of advanced training options (if developed) to create a pathway for women volunteers to further develop their skills with the goal of becoming employed as Forest Rangers or other skilled workers within NP.
 7. The CIWT project has created tools and generated data that can be analyzed to characterize the magnitude to IWT, including its economic cost and impact on native biodiversity (see **Section 4.3.11**). With analysis these data provide powerful communication materials that can be used to advocate government and the public to combat IWT. For example, the Intelligence Operations Room could conduct a cost-benefit analysis using the CIWT “Study on Estimating Economic valuation of Protected Wildlife for Legal Process” and data generated through the support of the CIWT project. Data are available on the number of internet sites Gakkum has been able to shut down and the number of settled legal cases highlighting IWT crimes. CIWT also support the collection of data on the transport of wild meat along major roadways from areas of supply (e.g. national parks and protected areas) to areas of demand (e.g. larger urban centres and meat markets).
 8. Future work to address IWT in Indonesia should collect disaggregated data documenting PWD present within communities and ensure their special needs are accommodated to allow them to participate in project activities (see **Section 4.3.8**).

Terminal Evaluation Recommendations Summary Table

The following recommendations identify actions to be completed within the time frame of the CIWT project. The justification column of the table notes the TE report section that provides background for each recommendation in the table. The recommendations were developed in response to information gathered during the field mission and are based on feedback received from stakeholders and beneficiaries. With limited time remaining in the project the recommendations are given a priority rating based on the TE determination of their value to CIWT outcomes.

Recommendations	Entity Responsible	Priority Level	Justification
Recommendation 1: CIWT could support a scaled down workshop in Medan among key partners (port authorities, customs, quarantine, police, BKSDA and Gakkum) to build on and formalize the current commitments in an MoU.	CIWT PMU working with Gakkum	Mid	4.3.4
Recommendation 2: CIWT could support the Bogani Nani Wartabone NP Authority to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of alternative income generating activities, by using their own resources to provide additional data to report on project success.	CIWT PMU working with National Park	Mid	4.3.4
Recommendation 3: CIWT should work with National Parks to ensure field patrols using volunteer women forest rangers include a minimum of two women on each field team.	CIWT PMU working with National Parks	High	4.3.8
Recommendation 4. Develop public education materials on IWT, protected species, wildlife conservation, etc. that are highly visible and easy to understand to educate those people who are travelling on ferries and through ports.	CIWT PMU working with Port Authorities	High	4.3.12

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose and objective of the TE

As stated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) **Annex 1**, the Terminal Evaluation (TE) has assessed project performance against expectations set out in the project's Logical Framework/Results Framework.

The TE assessed results according to the criteria outlined in the Guidance for TEs of UNDP-supported GEF-financed Projects¹.

The Findings section of the TE report covered the topics listed below. A full outline of the TE report's content is provided in the ToR **Annex 1**. The asterisk "*" indicates criteria for which a rating is required.

Project Design/Formulation

- Analysis of Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators
- Assumptions and Risks
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector

Project Implementation

- Adaptive management
- Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements
- Project Finance and Co-finance
- Monitoring & Evaluation (*)
- UNDP Oversight and Implementing Partner execution (*)
- Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards

Project Results and Impact

- Assess the achievement of outcomes against indicators
- Relevance (*), Effectiveness (*), Efficiency (*) and overall project outcome (*)
- Sustainability: financial (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), overall likelihood of sustainability (*)
- Country ownership
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Cross-cutting issues
- GEF Additionality
- Catalytic Role / Replication Effect
- Progress to impact

2.2 Scope

The International Consultant with support of a National Consultant expert conducted the Terminal Evaluation (TE) process of the full-size UNDP-supported GEF-financed project titled *Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT)*, implemented through the Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The TE covered the entire project period from when the CIWT project started on the 12th November 2017, with a planned closure of 17th November, 2023, and the nine month extension provided to 17th August, 2024.

The TE was home based with a field mission to Jakarta, Medan, Langkat, Surabaya, Manado, Bitung and Kotamobagu.

¹ http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/GEF/TE_GuidanceforUNDP-supportedGEFfinancedProjects.pdf

2.3 Methodology

The TE has been conducted by an evaluation team, consisting of; one national evaluator, Munawar Kholis, and one international evaluation consultant, Brent Tegler, the Evaluation Team Leader. A TE Inception Report was prepared and submitted for review and approval, providing a detailed methodology and Evaluation Matrix (**Annex 2**) which has been followed during the TE.

A collaborative, consultative, participatory approach was used in a qualitative trends analysis to produce a utilization focused evaluation of the CIWT project. Overall TE guidance was provided by UNDP Ethical Guidelines, UNDP Guidance for GEF financed projects and Organization for Economic Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria were followed. The TE prioritized a multi-stakeholder engagement approach that was gender responsive and included human rights issues.

The TE methodology utilized continuous desk review to analyze relevant project documents during all phases of the TE. The TE included a comprehensive 16-day field mission that met with project stakeholders provided first had accounts that supported iterative data analysis and data triangulation. Throughout the evaluation the TE team consulted and collaborated with UNDP and the PMU to identify additional stakeholders and additional documents, adding to the data available for analysis supporting the TE.

Desk Review

The TE reviewed and analyzed a wide range of relevant documentation provided by UNDP and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The CIWT Project Document (ProDoc) was reviewed to assess the initial development and design of the project, including the level of stakeholder engagement in project design, the catalytic effect of project design, the gender responsiveness of project design, the appropriate risks were assessed, including the Social and Environmental Screening Process (SESP), a logical framework with Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timely (SMART) indicators was created and suitable framework and budget for project implementation was provided.

Documents such as the ProDoc, Project Inception Report, Project Board Meeting Minutes and Project Implementation Reports (PIR) are reviewed to assess the quality of project implementation and the extent of adaptive management undertaken in response to the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework. Reports such as Annual Work Plans, PIR and the Gender Action Plan Monitoring Matrix provide key data that is triangulated with data collected during the field mission to support the TE report findings.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) report and MTR Management Response Recommendations are reviewed to ensure the project has adequately addressed all recommendations.

The TE also reviewed financial data, to assess proposed against actual expenditures, project management costs, and any significant budget revisions. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) report was also reviewed to assess the quality of financial management. Data on co-financing was also reviewed to report on the expected versus actual contributions by stakeholders.

A list of all documents reviewed is provided in **Annex 3**.

Field Mission

The TE team conducted a 16-day field mission that included Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with key project stakeholders at the national level in Jakarta and in some areas outside Jakarta where the project was implemented, including:

Surabaya; North Sumatra (Medan, Langkat); and North Sulawesi (Manado, Bitung and Kotamobagu). Visits included government and non-government stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The stakeholder selection process was based on a long list of stakeholders extracted from the ProDoc which included national and sub-national government stakeholders, NGOs, local communities, Project Board members, UNDP staff, and the CIWT Project Management Unit (PMU). Through discussion and collaboration with UNDP and the PMU the TE team was able to develop a field mission schedule that included stakeholders directly engaged in CIWT project activities at the national and sub-national level for KII and FGD. The TE adhered to United Nations Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation (2017) and guidance provided by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (OECD 2021 Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully). The TE team followed ethical guidelines to ensure safe, non-discriminatory, respectful engagement of stakeholders following UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations (**Annex 6**). Those participating in KII and/or FGD were informed their participation was voluntary, that all information provided would be treated confidentially and that their name(s) would not be associated with information provided in the TE report.

The field mission schedule is provided in **Annex 4** and the list of stakeholders consulted is provided in **Annex 5**.

2.4 Data Collection & Analysis

Stakeholder consultations were a core activity of the TE with KII and FGD conducted during the 16-day field mission by the TE Team. Site visits to project sites allowed the TE team to evaluate project activities on the ground, speaking with forest rangers and project beneficiaries. The TE evaluated the level of engagement of women and youth, and the benefits community participants have derived from the project and their contribution to CIWT.

The stakeholder engagement approach went beyond simple questioning to include investigative questioning that promoted self-reflection and action-oriented learning of stakeholders which was intended to enhance stakeholder commitment to ongoing engagement to sustain project outcomes.

The project Theory of Change (ToC) analysis undertaken follows the methods and guidance provided in the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) Handbook (2009). The Strategic Results Framework (SRF) indicators were assessed to determine how well they achieved SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) criteria. The achievement of SRF indicator targets was assessed based on the information available through desk review, particularly the 2023 PIR and its supporting evidence, information gathered from KII and FGD and from observations made by the TE team during in-country site visits. The TE reviewed risk ratings of “likelihood” and “impact”, following UNDP’s Enterprise Risk Management criteria model.

Data Triangulation and Analysis

The TE team verified results by triangulating data that was available in the documents reviewed (**Annex 3**) against information gathered through KII and FGD as well as visits to some project sites. Project monitoring data was available in several project documents, including the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) report, Project Board (PB) meeting minutes, Mid-Term Review (MTR), Final Report on the Gender Action Plan and in the annual PIRs, these data were cross-referenced and verified during the field mission.

Data analysis utilized objectively verifiable indicators as outlined in the project’s SRF to

assess the project objective and outcomes based on the baseline and targets established in the SRF. An interactive meeting was held with the PMU to carefully review all SRF indicators to establish the TE assessment ratings provided and justification for each indicator rating.

At the end of the field mission the TE team met with UNDP, the PMU and key stakeholders to review and validate the TE team's preliminary findings. Following the field mission the TE team continued to communicate with UNDP and the PMU to obtain additional information required to inform the TE analysis.

The results of data analysis and data triangulation have been used to complete a narrative evaluation, and where applicable TE ratings, presented in **Section 3 Terminal Evaluation Findings** and their associated annexes. The draft TE report has been shared with UNDP and key stakeholders to provide an opportunity to validate the data presented.

Analysis of Overall Project Performance

Overall project performance has been analyzed using the data gathered, triangulated and verified by the TE team's desk review, field mission KII and FGD, and site visits. Using a UNDP GEF defined rating system² overall project performance has been conducted of:

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E design at entry, M&E Plan Implementation, Overall Quality of M&E);
- Implementing Agency (IA) implementation and Executing Agency (EA) execution of project implementation (Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight, Quality of Implementing Partner Execution, Overall quality of Implementation/Execution);
- Assessment of Project Outcomes (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall project outcome); and
- Project Sustainability (financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, environmental)

A summary table of evaluation ratings is presented in **Section 3 Table 2**.

Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues

The TE team has used gender-responsive methodologies to measure the project's contribution to advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) results. The TE has considered the extent to which GESI, women's empowerment and human rights have been considered in the delivery of the project and the extent to which it adheres to and further supports human rights principles. The Evaluation Question Matrix includes questions on cross-cutting issues, including specific questions related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The TE team reviewed the ProDoc to assess how GESI was intentionally incorporated into project design, including activities directly engaging women, gender responsive development training for implementing partners, gender targets in the SRF and the collection gender disaggregated data. The TE also reviewed the Gender Action Plan and PIR to analyze the implementation, tracking and reporting on gender responsive project activities.

The TE approach used for FGD during the field mission requested equal representation of women where possible for all meetings. In mixed gender FGD the TE team made a concerted effort to engage the women present, to solicit their views and input for the TE. In two instances, women only meetings were held to discuss project activities. The TE data on persons interviewed is gender disaggregated.

² Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects (UNDP 2020)

In the field the TE team has assessed the ability of the CIWT project design and implementation to achieve social inclusion, including meaningful engagement of Persons with Disability, under-represented cultural groups, youth and elderly. The TE assessed how gender disaggregated data were collected and used by the CIWT project to achieve gender responsive project implementation. The TE has also assessed the CIWT project in the context of Indonesia's National Policies and Strategies related to women and human rights.

During the field mission the TE team assessed the level of understanding of GESI amongst project staff, government stakeholders and other partners, including their knowledge of the relevance of GESI to project activities and what (if any) effective measures were taken to ensure GESI methods were implemented by the CIWT project.

Climate change is a cross-cutting issue assessed by the TE with consideration of predicted climate change impacts on project interventions, with consideration for how climate change may be a driver of illegal wildlife trade and the greater risks of survival wildlife face due to climate change.

Analysis of Project Finance

With assistance from UNDP and the PMU, key financial aspects of the project have been evaluated. Financial data provided includes the GEF funding regarding planned and actual spending and co-financing, including funds committed and funds realized. The financial analysis has considered the orderly planned year-to-year spending of the GEF grant on project activities and the efficiency of spending in terms of potential financial benefits arising from project activities, such as the increased household income of beneficiaries and the value of ecosystem services from sustainably managed landscapes.

The contribution of co-financing grants and in-kind contributions to the achievement of project outputs, outcomes and the overall objective of the project is considered.

2.5 Ethics

The TE adhered to United Nations Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation (2017) and guidance provided by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (OECD 2021 Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully). The TE Team members have signed a pledge to follow ethical guidelines to ensure safe, non-discriminatory, respectful engagement of stakeholders following UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations (**Annex 6**). Those participating in KII and/or FGD were informed their participation was voluntary, that all information provided would be treated confidentially and that their name(s) would not be associated with information provided in the TE report.

2.6 Limitations to the evaluation

The TE field mission was comprehensive, meeting with most government stakeholders, implementing partners, and some beneficiaries and project sites. A limitation of the field mission was an inability to meet with all the many individuals engaged in training and the numerous beneficiaries. The TE supplemented and validated field mission findings through a comprehensive review of project documents, including the many project outputs.

The evaluation of the SRF utilized the available PIR available up to 2023. Updated 2024 SRF information may alter the TE evaluation of indicator achievement. At the end of the field mission the TE team met with the PMU and reviewed all SRF indicators. This included a discussion of proposed project activities, with the results noted in the SRF analysis (**Annex 12**) as "planned for completion in 2024". The TE team also remained in communication with the PMU throughout development of the TE report to obtain all additional information available to update the TE of the SRF (**Annex 12**) for the final TE report.

2.7 Structure of the TE report

An outline of the TE report is as follows:

- 1 Executive Summary
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Project Description
- 4 Findings
 - 4.1 Project Design/Formulation
 - 4.2 Project Implementation
 - 4.3 Project Results and Impacts
- 5 Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons Learned
- 6 Annexes

3 Project Description

3.1 Project start and duration, including milestones

The project concept, or Project Information Form (PIF) was submitted in March 2015 and approved in June 2015. The full Project Document (ProDoc) received CEO Endorsement in May 2017, and officially began on 17th November 2017 with the signing of the Project Document (ProDoc) by UNDP and the Government of Indonesia. A project inception workshop was held in March 2018, with the inception phase lasting until October 2018. A Project Board (PB) was constituted in October 2018 and held its first meeting in December 2018.

Staff hired for the Project Management Unit (PMU) included: Project Assistant and Administrative Assistant (July 2018); Project Finance Officer (October 2018); and the Project Manager (January 2019). Project implementation began to accelerate from November 2018 onwards, 12 months after the official start to the project. The planned completion of the CIWT project was November 17th, 2023.

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) was completed in June 2021. In December 2022 the PB requested a nine month project extension, with a formal letter of request sent to UNDP by the Project Director in March 2023. The CIWT project was granted a no-cost, nine month extension to August 17th, 2024.

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) was conducted from March to May 2024.

3.2 Development Context

Country Context

The Republic of Indonesia - a diverse archipelago nation of more than 300 ethnic groups - is a large country in Southeast Asia that comprises more than 17,000 islands making it the largest archipelagic nation in the world with more than 95,000 km² of coastline. The islands of Indonesia include (parts of) the second (New Guinea), third (Borneo) and sixth (Sumatra) largest islands in the world; in addition to numerous smaller and larger islands. The total land area of Indonesia is 1,919,440 square kilometers with an average population density of 134 people per square kilometer making it the fourth most populous country in the world as per the most recent national census undertaken in 2020.

It is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has charted impressive economic growth since overcoming the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. The Republic of Indonesia is the world's 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, and a member of the G-20. Furthermore, it has made enormous strides forward in poverty reduction, cutting the poverty rate by more than half since 1999, to 9.78% in 2020. Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, Indonesia was able to maintain a consistent economic growth, recently qualifying the country to reach the upper middle- income status.

Environment & Development Context

Due to its tropical setting and geological complexity, Indonesia is one of the most biologically diverse nations with very high levels of both terrestrial and marine diversity and a high level of endemism. Its insular character and complex geological history led to the evolution of a megadiverse fauna and flora on the global scale and Indonesia's biological diversity is among the richest in the world and is widely recognized as one of 17 mega-diverse countries on earth.

It is also home to 2 of the world's 25 "hotspots", has 18 World Wildlife Fund's "Global 200" ecoregions and 24 of Bird Life International's "Endemic Bird Areas". The country possesses 10% of the world's flowering species (estimated 25,000 flowering plants, 55% endemic) and ranks as one of the world's centres for agrobiodiversity of plant cultivars and domesticated livestock. For fauna diversity, about 12% of the world's mammals (773 species) occur in Indonesia, ranking it second, after Brazil, at the global level. About 16% of the world's reptiles (781 species) and 62 species of primate place Indonesia fourth in the world. Further, 17% of the total species of birds (1,748 species) and 270 species of amphibians place Indonesia in the fifth and sixth ranks, respectively, in the world. Indonesia has 556 protected areas covering 36,069,368.04 million ha which consist of 490 terrestrial protected areas (22,540,170.38 ha) and 76 marine protected areas (13,529,197.66 ha).

Unhappily, the country's transition to become middle-income - and rapid rate of industrialization associated with it - has exerted various pressures on its biodiversity and resource endowments, leaving many species vulnerable; some even facing threats of extinction. The high population density of Indonesia combined with a rapid rate of growth pose a serious threat to its natural environment. Furthermore, corruption and poverty combine to make it even more difficult to address this threat in an adequate fashion and have impeded attempts to protect and restore natural areas and species.

The most recognized factors affecting biodiversity loss and species extinction in Indonesia are habitat degradation and fragmentation, landscape changes, over-exploitation, pollution, climate change, alien species, forest and land fires, and the economic and political crises occurring in the country.

However, and perhaps the most insidious threat to the country's biodiversity, is the illegal wildlife trade as Southeast Asia plays an important source and gateway role. Illegal wildlife trafficking is a complex multi-dimensional phenomenon, often resulting from the interplay of a multitude of factors and can involve a wide variety of state and non-state actors.

At the heart of the illegal wildlife trade are criminal networks that operate throughout the region using highly developed trade infrastructure and strong integration into the global economy. Organized criminal groups leverage loosely affiliated networks of familial ties, corrupt officials and intimidation of publicly registered companies to buy, sell, poach and export illegal wildlife with lack of detection. They may use major airports and seaports as hubs for globally sourced illegal wildlife. The borders of countries with many islands such as Indonesia are difficult to monitor and control, which facilitates transit of both domestic and internationally sourced illegal wildlife and wildlife products.

To achieve an effective response and monitoring regime, monitoring needs to be addressed via a coordinated approach across the entire trade chain. The complexity inherent to illegal wildlife trafficking issues also makes it challenging for governments and international organizations, as well as the Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which they belong, to identify the gaps in existing monitoring, legislative, administrative, enforcement and preventive systems.

Indonesia has long been recognized as one of the most significant origins of illegal wildlife trade, targeting tigers, sun bears, various primates, elephants, rhinos, helmeted hornbill, various birds, and pangolins. The value of the illegal trade in Indonesia alone is estimated at up to US\$1 billion per year but when one factors in the unsustainable legal trade of species, the value increases exponentially, representing an enormous economic, environmental, and social loss.

Over time this situation has led to a rapid decline in biological diversity which is characterized by the following persistent threats:

- The illegal trade in fauna and flora can fetch huge sums and the global market has been estimated to be in excess of US\$7-23 billion dollars annually, including US\$2.5 billion in East Asia and the Pacific alone;
- Illegal trade has already caused the decline and local extinction of many species across East and South-East Asia, including those inside protected areas. Losses have been more pronounced in areas with populations of tigers, Asian elephants, and various turtle species. In the process, local economies are deprived of billions of dollars in lost revenues and shunted development opportunities;
- Combatting the illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia is hindered by its low domestic political profile, which translates into a lack of interest and poor collaboration between law enforcement agencies. There is also a widespread lack of understanding of laws, their application and enforcement procedures at all levels. There are also regulatory loopholes and jurisdictional inconsistencies that prevent efficiencies in arrests and successful prosecutions;
- Wildlife crime is driven by complex demand dynamics and fluid markets. Furthermore, underlying socio-economic factors including population growth and poverty in rural and protected area boundary zones also exacerbates the problem and productive job opportunities - which might provide local residents with an alternative source of livelihood - are limited, driving some to engage in illegal poaching activities;
- Wildlife crime is also seen as a business that does not require large capital, especially for middlemen who only need to use a network of friends and social media to facilitate trade from hunters to consumers.
- Dynamic demands and changing markets are also underpinned by a culture of hunting and captivity for cultural aesthetics and partly for competitive purposes. In some instances, it is also a customary to exchange souvenirs between colleagues, including in the tradition of marriage.

3.3 Problems the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted

The Project is designed to address and remove the key gaps to accomplishing the long-term solution to this challenge, namely to conserve key wildlife species in Indonesia and East and Southeast Asia, by ensuring that the legal wildlife trade is ecologically and economically sustainable, while reducing the scale and impact of illegal wildlife trafficking, both from Indonesia and in transit through the country. Specifically, the key barriers to be lifted are:

1. **Weak policy and regulatory framework**, including inadequate legislation, policy and frameworks, as well as overlapping mandates, insufficient information and tools to understand, regulate and combat illegal wildlife trade. Key issues that need to be resolved regarding the legal framework are:
 - outdated and weak Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Wildlife Preservation, under Act No. 5/1990, which fails to protect some CITES listed species, and other species that are of critical conservation concern in Indonesia;
 - shortcomings with GR No. 8/1999, on Use of Wild Flora and Fauna Species, specifically articles that clearly align the regulation with existing CITES requirements, as well as lack of articles and guidance on appropriate monitoring and control of species utilization activities.
2. **Suboptimal institutional capacity** for compliance monitoring and enforcement among police and customs agencies. Specific gaps and weaknesses under Barrier 2 include:

- lack of technical knowledge within investigators and prosecutors;
 - insufficient knowledge/training for enforcement officers;
 - limited capacity of civil investigators, requiring some degree of specialist knowledge;
 - inadequate coordination among key institutions and insufficient data sharing in Indonesia and the need for stronger bilateral, regional and international cooperation.
3. ***Ineffective enforcement at the site and landscape levels***, including the need for taking a multi-agency landscape-level approach within protected areas with populations of globally significant biodiversity and at key ports. Specific gaps and weaknesses under Barrier 3 include:
- insufficient preventive enforcement actions in natural landscapes that stop wildlife entering the wildlife trade in the first place; and
 - inadequate focus on markets and transport hubs, which are key focal points in the illegal wildlife trade and where officers from other government agencies (airport and seaport security, customs, etc.) could be brought into the equation to increase the overall surveillance effort.
4. ***Inadequate information sharing mechanisms*** to support responses to IWT and impeding the conservation and sustainable management of Indonesia's rich and diverse wildlife resources. The key issue is:
- insufficient number of case studies and lessons learned on key issues relating to IWT and gender considerations on the topic, published as technical briefs.

3.4 Immediate and development objectives of the project

The goal of the CIWT project is:

To put in place a comprehensive system to control trade which will eliminate the risk of further loss and extinction of wildlife, and which requires no further donor input.

The development challenge that the CIWT project seeks to address concerns the devastating impact of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade on wildlife populations in Indonesia and SE Asia. And therefore, the CIWT project is expected to contribute to a singular objective:

To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.

3.5 Expected Results

To achieve its objective, the project is working at the national level and subnational level. Achievement of the CIWT project objective is supported by the following four Components and associated Outcomes and Outputs.

Component 1: Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade.

- Outcome 1: Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating legal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade.
- Output 1.1: Amendments and drafts for policies, legislation, regulations and procedures to reduce illegal wildlife trade and improve implementation of CITES in Indonesia are developed and legal adoption processes supported
- Output 1.2: Proposal for a National Wildlife Crime Taskforce for improved collaboration amongst responsible agencies is developed and operationalized during the project

Output 1.3: Economic assessments conducted to quantify the value of legal and illegal wildlife trade and its impacts on the national economy and to assess the feasibility of cost-recovery mechanisms

Component 2: Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels.

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels.

Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of Gakkum to tackle IWT

Output 2.2: Training modules and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed for integration into government training programmes developed for integration into government training programmes

Output 2.3: DG Law Enforcement and other key agencies are trained in wildlife forensics techniques and provided with necessary equipment and expert support

Output 2.4: Drafts of International Agreements on IWT control are prepared; collaboration with international agencies is facilitated; participation of Indonesia representatives in ASEAN WEN and CITES is supported

Output 2.5: Communication Strategy and social marketing campaigns to increase awareness on IWT are implemented at national and regional scales

Component 3: Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems.

Outcome 3: Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems

Output 3.1: Capacity development supported at demonstration ports including training of key agency staff on CITES and IWT control with focused attention on Surabaya port

Output 3.2: Inter-agency coordination mechanisms for addressing IWT are developed and introduced for the selected subnational regions and ports

Output 3.3: Gakkum's operations strengthened and key stakeholders effectively engaged in the western and eastern Indonesia demonstration sites including capacity development for SMART patrolling

Output 3.4: Livelihood options and HWC reduction mechanisms developed and introduced to local communities in wildlife trade source areas

Component 4: Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming

Outcome 4: Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

Output 4.1: Knowledge management is coordinated with other GEF projects through the GEF Programmatic Framework to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species

Output 4.2: M&E system incorporating gender mainstreaming developed and implemented for adaptive project management.

3.6 Main Stakeholders: summary list

The CIWT lead government stakeholder was the Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The nature and extent of key stakeholder roles and involvement in project implementation, was as follows:

- **Directorate of Forest Protection and Surveillance** - The Directorate of Forest Protection and Surveillance (Direktorat PPH) under the DG GAKKUM has the function to carry out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of prevention and environmental and forestry protection, as well as operations support. In the project, The

director was appointed as NPD and acted as a hub between the project management and the government to work together in identifying the needs, formulating plans and coordinating the implementation of activities that will be supported by the project.

- **Secretariat of The Directorate General of Law Enforcement** - Coordinating the implementation of tasks and providing administrative support to all organizational units within the Directorate General including the role in enabling the project in coordinating the activities in various units under the DG GAKKUM including coordination in staffing and providing support as a hub for the collaboration with other institutions under different DG or ministries.
- **Protection and Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry Regional Offices in Sumatera, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi** - The nature of the Protection and Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry Regional Offices (Balai Gakkum) is to identify, carry out law enforcement operations including joint operations with other units such as Indonesia National Police, and also carry out investigations into environmental and forestry violations. In this project, Balai Gakkum becomes the implementing unit in the field to carry out various activities supported by the project such as carrying out law enforcement operations, involved in capacity building and collaborating with various institutions at the site level. Three Balai Gakkum are collaborating with the CIWT project, including the Balai Gakkum for the Sumatra Region, the Balai Gakkum for the Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara (JABALNUSRA) Region and the Balai Gakkum for the Sulawesi Region.
- **Directorate of Environmental and Forestry Criminal Law Enforcement** - Carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of environmental and forestry criminal law enforcement. In the CIWT project, this Directorate plays a role in preparing plans for law enforcement operations, identifying support needs including carrying out law enforcement operations and supporting the operation of intelligence centers in supporting investigations into environmental and forestry violations.
- **Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation and Genetic Resource (Directorate of KKHSB)** - The task of the Directorate KKHSB carries out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of conservation of species and genetic biodiversity, including monitoring populations, developing action plans and strategies for species and genetic conservation, overcoming human-wildlife conflicts and overcoming wild animal diseases. In the CIWT project, this directorate key role is identifying key species and key habitats which then become targets for project intervention
- **Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem; (DG of KSDAE)** - DG of KSDAE carries out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of conservation management of natural resources and their ecosystems. This Directorate General is in charge of the management of Conservation Areas which are managed through National Parks and Natural Resources Conservation Centers at the site level. The CIWT program implemented in conservation areas receives support from the DG of KSDAE to be able to achieve conservation strategy targets that intersect with law enforcement efforts
- **National Park Bureaus for Gunung Leuser National Park** - Gunung Leuser National Park's task is to manage the conservation area that is designated as a national park. The tasks mainly include three main categories such as protection, preservation and sustainable use. Gunung Leuser National Park is listed as one of the demonstration site in the CIWT project and is collaborating with the project in improving the protections of the conservation area through patrols, awareness, campaign and community outreach.
- **Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park** - Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park's task is to manage the conservation area that is designated as a national park. The tasks mainly include three main categories such as protection, preservation and sustainable use. Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park is listed as one of the demonstration site in

the CIWT project and is collaborating with the project in improving the protections of the conservation area through patrols, awareness, campaign and community outreach.

- **Criminal Investigation Division of the Indonesian National Police** - Criminal Investigation is a division of the police which has various general law violation investigation units, one of the units within this division is to investigate and enforce the law against forestry violations. The Criminal Investigation Division has a vital role in collaboration with the DG of Gakkum in investigations and law enforcement operations and has a contributing role in increasing the capacity of the DG Gakkum both through training and support in the operationalization of the intelligence center as well as other roles at the site level.
- **Attorney General's Office** - The Attorney General's Office is a prosecutor's office located in the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, which is directly responsible under the President and whose jurisdiction covers the territory of the Indonesian state. The prosecutor's office is a government institution that exercises state power in the field of prosecution and other authorities based on law.

As an important component in law enforcement in Indonesia, the Attorney General's Office is key in building the performance of prosecutors throughout Indonesia, appointing prosecutors at site level, increasing the capacity of prosecutors. Within the scope of law enforcement in the environmental and forestry sector, the Attorney General's Office is involved in the National Task Force for Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia and the CIWT Technical Advisory Committee

- **Ministry of Law and Human Rights** - The Ministry of Law and Human Rights manages various correctional institutions and inmates for all types of crimes, including forestry crimes. Apart from that, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights also manages a unit to store crime evidence. The involvement of this ministry is to build cooperation with the Gakkum regional office in handling evidence and carrying out correctional functions for prisoners.
- **Port Authorities** - The Port Authority has the task of carrying out supervision and law enforcement in the field of shipping safety and security, coordinating government activities at ports as well as regulating, controlling and supervising port activities. The CIWT project that aims to reduce the smuggling and illegal shipment of wildlife products through the ports will be benefited through the collaboration with the port authority by capacity building, awareness and operationalize the multi-partnership in building the capacity and capability of the port management to detect and prevent illegal wildlife trafficking. Port Authorities also has the key role in the gradual improvement of the ports capacity in dealing with illegal wildlife trafficking through the periodic PortMATE assessment.
- **Customs and Quarantine** - Customs and Quarantine is the legitimate institution in the ports and has the task in preventing illegal shipment including wildlife products. CIWT project in collaboration with port authorities, customs and quarantine through improving the capacity of the institution and staffs to identify and detect the potential illegal wildlife trafficking.

3.7 Theory of Change

The figure on the following page (**Figure 1**) taken from the ProDoc, illustrates the CIWT Theory of Change (ToC). Four barriers to reducing the IWT are outlined at the bottom of the figure with the four CIWT Components and Outcomes (as listed in report **Section 2.3**) designed to overcome the barriers identified. A detailed analysis of the ToC is provided in **Annex 8** and this is discussed further in report **Section 3.1.1**.

The numbered assumptions shown in **Figure 1** are as follows:

- A1 There is sufficient political will to support revision of key policies, laws and regulations
- A2 There exists willingness to cooperate between the relevant law enforcement agencies
- A3 Provincial and district government agencies and port authorities are motivated to improve monitoring and enforcement of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade
- A4 Stakeholders responsible for hosting the information system, providing data and information and making use of the information are willing to collaborate and share information and resources openly.
- A5 Demand from the unsustainable legal and illegal wildlife trade is a key driver for poaching activities
- A6 Poaching is in reality, a major negative factor impacting populations of globally threatened species in Indonesia

Analysis of Project Theory of Change

The ToC and intervention logic was assessed to determine if it is coherent and realistic. The ToC was also assessed in the context of future implementation of project activities to determine if the CIWT ToC needs to be adjusted.

Analysis of the ToC was undertaken through the identification of Impact Drivers (ID) and Assumptions (A) associated with the project activities intended to achieve the project objective and outcomes as shown in **Annex 8 Table 8.1**. The validity of ID and A were then assessed based on the status of project activities and the Intermediate State (IS) achieved by the project (**Appendix 8 Table 8.2**).

The CIWT ToC has resulted in project activities that have made a substantial contribution to enhancing enforcement efforts to combat IWT in Indonesia through capacity development, the creation of new tools and improved collaboration and coordination among participating government partners, NGOs and community members.

While there remain unmet needs to further enhance enforcement (e.g., Approval of a revised Law 5, full integration and operationalization of Gakkum Intelligence Operation centres, and improved species identification tools) there is an emerging recognition of the need to develop strategies that target efforts to reduce demand for IWT.

This requires revision of the ToC in a manner that builds on the successful efforts of CIWT demand-side reduction work that was carried out with women rangers, scouts, youth, teachers, women's groups, market sellers and hunters. While enforcement remains important, the focus of the ToC would shift towards activities directed at changing the underlying cultural and socio-economic conditions which are significant drivers of IWT.

In summary, while the Intermediate States related to enforcement (see **Table 8.1**) have largely been successfully achieved, progress toward the long-term ToC goal “*Populations of threatened wildlife in Indonesia are stable or increasing due to reduced poaching*” requires a cultural shift in attitudes and improved socio-economic conditions in areas where IWT occurs. The analysis and summary of findings for the ToC, determined an overall rating of ***partially achieved***, based on the need for revision of the ToC to achieve the long-term goal.

Lesson Learned: Revise the Theory of Change to identify barriers, assumptions and impact drivers that work to address cultural attitudes and socio-economic factors that contribute to IWT.

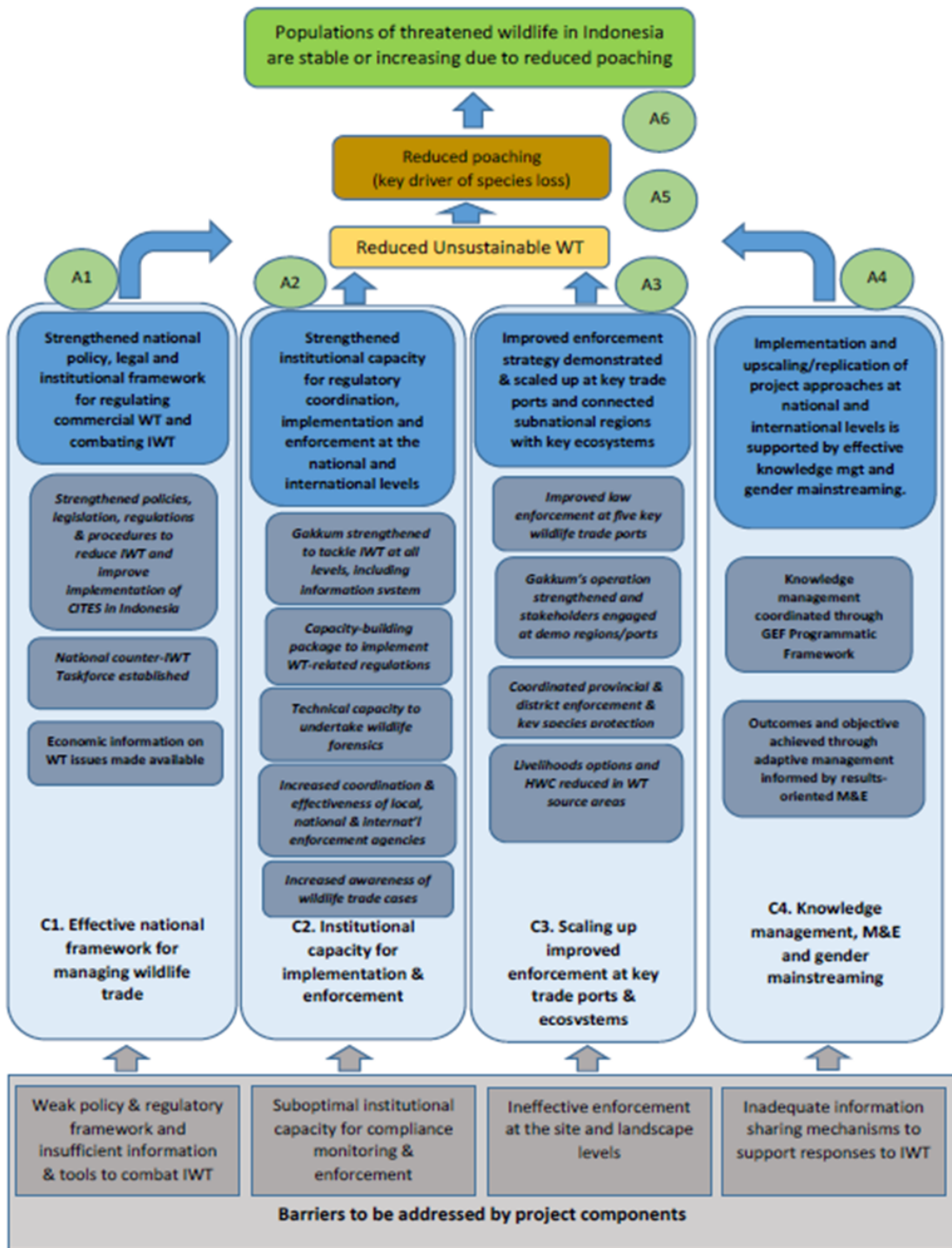


Figure 1. CIWT ProDoc Theory of Change [Colour code: green – Long Term Impact; light green – Assumptions (listed below); brown Mid-Term Impact; yellow – Project Objective; blue – Key Outcomes; grey-blue – Intermediate Outcomes; C1-C4 – project components]

4 Findings

Table 2 provides a summary of TE ratings based on analysis provided in the associated sections of the report in **Section 4.2** Project Implementation and in **Section 4.3** Project Results and Impacts.

Table 2. Summary of Terminal Evaluation Findings (see ratings used after table)

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	Rating*
M&E design at entry	S
M&E Plan Implementation	S
Overall quality of M&E	S
2. Implementing Agency (IA) & Executing Agency (EA) Execution	Rating*
Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency	S
Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	S
Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	S
3. Assessment of Outcomes	Rating*
Relevance	S
Effectiveness	S
Efficiency	S
Overall Project Outcome Rating	S
4. Sustainability	Rating*
Financial resources	ML
Socio-political	L
Institutional framework and governance	ML
Environmental	L
Overall likelihood of sustainability	ML
5. Gender, Human Rights & Social Inclusion	Rating*
Overall quality of gender and rights-based approach	S

* See **Annex 7** for a complete description of GEF rating scales

4.1 Project Design/Formulation

Stakeholders reported participation in the project design of the CIWT project, building on, and targeting gaps in efforts already being undertaken by government and NGOs. The project design was a two-pronged approach providing enhanced capacity at the field level (forest rangers) and enhanced coordination and collaboration among government and non-government stakeholders contributing to combatting IWT. As stated by one TE stakeholder:

The IWT criminal networks operate collaboratively and quickly. The government must therefore also have the capacity to work faster and with greater collaboration to combat criminal networks.

4.1.1 Analysis of Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators

Evaluability of the CIWT project indicators

The CIWT ProDoc includes a results framework with three Objective level indicators and nine Outcome level indicators. Annex 2 of the ProDoc includes a monitoring plan for the results framework, providing information for each indicator in regard to data source/ collection methods, frequency of data collection, responsible agency/ person for data collection, means of verification, and assumptions and risks.

The TE assessed the extent to which the project can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. This involved a review of the CIWT project's results framework using "SMART" criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) with the rating shown

as green for “compliant”, yellow for “questionably compliant”, and red for “not compliant”.

The CIWT project indicators in the results framework have been numbered sequentially, 1 to 12, and the results of the SMART analysis are provided in **Annex 9**.

Nine of the twelve indicators are compliant with SMART criteria. The following three indicators are *questionably compliant* as outlined below:

- Indicator #2, is not *specific* regarding how “knowledge” is intended to be measured and may not be *measurable* without establishment of a baseline. It may also not be *achievable* given the strong dominance of male government agency staff involved in enforcement.
- Indicator #3, may not be *achievable* given the CIWT project is intended to improve IWT awareness and enforcement capacity, which should lead to a reduction in the number of arrests and convictions.
- Indicator #11, is not *measurable* given no target percent increase has been provided for the anticipated increase in settled cases.

The TE also noted Objective Indicator #1 is repeated in Outcome Indicator #5 and Objective Indicator #3 is repeated in Outcome Indicators # 8 and # 11.

4.1.2 Assumptions and Risks

ProDoc Assumptions and Risks

The ProDoc identified and rated six risks and provided risk treatment and management recommendations which have been reviewed by the TE, to provide a TE rating, and mitigation measures based on observations of the current context and CIWT project implementation (**Annex 10**).

The risks identified were considered relevant and comprehensive, the TE did not report on any additional risks. The TE analysis of risks is provided in report **Section 4.2.6**

Social and Environmental Safeguards Procedure

The ProDoc included a Social and Environmental Safeguards Procedure (SESP) that identified and rated five risks (**Annex 11**). Three moderate risks were identified related to the potential negative impact of enhanced IWT enforcement on communities dependent on and/or with cultural traditions of utilizing wild native species. Two low risks were identified, one related to ensuring inclusion of marginalized and distinct cultural groups and a second related to potential environmental impacts. The former was addressed by CIWT’s efforts to ensure social inclusion of the communities they worked with and the latter was rightfully considered to be low risk given the environmental benefits derived from working with communities to reduce IWT.

The TE assessment of each of the risks in **Annex 11** and has concluded four of the risk ratings remain unchanged. That is, there remain moderate risks to communities where there are significant linkages between the IWT and distinct cultural groups. There is therefore an ongoing need to understand and incorporate communities into efforts to combat IWT. For example, in North Sumatra recent migration and settlement of persons from Aceh Province within degraded (previously logged) portions of the Gunung Leuser National Park is leading to HWC which is linked to IWT. In North Sulawesi there is a strong cultural tradition of eating wild meat, which supports IWT. The TE determined the moderate risk identified for ineffective law enforcement could now be rated *low*, based on the capacity development provided on enforcement as a core component working with CIWT stakeholders, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, Police, Customs, Quarantine and Port Authorities.

4.1.3 Planned stakeholder participation

The ProDoc identified a long list of stakeholders, identifying their main roles and responsibilities (Table 1). TE report Section 4.2.2 discusses actual stakeholder participation

Table 1: Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Main roles and responsibilities
National level	
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CITES Management Authority in Indonesia is MoEF, through the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, under the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem. • MoEF coordinates CITES implementation and enforcement with other agencies, including customs, quarantine, and police • Under MoEF the Directorate General of Law Enforcement of Environment and Forestry (referred to as Gakkum) is responsible for law enforcement. Two sub-directorates are directly concerned with law enforcement of illegal wildlife trade, the Directorate of Forest Prevention and Protection (Pencegahan dan Pengamanan Hutan) and the Directorate of Criminal Law Enforcement (Penegakan Hukum Pidana). • At the time the ProDoc was prepared the MoEF employed 8,105 forest rangers. • Gakkum played a lead role in coordinating with other stakeholders during the project preparation and is the lead implementing partner from the government under MOEF responsible in delivering project results.
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under MMAF the Directorate General for Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands and the Directorate General for Supervision/Monitoring of Marine and Fisheries Resources are responsible for species conservation, conservation areas and law enforcement • MMAF has no equivalent to MoEF forest rangers • MMAF was included in consultations on national policy, legislation and institutional issues
Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MoJHR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoJHR is responsible for the national judiciary amongst other functions • As of January 2015, 103 judges had been trained for certification as environmental judges through collaboration between the Supreme Court and WCS's WCU. • The MoJHR participated in the project Technical Advisory Committee, and staff were provided with training and professional development in relation to IWT crime through the project.
Attorney General's Office (AGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AGO is responsible for the national prosecution service • The AGO, as a member of the National Task Force for Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia, participated in the CIWT Technical Advisory Committee • AGO staff participated in training activities in relation to IWT crime through the project
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quarantine Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture is a member of the National Task Force for Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia. It will participate in the project Technical Advisory Committee and staff will participate in training activities in relation to IWT crime through the project, especially at the demonstration ports in Component 3.
Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAPPENAS is the National government agency responsible for national economic and development planning and in determining financial allocations for the various sectors of the national economy • Bappenas was on the CIWT Project Board.
Ministry of Transportation (MoT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoT is responsible for the development and regulation of transportation including shipping and air • MoT port and airport authorities participated in capacity development activities at demonstration ports.

Stakeholder	Main roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Finance (MoF), Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under MoF the Directorate General of Customs and Excise plays a key role in the detection and enforcement of the trade in wildlife through Indonesia's many shipping ports and airports through enforcement of the Customs Law 17/2006. ● It is a member of the National Task Force for Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia ● DG Customs and Excise was a CIWT Project Board member and participated in activities at the demonstration ports
Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KPK investigates and prosecutes corruption cases and has wide powers for investigation and detention of suspects ● KPK participated in the Technical Advisory Committee ● KPK was a key project partner strengthening the multi-door approach to IWT
Financial Transactions Analysis and Reporting Centre (PPATK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PPATK has a key role as an anti-money laundering agency, involved in wildlife crime trade detection and enforcement through the application of anti-money laundering legislation ● PPATK participated in the Technical Advisory Committee ● PPATK was another key project partner in strengthening the multi-door approach to IWT prosecutions
Indonesian National Police (INP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● INP is responsible for law enforcement in Indonesia. ● There is a national MoU between MoEF and INP for forestry and wildlife crime issues ● The Criminal Investigation Division (CID, Bareskrim POLRI) of INP is a member of the National Task Force for Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia. ● Unit 1 of CID is specifically tasked with targeting environmental crimes, and has played a leading role in the majority of high-profile prosecutions brought successfully in Indonesia over the past 5 years ● CID was a Project Board member and a key project partner supporting implementation of all project components.
Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIPI is the CITES Scientific Authority for Indonesia, supporting MoEF as the CITES Management Authority ● LIPI was a key project partner in relation to the regulation and institutional framework for species protection and establishment of quotas for legally traded wildlife.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WCS was a project implementation partner, building on their long experience in combatting illegal wildlife trade, advancing species management and in conserving specific landscapes ● Starting in 2003, the WCS Indonesia Program pioneered an innovative approach towards working with Indonesian law enforcement agencies across local, regional, and national scales to combat illegal wildlife trade. ● WCS established and supports the Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) that brings together key government agencies for a coordinated response to wildlife crime.
Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The WCU brings together a partnership that includes MoEF, MMAF, Police, Attorney General and Customs, and a network of local civil society and media organizations. ● The WCU approach includes establishing informant networks around key landscapes, and in key markets and transport hubs; using highly-trained investigators to gather evidence correctly; assisting the government with the cases in the criminal courts; building the capacity of investigators, prosecutors and judges for case administration; and collaborating with media organisations to raise awareness about successful prosecutions. ● The WCU played a central role in supporting Gakkum in the implementation of the project, especially the inter-agency coordination and joint operation aspects (All Components).

4.1.4 Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector

Enforcement of wildlife laws in Indonesia is increasingly becoming a concern for the government, NGOs and international donors. In early 2000, the Ministry of Forestry together with NGOs developed a strategy to establish a Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) by providing support with accurate information to be followed up with law enforcement. The MoEF formed the Directorate General of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) in 2015 which specifically handles legal handling of violations, which was an important step forward in enforcing forestry regulations and biodiversity conservation. Since 2015 MoEF has increasingly internalized activities to investigate and combat IWT. The CIWT Project has been crucial in terms of timing and substance as it has been building capacity and information systems within Gakkum. CIWT activities also targeted maintaining and improving coordination among law enforcement agencies such as the National Police, Customs, Quarantine, BKSDA through the capacity development, collaboration, data sharing and improved communication.

In early 2000, the then Ministry of Forestry with the support from NGOs established 6 wildlife rescue centers placed at strategic locations with high levels of wildlife trafficking. These rescue centers are needed to support law enforcement operations as a place to accommodate confiscated live animals. The Tasikoki Wildlife Rescue Center is one of the six Rescue Centers in Indonesia. Tasikoki wildlife rescue center is currently an important partner in the operational task force of CIWT in Bitung - North Sulawesi. With the spirit of internalization from the positive impact initiated by NGOs, in 2019, MoEF built the capacity of BKSDA through the Wildlife Rescue Unit (WRU), where BKSDA has the ability and capacity to better manage confiscated live animals, including rescuing animals in conflict with the community. The CIWT project has worked with BKSDA to further enhance their work and the work of partner agencies through training such as animal handling and a collaborative hands-on exercise in North Sulawesi that involved a wildlife rescue patrol and the repatriation of 100 primates, 21 mammals, 73 reptiles and 497 birds.

There were two GEF-5 projects linked to the CIWT project including:

- UNDP-GEF “*Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi for Biodiversity Conservation (E-PASS)*”
- UNDP-GEF “*Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes (Tiger Project)*”

SMART Patrol was developed under the Directorate General of KSDAE supported by the GEF-5 E-PASS and Tiger projects with the aim of reducing the number of direct threats to wildlife due to poaching and destruction of habitat within protected areas. SMART Patrols have provided a clearer picture of the threats to the biodiversity in protected areas and this information was used to identify priority areas for CIWT to focus their support for activities such as snare removal patrols and community outreach/awareness raising in Bogani Nani Wartabone NP and Gunung Leuser NP.

The CIWT project is also linked with two USAID projects, including:

- LESTARI project (“Reduce GHG emissions and conserve biodiversity in carbon rich and biologically significant forest and mangrove ecosystems”) which conducted SMART Patrol in Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua, IWT investigation and human-wildlife conflict mitigation through improving community knowledge and capacity to mitigate and respond to IWT conflicts. The USAID LESTARI also collaborated with WCS working in the Aceh Province part of the Gunung Leuser NP; and
- BIJAK Project (“Build Indonesia to Take Care of Nature for Sustainability”) which provided a similar approach to CIWT, providing expert analysis and input in drafting onrevison of Law No 5/1990 with input on species protection, non-native species,

conservation area management, conservation financing, partnership with communities, and institutional authorities.

4.1.5 Gender responsiveness of project design

The CIWT ProDoc is gender responsive in its design with a comprehensive approach to integrate gender considerations throughout project activities. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) was prepared that highlights several strategies to enhance gender equality and ensure that women are actively involved and benefit from the project.

The CIWT project's design is notably proactive in addressing gender disparities, ensuring women's participation, and promoting gender equality within the scope of combating illegal wildlife trade. This gender-responsive approach has enhanced the effectiveness of the project's conservation efforts by ensuring that they are inclusive and equitable.

The CIWT project is a GEN2 Marker project, intended to make a “significant contribution” to gender equality. An excellent study on gender, titled “*Toward Gender Equality in Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade. A document of Gender Action Plan for IWT Project in Indonesia & Monitoring Pan*” (Nani Saptariani 2019) was prepared for the CIWT project in 2019. The report has noted that while consideration of gender in natural resource management has improved, little research has been done on the role of gender in natural resource law and enforcement (**Figure 2**).

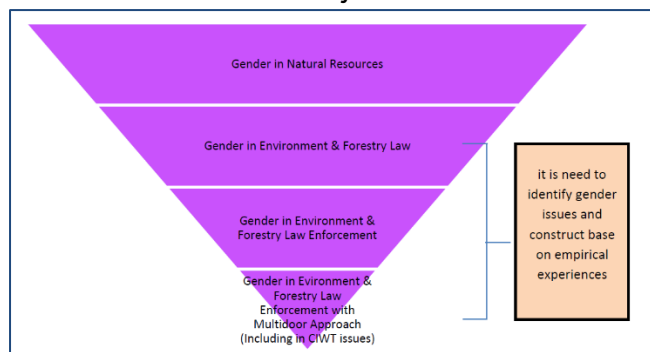


Figure 2. Hierarchy of knowledge and perspective on gender in natural resources

As stated in the gender study:

Hence the combating wildlife hunt and trade strategy need to consider gender roles and social relations to understand the needs, values and beliefs that drive hunting behavior. Thus beside it is urge to increase the capacity of forest ranger and investigator on gender equality perspective in CIWT strategy also increase the number of women forest ranger and investigator under DG GAKKUM should be consider. (Saptariani 2019, page 7).

4.2 Project Implementation

4.2.1 Adaptive management

The project was responsive to local needs and priorities, through an implementation approach that worked collaboratively with provincial and village governments, adapting project financial and technical resources to support activities that met the needs of local communities and contributed to the CIWT project objective. For example:

1. Provincial BKSD was able to pilot a new approach to dealing with Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) which they were aware of and wished to test. Working with a community with HWC challenges they supported a series of FGD to develop a village regulation to reduce HWC. CIWT support permitted BKSDA to respond in an innovative way to the increasing HWC reported by the local community.
2. CIWT supported the National Park authority, which engaged a community living near a NP to gauge the interest of women to participate as volunteer rangers, working alongside an existing program that engaged men as volunteer rangers. These

examples demonstrate the responsive, adaptive management approach of CIWT.

- To initiate working with Gakkum Medan, CIWT brought one head staff member to Jakarta to discuss their current annual work plan and priorities for the Medan office. Based on these discussions, CIWT provided capacity development on intelligence training, role out of PortMate assessments at two ports in North Sumatra, and the use of Gakkum Medan staff as resource persons in wildlife enforcement operations training conducted by CIWT to customs, quarantine and port authority staff.

In response to recommendations provided in CIWT Mid-Term Review (MTR) completed in June 2021 the PMU initiated a number of specific management actions that enhanced the CIWT project. These actions are outlined in the CIWT MTR Management and the TE has noted the impact of some of the recommendations as follows:

- Recommendation 2 - a project extension was requested to offset delays resulting from COVID-19 restrictions
- Recommendation 3 - additional emphasis was given to CIWT taking a gender responsive approach, as noted by activities targeting women, such as the engagement of the NGO Yayasan Selamatkan Yaki to work with rural women adjacent to BNWNP
- Recommendation 10 – numerous, excellent communication outputs for CIWT have been created through development of a communication strategy and workshops that enhanced the capacity the PMU
- Recommendation 18 – the TE noted PB meetings were held twice per year to enhance project oversight

4.2.2 Actual Stakeholder Participation and Coherence

The CIWT project has coordinated excellent cooperation among numerous project stakeholders. The roles and responsibilities of participating government ministries have demonstrated synergistic outcomes because of their collaboration. Some examples include:

- MoU established between Gakkum and the Custom Authority and an MoU between Gakkum and the Quarantine Authorities has enhanced the partnership between these agencies, and strengthened law enforcement measures through more efficient, integrated and systematic enforcement. For example, where Customs may have been unable to accurately identify potential articles of IWT (plant or animal), they have been supported through CIWT trainings in animal handling, zoonosis, protected species identification, quarantine, and illegal wildlife trafficking handling. Wildlife identification is being further enhanced through the creation of an easy-to-use mobile application. (**Figure 3**).
- Cooperation between the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (MoCI) and the MoEF Operations Room has reduced internet-based cybercrime, through the identification of IWT cyber targets by MoEF and their removal from the internet by MoCI;
- An MoU between the MoEF Operations Room and the Indonesian National Police has provided mutual benefits, including the Operations room identifying wanted persons for

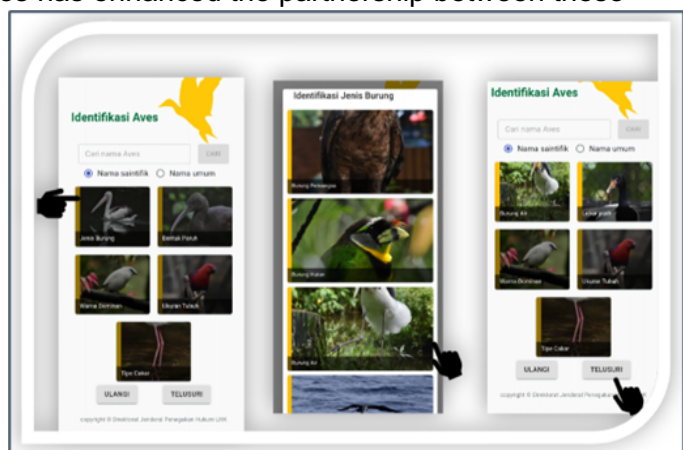


Figure 3. CIWT wildlife identification mobile app (source CIWT Fact Sheet “Monitoring Indonesian Protected Wildlife on the Fingertips”)

the police and the police providing training to Operations Room staff and passing on information related to IWT to MoEF. In addition, the capacity of police to track mobile phones, supports MoEF field operations.

- An MoU between CIWT and BKSDA supporting their efforts to, for the first time, work collaboratively with a community to develop a Village Regulation to reduce HWC. The initiative included six FGD with participation from the local community, local government with university researchers facilitating.

4.2.3 Project Finance and Co-finance

CIWT GEF Grant

The GEF grant for the CIWT project was USD \$6,988,853 with planned expenditure by November 2023. The graph in **Figure 4** shows the progress of GEF grant project spending from 2017 to 2023. **Figure 3** shows CIWT consistently underspent the proposed ProDoc Budget up to 2022 by about \$1M each year, with CIWT's actual cumulative spending nearing the total grant amount in 2023. The reason for this discrepancy is the late start of the project in November 2017, the lower project spending in the first full year of implementation (2018), reduced project spending due to COVID-19 restrictions, and the utilization of the budget to complete project activities over the six-year period 2018 to 2023. In conclusion, annual CIWT spending was in line with the available budget over the six core years of implementation, 2018 to 2023.

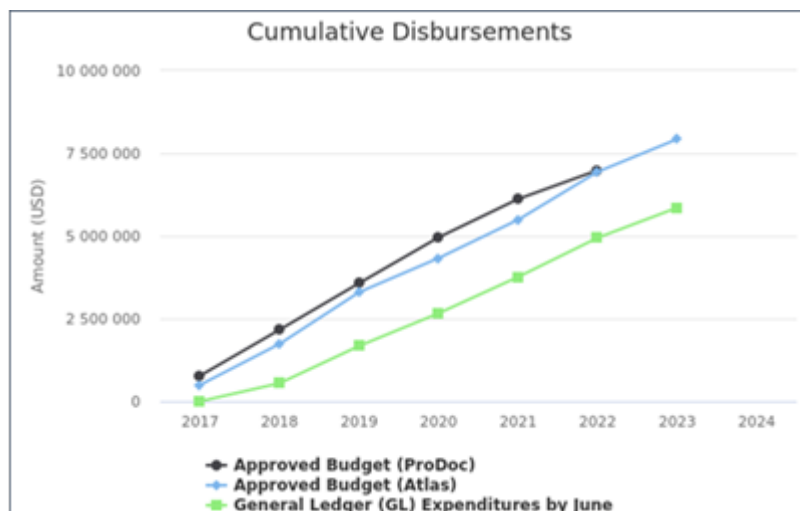


Figure 4. Cumulative GEF grant spending assessment. ProDoc annual budget, approved annual budget and actual spending (General Ledger). Data from PIR 2023.

Table 2 shows differences from ProDoc budgets to actual project spending for some project components, with some going over and others under ProDoc budgets. In the implementation of project activities, fostering government ownership at both national and sub-national levels, was critical towards achieving project objectives and ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes. As part of understanding the current and actual government needs, the CIWT project re-aligned activities with ProDoc Outcomes.

For example, Outcome 2 which focuses on capacity building activities, technological innovation, and inter-agency coordination, certain activities have necessitated a larger budget than initially allocated in the ProDoc. Notably, to bolster the capacity of law enforcement personnel, significant efforts and resources were invested in activities such as:

- "Quick Response Forest Ranger and Task Force Intelligence" for law enforcement personnel, lasting 2 months and involving over 80 participants; and

- Hybrid online and offline training, facilitated by a third-party, to enhance capacity building and awareness among law enforcement agencies. Participation encompassed multiple institutions, including the National Police, MoEF, Customs, Prosecution State, Provincial/Regional governments, Quarantine institutions, and authorized ports and airports, totaling over 700 participants.
- Procurement of IT equipment and renovated command centers in Surabaya and Pekanbaru to streamline data processing for effective analysis of wildlife forest and wildlife crime data.

As such the CIWT project has been utilizing funds from other components that are still pertinent to achieving the respective Outcome's goals to cover shortfalls and make up differences in other Outcomes as necessary.

Despite the budget reduction shown for Outcome 3 (**Table 2**) to accommodate other Outcomes, Outcome 3 activities have been successfully completed, in part through the engagement of qualified consultants that have been able to complete the PORTMATE assessment reports in an effective and cost-efficient manner.

Table 2 also shows the remaining project budget as of the time of the TE is \$378,391. This is a reasonable budget amount for an effective and orderly completion of project tasks with the project scheduled to close in August, 2024.

Table 2. Planned ProDoc Budget and actual project spending as of March 20th, 2024 (data provided by PMU).

Activity	ProDoc Budget (USD)	Project Spending (March 20 th , 2024) (USD)	Project Spending (%)
Outcome 1	1,048,000	1,023,894	98%
Outcome 2	2,212,000	2,478,530	112%
Outcome 3	3,121,500	2,447,709	78%
Outcome 4	276,500	325,817	118%
Project Management	330,853	334,512	101%
Totals	6,988,853	6,610,462	95%

CIWT Co-Financing

The lead government agency, MoEF, committed a substantial amount of in-kind support for implementation of project activities (\$42,848,742). The actual amount reported at the time of the TE was US \$54,759,029 (**Table 3**), 28% greater than the original commitment. The TE observed significant engagement of a wide-range of national and sub-national government agencies in the participation of CIWT capacity development meetings, trainings, and workshops and their commitment to the implementation of a wide range of project activities.

Table 3. Confirmed Sources of Co-Financing at TE Stage (US dollars) (Note: a breakdown of committed co-financing by MoEF agency was not provided in the ProDoc)

Sources of Co-Financing	ProDoc Commitment	Amount Received
Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (MoEF)		
Co-Finance In-Kind		
Directorate of Forest Protection and Surveillance	n/a	12,282,768
Secretariat of The Directorate General of Law Enforcement	n/a	7,201,411
Protection and Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry Regional Office – Sumatera	n/a	7,084,893
Protection and Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry Regional Office - Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara	n/a	7,682,818
Directorate of Environmental and Forestry Criminal Law Enforcement	n/a	6,530,628
Protection and Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry Regional Office - Sulawesi	n/a	6,891,617
Sub-Total MoEF	42,848,742	54,759,029
UNDP		
UNDP Co-Finance Grant	100,000	100,000
WCS		
WCS Co-Finance Grant	2,000,000	777,995
TOTAL CO-FINANCING	44,948,742	55,637,024

Each year of project implementation was proceeded by meetings between the PMU government partners to identify activities that could be supported by CIWT and which addressed government priorities to enhance their efforts to combat IWT. Costed annual plans were developed by government partners with an agreed work plan to be supported by CIWT. Review by the PMU ensured alignment with CIWT Outcomes and PMU oversight led to a results-based approach implemented by government partners. Annual review tracked progress and created new annual work plans building on successful implementation of each year's work. The CIWT project could not have achieved the completion of the numerous outputs and impacts (see **Section 3.3.9**) without the substantial in-kind support provided by government.

The TE field mission observed numerous examples of direct government contributions to CIWT outputs. For example, a BKSDA officer assisted in drafting of a Village Regulation, ensuring the correct legal language was used while also maintaining the intent of the local community. This officer would receive a government salary, utilize government resources such as office, furniture, computer, etc. and government vehicles to visit project sites. CIWT would provide support to host meetings, including transport costs, technical resource persons (from universities or NGOs) as required, and food and accommodation costs if needed. In this way the \$7M GEF grant leveraged almost eight times this amount in government co-financing.

The planned participation of WCS in project activities and their proposed co-financing of \$2M was unable to be realized due to a new national government regulation introduced in 2018, that prohibited International NGOs (INGOs) from raising funds within Indonesia – the new regulation was viewed to include the transfer of funds from GEF project grants to an INGO such as WCS. WCS did participate in the first two years of the project contributing \$777,995 in co-financing.

Project Financial Management and Reporting

The CIWT project employed a project finance associate and admin support staff to support financial management and reporting of the CIWT project budget and expenditures.

The CIWT project prepared Annual Work Plans (AWP) which outlined the planned budget for each Output broken down by planned project activities and coded to budget categories such as local consultants, international consultants, travel, communications, equipment, training workshops, etc. AWP were reviewed and signed by the National Project Director and the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative. AWP were also reviewed and approved by the CIWT Project Board (PB) as recorded in PB minutes.

CIWT Project Implementation Reports (PIR) produced annually provided a financial summary of implementation progress, documenting cumulative disbursements and an analysis of general ledger expenditures against approved budgets.

A UNDP Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) audit was completed in 2016 which reported *the financial management of the Directorate of PPH [Direktorat Pencegahan dan Pengamanan Hutan (Directorate of Forest Protection and Security)] is categorized as moderate risk*. The HACT recommended UNDP use Direct Cash Transfer (DCT) to the Directorate of PPH, now Gakkum.

4.2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation Design

As an integral part of the CIWT ProDoc, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework was developed collaboratively with the participation of UNDP, MoEF, international and local NGOs, and experts consultants engaged to provide technical advice.

Section VII of the ProDoc, outlines a comprehensive monitoring plan that includes the following elements:

- Inception workshop and report
- Quarterly and Annual UNDP monitoring
- Annual PIRs including reporting on risk and gender mainstreaming monitoring
- Lessons learned and knowledge generation
- Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)
- Independent Terminal Evaluation
- UNDP Audits

ProDoc Table 5 compiles the mandatory GEF M&E requirements noting the primary responsible party, the GEF grant costs and the time frames for monitoring. The overall budget allocated for M&E in the ProDoc was \$276,500 which is 4% of the GEF grant and within the 3-5% target for M&E.

Annex 2 of the ProDoc provides a detailed monitoring plan for the project results framework indicators, noting: data sources and collections methods; monitoring frequency; responsible parties for data collection; means of verification; and assumptions and risks.

Rating: Satisfactory

Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation

The TE has determined the M&E framework has been implemented as conceived in the ProDoc. The CIWT project was initiated with an Inception Workshop (March 2018) and the preparation of an Inception Report that provided guidance for project start-up. Also as part of project start-up and providing M&E oversight and input was the establishment of a PB, with

the first PB meeting held in December 2018. Up to December 2023, a total of nine PB meetings have been held, each had good attendance and minutes documented the issues discussed and decisions of the PB. PB minutes show the PB has contributed to project M&E and where necessary provided recommendations for adaptive management.

An independent MTR Review was conducted, a management response prepared to address recommendations and these were implemented by the PMU. UNDP also conducted an independent HACT audit of PPH as noted in **Section 4.2.3**.

The TE field mission engaged PMU staff in a working meeting to assess and update the project results M&E framework indicators. PMU staff demonstrated good knowledge of the methods required to measure the indicators and this has contributed the preparation of comprehensive annual PIR.

The TE determined PIRs were completed annually with comprehensive reporting on the results framework indicators, including links to supporting evidence. Also included in the PIR was an assessment and update of gender, risk management, knowledge management and communications, and stakeholder engagement, The PIR provided an annual rating and overall assessment by the Project Manager, UNDP CO Programme Officer, UNDP RTA and GEF Focal Point.

Rating: Satisfactory

The CIWT project M&E design at entry and implementation over the course of the project are considered satisfactory, providing oversight and reporting on the project, and input to adaptive management.

Table 4: Overall quality of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Rating
M&E design at entry	S
M&E Plan Implementation	S
Overall Quality of M&E	S

4.2.5 UNDP implementation/oversight and Implementing Partner execution

Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency

The CIWT project was a blended National Implementation Modality (NIM) project with UNDP providing financial management of the GEF grant; disbursing funds to government and non-government implementing partners as needed based on requests to complete specific project activities.

During TE interviews with government and non-government implementing partners, there were consistent reports of excellent UNDP support, collaboration and communication.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

Quality of Execution – Executing Agency

The MoEF was an effective government ministry to execute the CIWT project with established authority through the Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (Gakkum). Through its authority, MoEF was able to engage and establish collaborative efforts among relevant government agencies, including; Customs, Quarantine, Police, Attorney General's office, and research agencies. The collaborative engagement supported capacity development among government agencies, the establishment and

implementation of joint task forces, and MoUs for continued cooperation.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) established within the offices of MoEF, was considered to have the capacity (i.e., sufficient technical staff) to successfully implement and support the CIWT project.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

Overall quality of Implementation / Execution

The results-based implementation approach adopted by the PMU with implementing partners combined with excellent financial administration support provided by UNDP and the overall excellence in communication and collaboration resulted in a high-quality implementation and execution of the CIWT project.

Table 5: Overall quality of project implementation and execution

UNDP Implementation/Oversight & Implementing Partner Execution	Rating
Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight	S
Quality of Implementing Partner Execution	S
Overall quality of Implementation/Oversight and Execution	S

4.2.6 Risk Management and Social and Environmental Standards

Analysis of Risks identified in ProDoc

The ProDoc identified six risks in five categories, risks were rated and provided a risk treatment and management measures.

The TE has re-evaluated the risks using UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy and considered if there are new emerging risks that should be considered. ProDoc risks and the TE assessment are provided in **Annex 10**.

The Political risk related to successful approval and implementation of Law 5 remains a **moderate** risk with ministries requesting revision despite having been submitted to parliament for approval. The TE envisions the need for ongoing support to review and revise Law 5 to meet all stakeholders needs and expectations.

The Political, Operational & Strategic risk related to mal-governance and corruption has been reduced from **moderate** to **low** risk based on the TE having observed strong commitment from government, the UNDP Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) report and the financial reporting provided by the project. In addition, CIWT support to government for collaborative, coordinated IWT enforcement provides motivation and transparency for government IWT operations.

The Strategic risk related to private sector support to combat IWT and the use of private sector actors by criminal elements has been increased by the TE from **moderate** to **substantial** based on the TE documentation of the participation transport companies carrying meat involved in the IWT and markets selling meat associated with IWT. The TE has noted the need to develop strategies to more effectively engage the private sector to increase their awareness of IWT laws and increase their advocacy and participation in the prevention of IWT.

The Operational risk related to lack of collaboration among government agencies has been reduced from **moderate** to **low** based on TE observations of the success of CIWT work to secure enthusiastic, committed coordination and collaboration among government agencies participating in combatting IWT, for example among port authorities, Gakkum, BKSDA and an NGO in North Sulawesi.

The Environmental risk related to natural disaster remains unchanged as **low** risk. The Environmental risk related to climate change has been increased from **low** to **moderate** based on the increasing climate change impacts that alter native habitats and which may negatively impact native biodiversity and increase human food insecurity. Greater food insecurity may increase the IWT to supplement community food sources and/or to provide economic gains that can be used to support communities.

TE review of the risk register updates in the PIR has noted the following new risks and recommended management strategies. The 2023 PIR identified the following two new risks and associated management strategies:

- Political risk due to the 2024 elections in Indonesia with a strategy to manage this risk through enhanced coordination with government authorities and prioritizing activities for completion.
- Management-related risk based on changes in local government leadership, with a plan to enhance communication with technical teams to facilitate continuity in project buy-in.

While not included in the risk register, the impact of COVID-19 restrictions were discussed extensively in the 2020 and 2021 PIR, and the 2023 PIR noted COVID-19 was no longer impacting CIWT project activities.

The 2020 PIR recognized COVID-19 as a global force majeure that seriously impacted the project due to large-scale physical restrictions (lockdowns) in Indonesia. It was noted that many activities, including patrols and training sessions, had to be postponed or modified. Mitigation measures included prioritizing critical areas for patrols and shifting to online platforms for meetings and trainings. The 2021 PIR noted the project continued to adapt to mitigate the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 by pursuing virtual learning, training, and meeting options to enable activities to continue despite physical restrictions.

Analysis of Risks identified in SESP

A Social and Environmental Screening Process (SESP) was undertaken during project design which is included as Annex 10 in the ProDoc. The SESP identified five risks, including four social risks. The SESP assessed the level of potential impact and probability of each risk, and assigned a level of significance of low to two risks and moderate to three risks, none were considered high risks (see Annex 11). The SESP also outlined how the project was designed to mitigate the risks identified.

The SESP social and environmental risks and TE analysis of each risk is provided below:

Risk 1: Adverse impacts on human rights of local communities, including marginalized groups.

- The TE found no evidence of adverse impacts on human rights, including marginalized groups
- There remain significant linkages between the IWT and distinct cultural groups that need to be understood and incorporated into efforts to combat IWT. For example, in North Sumatra recent migration and settlement of persons from Aceh Province within degraded (previously logged) portions of the Gunung Leuser National Park is leading to HWC which is linked to IWT. In North Sulawesi there is a strong cultural tradition of eating wild meat, which supports IWT

Risk 2: Restricted access to natural resources due to enhanced enforcement for local communities, including marginalized groups.

- The CIWT project has included awareness raising that has improved local understanding of hunting and trading restrictions on protected species inside and outside protected areas and hunting and trading restrictions on all species located within protected areas

Risk 3: Exclusion of potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from participating in decisions that might affect them.

- The revision of Law 5 focuses on enhancing law enforcement for protected species, some of which may be traditional food sources
- Community awareness of the laws for protected species has been a core part of community engagement

Risk 4: Indonesian law enforcement agencies do not apply the law correctly.

- Capacity development of IWT laws has been a core component working with CIWT stakeholders, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, Police, Customs, Quarantine and Port Authorities

Risk 5: Project activities are within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas including PAs.

- CIWT has enhanced the protection of PAs, through snare patrols, establishment of women volunteer rangers, community awareness raising, and community engagement to address HWC

TE review of the risk register updates in the PIR noted the following new SESP risk and recommended management strategy:

The 2022 PIR documents a substantial risk related to overlapping claims for land and resources. To address SESP Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples the recommended management approach was the development of three specific documents: an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). These documents were prepared to integrate recommendations into the remaining project activities through a multi-stakeholder validation workshop.

4.3 Project Results and Impacts

4.3.1 Progress towards the Objective and Expected Outcomes

The TE has assessed progress towards the project objective and the expected outcomes through an analysis of the intermediate state achieved by the project for the objective and for each outcome (**Table 6**) and through analysis of the achievement of all project indicator targets for the objective and the outcomes (**Annex 12 Table 12.1**). The TE analysis has rated the CIWT project Objective and three of the four project Outcomes **Satisfactory** in their support of the long-term project goal. Outcome 1 intended to achieve approval and implementation of a revised Law 5 and National Strategy and Action is rated **Moderately Satisfactory**. Analysis of the SRF indicators has determined six of the project indicator targets been achieved and six have been partially achieved (see **Section 4.3.3** for a complete explanation of indicator achievement). The rating for progress towards the CIWT project objective and the expected outcomes is **Satisfactory**.

The CIWT project has been successful in enhancing IWT enforcement at National and sub-national levels among government agencies, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, National Parks, National Police, Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine. Evidence supporting the these includes:

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum, BKSDA):

- Improved legal frameworks and policies have been established, particularly through revisions of existing wildlife protection laws and regulations, aiding Gakkum and BKSDA in better enforcement actions.
- Enhanced capacity building activities, including training sessions for law enforcement officers within these agencies, have been conducted to strengthen their capability in handling IWT cases effectively.

National Parks:

- National Parks personnel have received targeted training and resources to better monitor and respond to IWT activities within park boundaries. This includes the development of new monitoring technologies and methodologies for tracking wildlife movement and detecting poaching activities.

National Police:

- Collaboration between the CIWT project and the National Police has been strengthened, leading to more effective joint operations against wildlife trafficking networks. Training programs specifically designed for police officers have enhanced their understanding and skills in tackling IWT.

Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine:

- The project has implemented specific strategies to enhance the capabilities of Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine officials to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking at key ports of entry. This includes the use of advanced scanning technologies and dog squads trained to sniff out illegal wildlife products.
- Workshops and training sessions have been provided to these entities to ensure that personnel are well-versed in identifying and handling IWT incidents, which is crucial for the enforcement chain at entry and exit points of the country.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

Table 6. Summary of Terminal Evaluation assessment of progress towards the completion of project activities (Ratings used: **HS** highly satisfactory; **S** satisfactory; **MS** moderately satisfactory; **U** unsatisfactory **HU** highly unsatisfactory). For a complete assessment refer to Annex 8 Theory of Change Analysis Tables and **Annex 12 Terminal Evaluation of Strategic Results Framework Indicator Target Achievement.**

Project Objective, Components and Outcomes	Summary of TE Assessment	TE Rating
<p>Project Objective To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIWT project has focused on the control side of IWT, through the development of strengthened Law 5, capacity development of the lead enforcement agency Gakkum and improved coordination and collaboration among participating enforcement agencies. In this regard the project has largely been successful. • The CIWT project has also worked with communities, piloting initiatives such as women patrol groups, HWC mitigation, and awareness raising of laws that protect species. • Working with communities has highlighted significant and widespread issues related to the demand side of IWT. This includes HWC that results in the killing of animals that destroy crops and livestock, cultural traditions of eating wild meat in some regions of Indonesia, and rural poverty and food insecurity that drives communities to engage in IWT. • To significantly reduce the volume of unsustainable IWT much more work needs to be done to reduce the demand side of IWT building on the successful community work demonstrated by the CIWT project. 	<p>S</p>

Project Objective, Components and Outcomes	Summary of TE Assessment	TE Rating
Component 1 Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade.		
<p>Outcome 1 Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating legal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIWT project has undertaken an effective, collaborative approach that has engaged and obtained input on IWT issues and needs which was then used to prepare a revised Law 5 and these revisions have been approved by MoEF. The revised Law 5 has been submitted to Indonesia's House of Representatives (DPR) for approval. • New laws typically take time to pass through all approval processes, such is the case with the updated UU 5/1990 which is before parliament, but, which has also seen requests for re-drafting to address marine species and biopiracy • Until the UU 5/1990 receives its parliamentary approval it will not be possible to utilize the strengthened provisions of the new law • The revised National Strategy and Action plan is not an approved document. As such it does not have the authority to compel responsible parties to budget for and implement the recommended actions. • The collaborative FGD development of the National Strategy and Action Plan has provided a forum for participating agencies to identify priority needs and this information may be used in annual work planning even without approval of the plan 	MS
Component 2 Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels		
<p>Outcome 2 Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIWT project supported three transnational operations conducted in Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, which resulted in successful transnational seizures of 91 endemic species from Philippines, 9 orangutans from Malaysia, and 2 orangutans from Thailand. • CIWT has effectively supported the establishment of multiple formal and informal coordination efforts to enhance government, non-government and private sector coordination of efforts to combat the IWT at national and local levels. • CIWT has demonstrated a strong willingness for cooperation among relevant government agencies that contribute to combatting IWT • Using UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard (CDS) the CIWT project achieved a significant increase in the baseline score of 60% to an end of project score of 87%. • Strengthened institutional capacity has increased the likelihood of IWT arrests, seizures and convictions. 	S

Project Objective, Components and Outcomes	Summary of TE Assessment	TE Rating
Component 3 Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems		
Outcome 3 Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIWT has established effective coordinated collaboration among national, provincial and district government agencies and port authorities to improve monitoring and enforcement of IWT at key trade ports. • To support additional enhancement of enforcement at key trade ports the CIWT project has developed guiding documents for participating government agencies, such as the <i>Best Practice and Guidelines on Undertaking Repatriation Processes</i> and the CIWT project provided hands-on training and guideline documents to BKSDA, Customs, Quarantine, and National Police staff on animal handling of birds, reptiles, and mammals. 	S
Component 4 Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender Mainstreaming		
Outcome 4 Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With CIWT assistance Gakkum has established a comprehensive Intelligence Operations centre (OpsRoom) in Jakarta and is establishing a network of four sub-centres. • The Intelligence Operations of Gakkum has established a Cyber-Patrol Unit that has identified thousands of IWT sites, and with assistance from MoCI, removed a large number of sites from the internet related to IWT. • Enhanced collaboration among enforcement agencies has led to increased communication and knowledge sharing leading to more effective IWT control. • The CIWT project has made a significant contribution to gender mainstreaming through the <i>Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Rangers</i> groups established at two national parks, in North Sulawesi and North Sumatra. 	S

4.3.2 Relevance

The CIWT project contributes to GEF global efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade, as part of the GEF-funded Global Wildlife Program (GWP), a global partnership on wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable development. The CIWT project was one of 19 countries supported in Phase 1 of the GWP to combat IWT in Asia and Africa. Phase of the program launched in 2019 supporting an additional 16 countries. CIWT also contributes to the GEF supported National Tiger Recovery Plan for Indonesia.

The CIWT project is relevant through its ability to improve enforcement systems and public awareness to protect native biodiversity, particularly rare and endangered species thereby supporting the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) country Outcome 3 which states: *By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks* and in particular, Output 3.3, *National/local governments have improved policies, systems, and partnerships with non-state actors to protect biodiversity and endangered species*. UNDP Strategic Plan Output:

The CIWT project has targeted Outputs 1.3 and 2.5 of the UNDP Strategic Plan by improving the enforcement of sustainable resource use and establishing national and sub-national policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions that *ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation* (Output 2.5).

As noted in the ProDoc, the CIWT project is relevant in the context of its contribution to Indonesia's Strategic Development Goals (SDG) in particular SDG 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) though enhanced protection of native biodiversity; and SDG16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) though the capacity development of relevant enforcement agencies and improved legal mechanisms to prosecute IWT. CIWT work with women has made an important contribution to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and through community public awareness SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

The CIWT project supports Indonesia's commitments as a signatory to the international Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Indonesia, as *megadiverse* country, protects more than 36M ha of habitat in National Parks for over 900 protected species. In 2019, 259 species in Indonesia were classified as *critically endangered* on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is supported by the CIWT project's work to prevent biodiversity loss and work towards achieving sustainable use. CIWT also contributes to Indonesia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Sumatran Tiger, Rhino, Orangutan and Asian Elephant conservation by combatting IWT.

The CIWT project has made specific efforts to revise and enforce Law No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.

Indonesia is also known to have significant IWT with hot spots located in North Sumatra and North Sulawesi as well as at sea ports. Evidence of IWT reported during the TE field mission highlights the relevance of the CIWT project, and documented the following evidence:

- 976 snares removed Bogani Nani Wartabone (BNW) NP during a ten-day patrol operation at 11 sites;
- 10.6 tons wildlife meat encountered during a four-night BKSDA road patrol; and
- a campaign to rescue wildlife in Sulawesi seized and repatriated 100 primates, 21 mammals, 73 reptiles and 497 birds.

The CIWT project implementation strategy ensured project activities were locally relevant through an engagement approach that collaboratively identified local IWT management priorities with government stakeholders and then developed work plans that supported project outcomes.

CIWT support of MoEF Intelligence Centre, particularly the Operations Room work on Cyber Patrol, is highly relevant given IWT includes well organized networks of criminals and due to the evolving nature of IWT, using the internet to market illegal wildlife.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

4.3.3 Effectiveness

The TE field mission and document review observed effective completion of project activities. The effectiveness of government and NGO stakeholders was achieved through an implementation approach that ensured they had the necessary capacity and experience, with additional capacity development and hands-on experience provided by CIWT training exercises. The collaborative engagement approach also ensured a strong commitment from

stakeholders contributes to effective implementation of project activities.

Review of the 12 CIWT Results Framework indicators achievement (**Annex 12**) has determined six indicator targets have been **achieved** and six indicators have been *partially achieved*.

Three indicators based on a successful increase in seizures/arrests and prosecutions were **partially achieved**. These indicators were considered *questionably compliant* in the SMART review of indicators (**Annex 9**) because, if the intent of the CIWT project is to improve the enforcement of IWT, this should act as a deterrent, leading to a decrease (not an increase) in the number of IWT cases. The results show no clear trends in the number of seizures/arrests. There was a clear trend in the achievement of 100% of convictions validating project activities that worked with attorneys and enhanced the capacity of enforcement agencies to collect IWT evidence for prosecutions.

Two indicators based on successful approval and implementation of a revised Law 5 and National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) were also **partially achieved**. Despite Law 5 having been approved by MoEF and sent to parliament for approval, issues have been raised by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and there has been discussion of the need to include biopiracy. While work continues on Law 5 the indicator cannot be considered achieved. The NSAP for IWT is also partially complete, with no responsible parties identified to lead implementation of actions, no costing for actions and until the NSAP receives government approval it cannot be funded and implemented.

Lesson Learned: Considering there are several opportunities to optimize law enforcement efforts through existing regulations (without waiting for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 to be finalized), efforts should be made to enforce existing regulations that require domestic wildlife transport permits, and data collection and monitoring of registered hunters in each demonstration landscape under the BKSDA agency.

One indicator measuring the number of direct government and community beneficiaries has been **partially achieved** due to its inability to achieve gender equality in the results. Efforts are underway to advance the engagement of women in targeted capacity development, however the ProDoc indicator target for equal representation of women and men beneficiaries is not expected to be achieved.

The TE of the CIWT project's four key outcomes, including an analysis of the value, change, impact and benefits is provided in **Table 7** below.

Table 7. Summary of TE assessment of effectiveness of CIWT project Outcomes

Summary TE Assessment of the Effectiveness of CIWT Project Outcomes
<p>Outcome 1. Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade. Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating illegal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are two SRF indicators for Outcome 1 (see Annex 12), the TE has determined Indicator 5 is <i>partially achieved</i> and Indicator 6 is <i>achieved</i>. ● Indicator 5, which measures outputs intended to address key gaps in existing IWT legislation, is <i>partially achieved</i>. The indicator is based, in large measure, on updating and strengthening the key piece of legislation related to IWT, specifically law UU 5/1990 (referred to as Law 5) which empowers MOEF to conduct work to combat IWT. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CIWT has undertaken effective, collaborative workshops to obtain input used to revise Law 5 and revisions have been made and approved by MOEF. The revised Law 5 was then submitted to Indonesia's House of Representatives (DPR) for approval. ○ With assistance from the CIWT project, MoEF has produced a Positional Paper that outlines updated IWT-related activities to be accommodated by revisions of UU 55/1990. In addition, nine parties of the DPR reviewed and submitted an opinion on the draft law. ○ New legislation can take considerable time to pass through all approval processes, and such has been the case with the updated Law 5. During the DPR review and approval process there have arisen requests to add sections to the draft law to address marine species and issues associated with biopiracy. At the time of the TE Law 5 remained with DPR awaiting further potential revisions and approval. Until Law 5 receives parliamentary approval it is not possible to utilize the strengthened provisions of the new law. ● Indicator 6, which measures the formation and operation of inter-agency task force(s), has been <i>achieved</i>. There are several examples where the CIWT project has facilitated greater collaboration and coordination among government agencies to more effectively enforce the existing IWT legislation. These include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decree established Interagency Taskforce in Bitung, North Sulawesi for the Protection and Preservation of Protected Wild Plants and Animals ○ Interagency taskforce formed for handling alleged money laundering crimes in environmental and forestry crimes; ○ MoU between Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry (DG LEEF) and DG Customs for data exchange on wildlife crime; joint operations, and technical expert support for customs checks ○ MoU between DG LEEF and Agricultural Quarantine Agency on joint efforts in IWT enforcement ○ SoP between Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan (Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre) (PPATK) and DG LEEF through Regulation of Director General of Law Enforcement and Environment of the MOEF ● The CIWT project has also produced a Background Study National Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2027 Combatting IWT in Indonesia. The plan was produced through CIWT support of collaborative workshops and discussions where participating agencies identified priority needs related to combating IWT. While not an approved government plan, the information contained in the background study may be used by the respective participating government agencies in their annual work planning to budget for and implement the recommended actions.

Summary TE Assessment of the Effectiveness of CIWT Project Outcomes

Outcome 2 Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels

- There are three SRF indicators for Outcome 2 (see **Annex 12**), the TE has determined Indicators 7 and 9 are *achieved* and Indicator 8 is *partially achieved*.
- Indicator 7, which has been *achieved*, measures strengthened institutional capacity to combat IWT using UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard (CDS). Through CIWT capacity development support to Gakkum the CDS has risen from a baseline of 60% to a score of 87%, exceeding the indicator end of project target of 80%.
 - A significant contribution to Gakkum's capacity to combat IWT has been the enhancement of the Gakkum Information System for IWT and Law Enforcement which is now fully operationalized at national level through CIWT support to a modern Operational Room (OpsRoom) of DG of Law Enforcement on Forestry and Environment. CIWT support included hardware, software, multi-agency coordination and capacity development of OpsRoom staff.
 - Strengthened institutional capacity will increase the effectiveness of Gakkum's operations and increase the likelihood of IWT arrests, seizures and convictions.
- Indicator 8, which measures increased annual number of seizures, arrests and prosecutions using official national statistics, was evaluated as *partially achieved*. The TE considered the indicator data is inconclusive, based on an assumption that the enhanced enforcement capacity of Gakkum, including greater coordination and collaboration with supporting government institutions such as, Customs, Quarantine, National Police and BKSDA, should act as a deterrent leading to a reduction in the number of seizures, arrests and prosecutions. The TE field mission documented effective efforts by the CIWT project to enhance the enforcement capacity of Gakkum and greater coordination and collaboration with supporting government institutions.
- Indicator 9, which measures improvement in MOEF transnational IWT operations, was evaluated as *achieved*. The CIWT project supported three transnational operations conducted in Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand which resulted in the following successful transnational seizures:
 - 91 endemic species from Philippines (27 July 2020)
 - 9 orangutans from Malaysia (17 December 2020)
 - 2 orangutans from Thailand
- As part of managing transnational seizures the CIWT project also supported development of a Best Practice and Guidelines on Undertaking Repatriation Processes for the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic to enhance ongoing work combatting IWT.

Summary TE Assessment of the Effectiveness of CIWT Project Outcomes

Outcome 3 Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems

- There are two SRF indicators for Outcome 3 (see **Annex 12**), the TE has determined Indicator 10 is *achieved* and Indicator 11 is *partially achieved*.
- Indicator 10 measured enforcement effectiveness at five key trading ports by revising and using the collaborative *Port Monitoring and Anti-Trafficking Evaluation Tool* (PortMate) developed by UNDP was *achieved*.
 - The CIWT project developed enhanced capacity to monitor and enforce IWT at key ports by providing targeted training and supporting tools (e.g. Animal Handling training for BKSDA, customs, quarantine, police and guidelines for collecting and handling birds, reptiles, mammals) and facilitating improved coordination and collaboration among participating enforcement agencies.
 - The PortMate measurement exceeded the end of project target (50%) by increasing baseline scores by over 75% confirming the effectiveness of CIWT capacity development.
- Indicator 11, which measures increased number of settled cases on IWT, was evaluated as *partially achieved*. The TE considered the indicator data as inconclusive, for similar reasons to what was concluded for a similar indicator under Outcome 2 above.

Outcome 4 Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

- There is one SRF indicator for Outcome 4 (see **Annex 12**), the TE has determined Indicator 12 is *achieved*.
- Indicator 12, which measures the number of project lessons documented and used by national and international projects, exceeded the end of project target (5) by documenting 8 project lessons.
- The CIWT project effectively produced two documents with international sharing:
 - Lessons learned on establishing and operationalizing Cyber Patrol in Indonesia – shared at the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) Exchange Learning in Mombasa
 - Project Learning Station was set up during Asia Pacific Workshop and GEF-8 National Dialogue Indonesia
- The CIWT project supported six documents for national sharing:
 - Operationalization of the Operational Rooms at national level, has inspired Law Enforcement Agencies in regional Java-Bali Area.
 - SOP/Guidance on Handling of Reptiles have been used as resource/knowledge material in Gadjah Mada University and in Wildlife Rescue Centre
 - Tool for mapping the competence-based forest rangers' position has been utilized by the National Agency for Extension and Human Resource Development (BP2SDM)
 - Document on standardized training related to wildlife handling has been internalized through Decree of the head of BP2SDM.
 - The Study on Estimating Economic valuation of Protected Wildlife for Legal Process has been used by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to quantify the amount of loss in wildlife crime.
 - Good Practice of the Perempuan Inspiratif Mitra Polisi Kehutanan (PIMP) or Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Ranger shared during the National Women Day Celebration held by MoEF
- The effectiveness of CIWT project activities is validated by the international and national document sharing which has provided resources and experience to enhance IWT enforcement in other agencies and greater inclusion of women in efforts to combat IWT.

Based on the effectiveness of stakeholder implementation, the number of positive outputs from the CIWT project and discussion of partially achieved indicators above the overall effectiveness of the CIWT project is considered **Satisfactory**.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

4.3.4 Efficiency

The TE considered the CIWT project implementation approach has very efficient based on the project's approaches to using the available human and financial resources available. The following provide evidence of these efficient approaches:

- a stakeholder engagement approach used financial resources to hold stakeholder engagement meetings that identified priorities relevant to CIWT outcomes and the gaps in stakeholder capacity to address priorities, which the CIWT project then supported through a results-based financial and capacity development support approach. This approach mobilized substantial in-kind and financial contributions from stakeholders, that included staff resources and infrastructure;
- CIWT stakeholder capacity development was efficient through the use of both technical experts contracted by the CIWT project, and the implementation of workshop approaches that facilitated the sharing of existing knowledge and expertise among project partners to achieve capacity development at low cost; and
- the CIWT project introduced collaborative approaches to combatting IWT that make best use of human and financial resources thereby improving the efficiency of efforts to combat the IWT. The CIWT project intentionally brought different government sectors, wildlife conservation NGOs and researchers together, often leading to the establishment of MoUs and task forces which agree to meet, share resources and work cooperatively on an ongoing basis.

Recommendations from the CIWT MTR as well as feedback from the PB resulted in enhancement of project M&E mechanisms to improve the operational efficiency of the PMU. Enhanced M&E mechanisms included:

- real-time tracking of project activities and outcomes to facilitate more accurate and timely reporting, which is crucial for adaptive management and ensuring that the project's strategic objectives were being met effectively;
- increased focus on regular reviews of project progress against the planned outcomes to identify deviations and allow for timely adjustments for efficient project management;
- improved mechanisms to gather and integrate stakeholder feedback into project operations to refine project strategies and activities, ensuring that they remained relevant and effective in achieving the project's goals; and
- more detailed and frequent project updates were provided to all project stakeholders, including funders and partners for increased transparency and improved decision-making based on the most current project data.

Much of the CIWT project has been directed at increasing the efficiency of government efforts to combat IWT. This is reflected in CIWT hosting workshops that bring together relevant agencies working to combat IWT and their development of strategies to share information and provide support where and when needed more effectively.

In some cases, informal agreements are reached among participating enforcement agencies, in other cases formal MoU and SOP have been created. For example:

- In Bitung, North Sulawesi, an Interagency Taskforce on IWT was established in 2019 for the protection and preservation of protected wild plants and animals. Membership includes Gakkum, BKSDA, Port Authorities, Customs, Quarantine, WCS and Volunteers;

- In Medan, North Sumatra, a workshop established a formal collaboration agreement among authorities working at ports in North Sumatra, including port authorities, customs, quarantine, police, BKSDA and Gakkum. Agencies established their commitments and developed a manual of SOP was developed.
- An MoU has been established between Gakkum and DG Customs and Excise for data exchange on IWT crime; joint operations, and technical expert support for customs checks, and increased capacity on topics related to IWT. The MoU has succeeded in preventing the smuggling of parts of protected wildlife, (Pangolin scales), totaling 360 Kg and apprehension of the perpetrators on 17 May 2023.
- An MoU has been established between Gakkum and the Agricultural Quarantine Agency to support and cooperate in IWT law enforcement.
- An MoU has been established between Gakkum and the North Sulawesi Office of MoJHR to support Gakkum operations and handling of persons arrested for IWT. This MoU has resulted in easier handling and reduced costs for Gakkum through the use of MoJHR facilities when transporting persons arrested for IWT in remote areas.

The CIWT project supported Bogani Nani Wartabone NP efforts to introduce alternative income generating activities for women in local communities that has led to increased income for some households. Data are being collected and could be used to calculate a cost benefit analysis of this project intervention.

To enhance the efficient implementation of some project activities, there was some reallocation of the project budget among project components as discussed in TE report **Section 4.2.3**.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

Recommendation 1: CIWT could support a scaled down workshop in Medan among key partners (port authorities, customs, quarantine, police, BKSDA and Gakkum) to build on and formalize the current commitments in an MoU.

Recommendation 2: CIWT could support Bogani Nani Wartabone NP efforts to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of alternative income generating activities, providing additional data to report on project success.

4.3.5 Overall Outcome

The CIWT project has demonstrated that it is relevant at international, national and sub-national scales. The project has proven effective in engaging government and non-government stakeholders that have successfully implemented project activities with technical and financial support guided by the PMU. CIWT project activities that have enhanced coordination and collaboration among IWT enforcement partners has increased both the effectiveness and efficiency of IWT enforcement operations at national and sub-national levels. The overall assessment of CIWT project Outcomes is **satisfactory (Table 8)**.

Table 8: Overall Assessment of Project Outcome

Assessment of Outcomes	Rating
Relevance	S
Effectiveness	S
Efficiency	S
Overall Project Outcome	S

4.3.6 Sustainability

This section evaluates the extent to which the positive benefits of this project will continue or are likely to continue after the CIWT project closes in August 2024, and the potential for scale-up and/or replication of project activities. The evaluation covers four main areas of sustainability: financial sustainability; socio-political sustainability; institutional framework and governance sustainability; and environmental sustainability.

A comprehensive exit strategy was developed for the project in 2023 with review and direction provided for each CIWT project Output. Implementation of the exit strategy is noted under the assessment of sustainability provided below.

Financial Sustainability

Much of the work of CIWT enhanced the capacity of existing institutions through targeted training, the development of handbooks and SOP, and the establishment of improved communication, coordination, and collaboration among relevant IWT enforcement partners. These activities improve the effectiveness and efficiency of IWT enforcement operations which do not create additional financial burden and hence are financially sustainable.

Gakkum's Intelligence Operations centres require ongoing support to sustain and expand Gakkum's Cyber Patrol work and their knowledge gathering and sharing. As part of the exit strategy, the MoEF has committed budget to provide ongoing support to the Intelligence Operation centres.

Without external support Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BBKSDA) Medan, North Sumatera indicated it is seeking the financial resources to scale up the HWC work conducted in Bukit Mas village to create a village regulation. There are according to BBKSDA approximately 100 to 200 dealing with HWC that could benefit from this type of intervention. Currently, BBKSDA Medan is working with an NGO to replicate HWC work from Bukit Mas in new village with the intention of creating a Village Regulation. Potential funding sources for BBKSDA include the following:

- BBKSDA annual government budget fell short of initial projections, but they were able to secure some support from the national Government to address HWC when they occurred
- Village Fund budget - according to the newly issued Village Regulation of Bukit Mas, in the event of HWC, a portion of the Village Fund can be used to mitigate HWC.
- Upcoming GEF 8 Grant- may provide an opportunity to fund HWC work.

Gakkum has indicated there are instances when, towards the end of their budget year in December, their annual budget may not be sufficient to pursue IWT cases that are under development. During the CIWT project, Gakkum was able to communicate with the PMU and in some cases was able to acquire the financing needed to continue IWT investigation work until funding was available in the budget of the next financial year. Without CIWT support, if there are serious wildlife crime cases, the DG Gakkum may request support from the Indonesian Police which has a mandate to utilize the National Contingency Budget during the fiscal year's end (December). In addition, DG Gakkum and institutions related to law enforcement on wildlife crime may have additional support from the LEVERAGE (GEF 8) project, as the DG Gakkum will be the main implementing partner for the project which is planned to start in late 2025.

Rating: Moderately Likely (ML)

Socio-Political Sustainability

There is general social and political support for combatting IWT. There are however social and cultural factors that contribute to IWT. Social factors being settlements along and inside protected areas in close proximity to wildlife, leading to HWC that exacerbate IWT. In many regions of Indonesia there are cultural traditions of keeping wild birds in cages for status and/or as pets and the eating of wild meat, cultural traditions that contribute to IWT.

The CIWT project had some initiatives directed at addressing HWC and cultural traditions that contribute to IWT. The later activities were not the focus of the CIWT project and much more remains to be done to address HWC and cultural traditions that contribute to IWT.

CIWT outputs that have enhanced the enforcement to combat IWT are considered to be socio-politically sustainable. CIWT outputs related to HWC and awareness raising related to cultural traditions are considered to have been undertaken on a limited scale. Large scale initiatives focusing on these issues are required to address the socio-political dimension of IWT.

Rating: Likely (L)***Institutional framework and governance sustainability***

The CIWT project supported collaborative development of a Background Study for a National Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2027) combatting IWT in Indonesia. The strategy provides a comprehensive, systematic analysis of the complexity of IWT and a Theory of Change and strategic implementation matrix (a.k.a. strategic results framework) and a monitoring and evaluation plan for outputs with their key milestones and five-year targets.

The CIWT project also prepared revisions to Law 5/1990, that were approved by MoEF and forwarded to parliament for approval. The revisions are currently undergoing further review and there are some indications there will be a need for further review and amendment before final approval by parliament. The ongoing work to amend Law 5/1990 and obtain approval from parliament makes the sustainability of governance moderately likely.

The TE has determined that despite the National Strategy and Action Plan having assembled much useful information it is unlikely to be approved as a “strategy” and cannot therefore expect to have the action plan funded.

There are many institutional and governance outputs from the CIWT project that are considered sustainable such as Intelligence Operations Centres and their technical staff that are supported by MoEF. In addition, Gakkum reported to the TE that when individuals attended training sessions, upon return to their office, they conducted a debrief sharing information they learned contributing to broader institutional sustainability.

The coordination and collaboration among IWT enforcement partners established and/or enhanced by CIWT, some formally, was shown to have a strong commitment from participating agencies and is considered to be sustainable in the context of institutional and governance sustainability.

Rating: Moderately Likely (ML)***Environmental Sustainability***

The enhancement of enforcement combatting IWT supported by the CIWT project will contribute to the protection of native biodiversity and in this context is considered environmentally sustainable.

While there remains much more work to be done to address the socio-political and cultural

factors that contribute to IWT, the contribution CIWT has made to reduce IWT is considered to have made a contribution to environmental sustainability.

Rating: Likely (L)

Overall likelihood of sustainability

Despite the many positive outputs of the CIWT project there remain financial, socio-political and institutional-governance issues to be addressed, that without further support are not considered sustainable. The overall rating of sustainability for the CIWT project is therefore **moderately likely**.

Overall Sustainability Rating: ML

4.3.7 Country Ownership

The CIWT project has demonstrated strong country ownership through the following:

- MoEF (Gakkum and BKSDA) has demonstrated strong leadership, support and ownership of project activities;
- Government offices and top officials willingly participated in the TE field mission, and were knowledgeable and supportive of project activities;
- The substantial co-financing provided by government to CIWT project activities demonstrates commitment and country ownership; and
- Participating community members interviewed by the TE team understood the complex issues of IWT and supported efforts to stop it.

4.3.8 Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Implementation of the CIWT project was gender responsive in several ways, including:

Participation and Representation: The CIWT project has explicitly involved women as gender focal points in various committees and working groups, particularly in those that handle policy and regulatory reviews as well as economic assessments. This participation aims to ensure that women's perspectives are included in decision-making processes and that gender considerations are integrated into IWT management strategies.

Training and Capacity Building: A significant emphasis is placed on training and capacity development, with specific activities designed to increase the participation of women. This includes gender-sensitive training, leadership training for women, and initiatives to support women as forest rangers and community leaders in conservation efforts.

Data and Analysis: Gender-disaggregated data collection is a fundamental part of the CIWT project. This approach not only provides insights into the different impacts and roles of men and women in illegal wildlife trade but also helps in tailoring interventions that are more effective and equitable.

Awareness and Advocacy: The project has developed communication strategies that focus on raising awareness about gender issues within the context of wildlife trade. It also promotes the visibility of women through various platforms, acknowledging their roles and contributions to conservation and IWT anti-trafficking efforts.

Community Engagement and Support: The CIWT project supports community-based activities that specifically involve women, such as the formation of women's groups like the

Women for Conservation Volunteer Corps and activities designed to economically empower women through skills training, like eco-print making.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The GAP includes specific indicators for monitoring gender integration and assessing the impact of gender-responsive measures. This structured monitoring ensures that the project remains accountable to its gender equality objectives.

Most of the government stakeholders participating in the CIWT project, are agencies that traditionally had a strong gender bias of male staff making it more challenging to achieve a gender balance in CIWT capacity development initiatives. The gender study noted:

On the other hand, the number of female investigators in GAKKUM is very limited. From 175 GAKKUM investigators, only 6 women, and only 1 woman was active as an investigator. The rest is more placed on the administration of complaints. In 2018 stated on 26 women from 612 Forest Ranger recorded under DG GAKKUM. (Saptariani 2019, page 6)

In response to the known gender imbalance among IWT enforcement partners and to address gender dimensions of the IWT, the CIWT project has made a strong effort to engage and empower women through the following activities:

- targeted women only volunteer ranger programs, *Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers*, established in association with national parks in North Sulawesi and North Sumatra;
- community awareness raising of laws for protected species and IWT targeting women community groups, women teachers and scouts in North Sulawesi; and
- the introduction of AIG activities for women-only programs in communities around BNWNP.

The CIWT project support to the *Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers* program empowered women to participate as volunteer forest rangers to work alongside the largely male dominated national park rangers on their monthly park boundary patrols. The program in Gunung Leuser NP which established 15 women rangers has now expanded to 25 women rangers.

TE field mission discussions with some of the women volunteer rangers, teachers and scouts noted the following:

- women felt physically stronger, they communicate better and they have a better understanding of NP regulations;
- the women raised some concerns, that included a desire to include the topic of “sexual harassment” in the training of women and men forest rangers, a preference to include two women rangers when conducting forest patrols (currently one women volunteer may be paired with one male volunteer and two male NP Forest Rangers)

Recommendation 3: National Park field patrols using volunteer women forest rangers should include a minimum of two women on each field team. Forest Ranger training programs should include gender sensitivity training.

- the women requested more frequent opportunities to participate in patrols (currently there are at most four patrols per month with one women each); and
- women would like the opportunity for additional training (e.g. use of Global Positioning System) with the potential to one day receive sufficient training and experience to be employed by NP.

The level of outcomes achieved by the CIWT project in regard to gender exceed the expectations of a GEN 2 Marker project, having achieved significant engagement and empowerment of women, including youth. The involvement of women in volunteer ranger programs which is an important contributor to women's empowerment was replicated within the project, through knowledge exchange facilitated by CIWT, and it has increased in size with more women now involved. The CIWT project has highlighted the important role women have in combatting IWT; i.e. working with women's groups to better understand the regulatory, conservation and cultural dimensions of IWT has revealed the important role women can play in the community to reduce IWT. In addition, to women's outcomes directly related to combatting IWT, CIWT has also introduced alternative income generating activities which can provide income for women and their families, thereby improving their livelihoods.

Human Rights

Cross-cutting issues of distinct cultural groups, underprivileged and poor communities and human rights have been considered and addressed by the CIWT project in several ways, including:

- the traditional knowledge and practices of wildlife conservation was acknowledged within communities, with the project respecting and integrating traditional hunting and conservation practices into the project's strategies. In this way traditional cultural practices are preserved while also promoting sustainable wildlife management;
- the engagement of communities considered the role of underprivileged and poor groups on the IWT and targeted interventions aimed at providing alternative livelihoods to those who might otherwise depend on IWT for their income. By developing sustainable economic activities, the project sought to reduce the economic incentives to participate in IWT while improving the socio-economic status of these communities; and
- the CIWT respected human rights by ensuring activities were conducted in a manner that respected the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples. This included following practices that ensured informed consent, participation in decision-making, and equitable sharing of benefits derived from wildlife resources .

The TE noted HWC, which is linked to regions of increased IWT in North Sumatra, is a complex issue arising from the history of forest harvesting within some areas of Gunung Leuser NP and these same areas being occupied by distinct cultural groups who may be persecuted and have fled from Aceh Province. These socio-political, cultural and ecological dimensions of combatting IWT were not addressed by activities conducted by the CIWT project. TE interviews with the Bukit Mas village community did identify the fact that while their village may have established a Village Regulation to address HWC to reduce IWT, there is a larger problem associated so called "illegal settlements" that are established within the NP.

Lesson Learned: Future work to address HWC and IWT in some regions of North Sumatra will need to be broad in scope to address the complex socio-political, cultural, economic and ecological dimensions present with communities that have been established with Gunung Leuser National Park

In North Sulawesi there are strong cultural traditions of eating “wild meat”, i.e., animals hunted and harvested from wild areas. The project has piloted awareness raising activities with communities and TE interviews with community members, including women, youth and hunters, and noted a willingness to change cultural traditions and respect the protection of species at risk. While the tradition of eating wild meat may be embedded in some cultural groups, the TE recognizes these traditions can and do change overtime.

Lesson Learned: Future work to address IWT in some regions of Indonesia must address cultural traditions of eating “wild meat”, i.e., animals hunted and harvested from wild areas. This would include open discussion and awareness raising around the issues, with programs targeting women, youth, hunters and local meat markets

The TE team did not find evidence the CIWT project addressed the needs and inclusion of Persons with Disability (PWD). Given PWD can be excluded from participation in project activities, such as awareness raising and alternative income generating activities, an effort should have been made to engage PWD. When PWD are engaged in project activities it is then possible to understand their role in efforts to address the issue of IWT. The CIWT could have targeted the engagement of PWD resulting in the collection of disaggregated data that documents PWD present within communities and ensures their participation in project activities.

Lesson Learned: Future work to address IWT in Indonesia should collect disaggregated data documenting PWD present within communities and ensure their special needs are accommodated to allow them to participate in project activities.

Climate change as a cross-cutting issue should be included in awareness raising that highlights the potential of climate change impacts to negatively impact natural habitats and exacerbate efforts to protect native biodiversity. This places greater importance on the need to combat the IWT of species threatened by climate change.

Rating: Satisfactory (S)

4.3.9 GEF Additionality

The GEF Global Wildlife Program has supported projects in Indonesia that have contributed to foundation for the CIWT project (see discussion of the E-PASS and Tiger projects in report **Section 4.1.4**). In addition, the PortMate tool, developed by UNDP with GEF funding was further refined by the CIWT project and is a useful tool to assess the effectiveness of efforts to combat IWT that occurs at key trading ports.

UNDP’s effective financial management procedures proved important to combatting IWT, though the provision of CIWT project funds during periods when MoEF awaited its annual budget allocation, thereby ensuring continuous field operations that may otherwise be exploited by criminal activity.

4.3.10 Catalytic/Replication Effect

The TE documented the following evidence of a catalytic and replication effect as a result of CIWT initiatives.

1. The women park ranger program initiated at BNW NP in North Sulawesi has created a public good through the empowerment of women to participate in efforts to combat the IWT. This program, a first of its kind has demonstrated there is a place for women to

contribute to forest and wildlife protection, a field which is traditionally dominated by male staff. BNW NP women park ranger program has been replicated through a CIWT project sharing workshop that led to the development of a women park ranger program at Gunung Leuser NP in North Sumatra.

2. The CIWT project provided training for 15 women to replicate the women park ranger program discussed above in Gunung Leuser NP in North Sumatra, thereby providing similar local public good and demonstration supporting women's empowerment. In addition, without the aid of the CIWT project, the NP has scaled-up women ranger program which now includes 25 women;
3. The introduction of a Village Regulation to address HWC and the associated IWT in Bukit Mas supported by CIWT supports public good through community-led efforts to protect native biodiversity and combat IWT. Through workshop support and facilitation by the CIWT project the community identified the root causes of HWC and developed locally appropriate strategies to reduce HWC, such as not planting crops in close proximity to the Gunung Leuser NP that are known to attract wildlife leading to HWC. The Village Regulation being the first in the region, is demonstrating the potential for community-led HWC management. The Village Regulation supported by the CIWT is now being replicated by BKSDA in partnership with an NGO to other villages in the region.
4. CIWT project support to the Gakkum Intelligence Operation centres in Jakarta (OpsRoom) and two sub-centres has proven to be highly effective in tracking cybercrime related to IWT contributing the protection of native biodiversity for the public good and demonstrating for the first time the ability of Gakkum to combat cybercrime. The OpsRooms are working in cooperation with MoCI to remove illegal digital content from the internet. Through OpsRoom collaboration with the Indonesian National Police there has been a catalytic effect, whereby the national police have provided training to OpsRoom staff, the OpsRoom has identified wanted persons to the police, and the national police cybercrime unit has passed information related to IWT back to MoEF. The OpsRoom program is now being scaled up without the support of CIWT, by Gakkum to create a further two OpsRoom regional sub-centres.

4.3.11 Progress to Impact

- 1 CIWT has supported the development of a revised law UU 5/1990, with revisions approved by MoEF and the draft law submitted to parliament. Progress towards approval may be delayed as MMAF is suggesting further review of the draft and there has been discussion of the need to include biopiracy in the revisions.
- 2 CIWT has supported FGD leading to the preparation of a National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) 2023-2027 for combatting IWT. While the NSAP may provide direction for those participating in its development, until it receives government approval it will be difficult for government to fund and implement the actions identified.
- 3 The Operation Room of the Intelligence Centre in the MoEF was a vision of the Director of Gakkum in 2016 to address the evolving nature of crimes in Indonesia. With CIWT project support, the Operation Room is now fully functional and efforts of the Cyber Patrol have led to over 12,000 IWT sites identified on the internet, which in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Technology, over 11,800 have been shut down. During the

Lesson Learned: The Intelligence Operations Room should conduct a cost-benefit analysis using the CIWT "Study on Estimating Economic valuation of Protected Wildlife for Legal Process" based on the number of internet sites shut down and the number of settled legal cases to highlight the value of important work conducted on hidden IWT crimes.

project period, the Operation Room Cyber Patrol initiated 70% of the covert operations investigating IWT.

- 4 In BNW NP and Gunung Leuser NP the CIWT project supported the NP authority in the establishment of a women's volunteer group called *Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers* that works alongside NP rangers during monthly patrols. These initiatives, which empowers local women living near the NP, builds community support for nature protection, reducing the likelihood of IWT.

Lesson Learned: Expansion of the successful *Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers* program should be trialed in other NPs with annual budget support from BKSDA. In addition, advanced training options should be developed that would allow volunteers to further develop their skills with the goal of becoming employed as Forest Rangers.

- 5 An MoU and SOP has been established for port authorities, customs, quarantine, police, BKSDA and Gakkum in North Sumatra to enhance a coordinated approach to combatting IWT. In North Sulawesi the Bitung Port Taskforce has been revitalized, with regular meetings held and targeted patrols organized.
- 6 CIWT prepared a baseline KAP Survey to support a communication strategy for social marketing campaign on IWT.
- 7 The PortMate IWT effectiveness tool was revised to better assess ports in Indonesia and it was applied at three ports in 2016 with re-assessment in 2023 to track progress. Findings from the PortMate study and TE discussion with agencies involved in the enforcement of IWT at ports in Indonesia identified need for and potential value of communication materials on IWT, protected species, wildlife conservation, etc. which highly visible and easy to understand to educate those people who are travelling on ferries and moving through ports about the issues.

Recommendation 4: Develop public education materials on IWT, protected species, wildlife conservation, etc. that are highly visible and easy to understand to educate those people who are travelling on ferries and through ports.

- 8 The CIWT project achieved capacity development of IWT enforcement agencies and developed supporting manuals and SOPs that enhance the work of government agencies combatting IWT, including:
 - Forensic manual;
 - Wildlife Rescue SOP (BKSDA);
 - Expert Witness training (BKSDA);
 - Animal Handling training (BKSDA, customs, quarantine, police) and guidelines (birds, reptiles, mammals);
 - Guideline for Collecting and Handling Wildlife Biological Material for DNA Analysis; and
 - Guideline for Collecting and Handling Biological Material from Wild Animals and Plants for Morphological Analyses.
- 9 CIWT supported the development of an Agreement between BKSDA North Sulawesi and the regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for suspect and evidence management providing an example of good practice could be replicated in other regions of Indonesia.

10 Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons

10.1 Main Findings

Indonesia is a very large country with rich mega-biodiversity combined with numerous land and sea borders. As such, Indonesia is a source for IWT, a transit hub for IWT and a consumer of IWT. Effective control of IWT, therefore requires significant capacity, collaboration and coordination targeting high risk areas both, on the ground and more recently on the internet, to achieve effective control of IWT.

The CIWT project has been successful in enhancing IWT enforcement at National and sub-national levels among government agencies, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, National Parks, National Police, Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine. Evidence supporting the these includes:

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Gakkum, BKSDA):

- Improved legal frameworks and policies have been established, particularly through revisions of existing wildlife protection laws and regulations, aiding Gakkum and BKSDA in better enforcement actions.
- Enhanced capacity building activities, including training sessions for law enforcement officers within these agencies, have been conducted to strengthen their capability in handling IWT cases effectively.

National Parks:

- National Parks personnel have received targeted training and resources to better monitor and respond to IWT activities within park boundaries. This includes the development of new monitoring technologies and methodologies for tracking wildlife movement and detecting poaching activities.

National Police:

- Collaboration between the CIWT project and the National Police has been strengthened, leading to more effective joint operations against wildlife trafficking networks. Training programs specifically designed for police officers have enhanced their understanding and skills in tackling IWT.

Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine:

- The project has implemented specific strategies to enhance the capabilities of Port Authorities, Customs, and Quarantine officials to detect and intercept wildlife trafficking at key ports of entry. This includes the use of advanced scanning technologies and dog squads trained to sniff out illegal wildlife products.
- Workshops and training sessions have been provided to these entities to ensure that personnel are well-versed in identifying and handling IWT incidents, which is crucial for the enforcement chain at entry and exit points of the country.

The CIWT project has also undertaken community work to begin to address some of the underlying issues driving the IWT. In particular, HWC, hunting practices and cultural traditions of eating meat from animals harvested from the wild. This includes:

Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Management: The project has developed strategies and conducted interventions aimed at mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, which are a significant driver of IWT. This includes community-based monitoring systems and conflict mitigation plans that engage local communities directly affected by HWC. Training sessions and workshops have been held to educate local communities about wildlife protection laws and the negative impacts of wildlife trade, aiming to reduce conflicts and promote coexistence.

Education and Awareness: The project conducted educational programs targeting

hunters to raise awareness about the legal implications of wildlife trade and the ecological impact of overhunting. These programs aimed to promote sustainable hunting practices and encourage compliance with wildlife protection laws.

Alternative Livelihoods: Understanding the economic motivations behind hunting for trade, the project explored and promoted alternative livelihood options for hunters. This approach aimed to reduce dependency on hunting as a primary source of income, thereby decreasing the pressures on wildlife populations.

Involvement in Monitoring and Enforcement: Hunters were also involved in wildlife monitoring and enforcement activities. By leveraging their knowledge of local ecosystems and wildlife behavior, hunters were engaged as key stakeholders in conservation efforts, contributing to the protection of the species they once hunted.

Addressing Cultural Traditions of Consuming Wild Meat: The CIWT project has undertaken community outreach programs to change long-standing cultural practices related to consuming wild meat. These programs focus on raising awareness about the ecological impacts of wildlife consumption and promoting alternative protein sources. Engagement activities include the development of educational materials and the organization of community meetings and discussions, where alternatives to wildlife consumption are presented and discussed with the aim of gradually changing these traditional practices.

While CIWT enhancement of IWT enforcement has made significant progress, the community work undertaken by the CIWT project addressing underlying drivers of IWT has proven effective, but, needs to be scaled up significantly to reach the very large number of local communities living adjacent to protected areas. There is therefore a need to allocate resources towards community programs, integrating these efforts with broader national conservation strategies, and fostering partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders to amplify outreach and engagement efforts.

The TE acknowledges the excellent work of the CIWT project which has twice received international recognition for its achievements, once for its development of Cyber Patrolling to investigate and prevent IWT and a second time for the empowerment of women through Perempuan Inspiratif Mitra Polisi Kehutanan (PIMP) or Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Rangers.

10.2 Conclusions

The CIWT project has made a substantial contribution to enhancing enforcement efforts to combat IWT in Indonesia through capacity development, the creation of new tools and improved collaboration and coordination among participating government partners, NGOs and community members.

The CIWT project management and implementation structure proved highly effective. The CIWT project demonstrated efficient and effective project management through adaptive strategies, reallocation of resources to high-priority areas, and maintaining momentum despite external challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The project's ability to adjust strategies and manage resources effectively underpins its success in meeting and exceeding several of its objectives.

The project has contributed to establishing systems intended to control the wildlife trade and mitigate risks of wildlife loss and extinction. However, while progress has been made, the sustainability of these systems without further donor input remains a challenge. The need for continued support and capacity building at the local level is evident to ensure the longevity and effectiveness of these controls.

Significant strides have been made in developing and strengthening the national framework for combatting IWT. This includes the enhancement of legal and policy frameworks, which has improved the overall enforcement capabilities against IWT. Ongoing efforts to refine and implement these frameworks as outlined in the National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) 2023-2027 for combatting IWT will play a crucial role.

The project has effectively built institutional capacity both at national and sub-national stakeholders and enhanced Indonesia's participation in international actions, facilitating better implementation and enforcement of wildlife trade regulations at all levels. Training and capacity development focused on strengthening the capabilities of the key stakeholders participating in IWT enforcement, including Gakkum, National Police, BKSDA, National Parks, Port Authorities and Customs and Quarantine.

CIWT targeted key IWT trade ports and ecosystems connected to them, through improved surveillance, the deployment of new technologies, and enhanced inter-agency collaboration and more robust enforcement at these critical points.

While strengthening national capacity and enforcement systems, the CIWT project also worked extensively at the sub-national and local level where IWT originates. This included four key identified issues that provide important conclusion findings for the CIWT project as discussed under the headings below.

Local Law Enforcement Training: The protection of wildlife occurs in areas close to their natural habitat where the CIWT project coordinated joint operations by local law enforcement agencies. Some of these agencies, particularly the national police, and customs and quarantine officers, require specialized wildlife training to enhance their ability to enforce wildlife protection laws and to conduct anti-poaching operations. To support the CIWT project's efforts at increasing cooperation and collaboration among enforcement agencies capacity development was undertaken to provide knowledge of the existing laws that protect wildlife, to provide training and develop tools to allow agencies without wildlife training, to identify relevant plants and animals and to learn the skills needed to handle wildlife, including collecting evidence where needed for prosecutions and for the protection of live animals, that have the potential to be returned to their natural habitat.

Community Engagement and Empowerment: Local rural communities possess indigenous ecological knowledge of native wildlife and of the habitats that support native biodiversity, and they may have local knowledge of or in some cases may be contribute to the IWT. Local urban communities may contribute to IWT by purchasing "wild meat" or live birds to keep as pets at urban markets with little knowledge of source of the wildlife or the protection status of the species purchase. The CIWT project included activities that engaged local communities to increase their understanding of laws that protect native species and to provide opportunities for their participation in the monitoring and management of wildlife. The Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers program initiated by the CIWT project provided training of community members to collect data and report wildlife crimes, and to participate in conservation efforts, such as forest patrols, conducted by national parks. The TE has concluded the CIWT project has shown community engagement can make an important contribution towards a transformational shift in cultural attitudes regarding the consumption of "wild meat" and the value of protecting native biodiversity.

Work with Local NGOs: CIWT has fostered partnerships with local NGOs and government to work with communities to improve on-the-ground implementation of IWT control. The local Environmental NGOs (ENGOS) that were engaged in the CIWT project provided invaluable experience and in depth knowledge of plants and animals threatened by the IWT. ENGOS typically collect local data on species population statistics, habitat use, HWC, and IWT threats. In the CIWT project, ENGOS provided training to, and developed manuals for, government staff regarding the identification and handling of plants and animals

encountered when enforcing IWT laws. ENGOs also conducted research to produce a *Veterinary Forensics Guide to Wildlife* for use in the enforcement of IWT laws. Local development NGOs equally important and were engaged by the CIWT project to provide their knowledge of local communities and to utilize their capacity to meaningfully engage local communities in transformative change regarding IWT. Local NGOs have the capacity to convey a knowledge of IWT issues and to engage local community members in participatory and collaborative efforts to combat IWT.

Infrastructure and Resource Support: The CIWT project has provided important tools and equipment and training in their use, needed for effective wildlife management at the local level to aid in the surveillance and tracking of wildlife movements and poaching activities. The tools include a mobile app to aid Customs and Quarantine officers who may be unfamiliar with native wildlife, to identify wildlife encountered at control points such as ports and border, where they operate. Providing these kinds of tools and training facilitate and empower officers to collaborate on efforts to combat IWT. CIWT infrastructure support to a national OpsRoom has been extended to two regional OpsRooms and with ongoing support from Gakkum this will be extended to a total of four regional OpsRooms. The CIWT project has demonstrated OpsRoom surveillance and communication among enforcement partners, particularly cyber patrol work, has identified thousands of digital sites involved in IWT that can be pursued through local IWT enforcement.

While there remain unmet needs to further enhance enforcement, such as the revision and approval of Law 5, full operationalizing Intelligence Operation sub-centres, creating mobile tools for species identification, there is an emerging recognition of the need to develop strategies that target efforts to reduce the demand side of IWT. Future efforts to combat IWT should build on the successful efforts of CIWT demand-side reduction, which included work with women rangers, scouts, youth, teachers, women's groups, religious leaders, market sellers and hunters.

10.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations identify actions to be completed within the time frame of the CIWT project. The justification column of the table notes the TE report section that provides background for each recommendation in the table. The recommendations were developed in response to information gathered during the field mission and are based on feedback received from stakeholders and beneficiaries. With limited time remaining in the project the recommendations are given a priority rating based on the TE determination of their value to CIWT outcomes.

Longer term recommendations, including recommendations that may inform development of a second project phase, have been captured as lessons learned (see **Section 10.4**).

Recommendations	Entity Responsible	Priority Level	Justification
Recommendation 1: CIWT could support a scaled down workshop in Medan among key partners (port authorities, customs, quarantine, police, BKSDA and Gakkum) to build on and formalize the current commitments in an MoU.	CIWT PMU working with Gakkum	Mid	4.3.4

Recommendations	Entity Responsible	Priority Level	Justification
Recommendation 2: CIWT could support the Bogani Nani Wartabone NP Authority to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of alternative income generating activities, by using their own resources to provide additional data to report on project success.	CIWT PMU working with National Park	Mid	4.3.4
Recommendation 3: CIWT should work with National Parks to ensure field patrols using volunteer women forest rangers include a minimum of two women on each field team.	CIWT PMU working with National Parks	High	4.3.8
Recommendation 4. Develop public education materials on IWT, protected species, wildlife conservation, etc. that are highly visible and easy to understand to educate those people who are travelling on ferries and through ports.	CIWT PMU working with Port Authorities	High	4.3.12

10.4 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned have been developed through an analysis of the project ToC, the CIWT project implementation strategy, the success of CIWT project outputs and feedback received from project stakeholders, implementation partners and beneficiaries. The lessons learned are, in large measure, recommendations directed at achieving the long-term goal of *stable wildlife populations in Indonesia through reduced IWT and sustainable use*.

1. The CIWT Project has implemented a multidoor approach through collaboration with the Quarantine Authority in conducting road raids. The level of wildlife trade is very high with indications of mixing protected and unprotected species. There are weaknesses in law enforcement related to permits for the transporting of wild animals. On-site DNA analysis would be a necessary technology for future effectiveness and to ensure the use of enforcement as an effective deterrent (see **Section 4.3.8**).
2. Focusing on the port that is the origin of wildlife shipments is very important to be able to prevent the transporting of illegal wildlife. Currently interventions and strategies are still focused on large ports in the transit and destination regions. The CIWT project working with the Indonesian National Police focused on the wildlife crime curriculum directed at the special crime police officers. Consideration could also be to providing a compact IWT training module for all police officers in in all divisions to expand the reach of IWT policing (see **Section 10.1**).
3. Based on the UNODC Indonesia preliminary findings of the research on convicted wildlife crime offenders, more than 70% of those convicted are considered low-level in the trafficking chain. Case development to target higher level offenders would become possible through the operationalization of Cyber Patrol and Intelligence Operations Room (see **Section 4.2.2**).
4. The current CIWT ToC has been successful in addressing the need for enhanced enforcement to deter IWT. There is a need to revise the ToC for future IWT projects to

include a stronger focus on the drivers of IWT (See **Sections 4.1.1 and 4.3.8**). This would include:

- a. Cultural traditions of eating “wild meat”, i.e., animals hunted and harvested from wild areas (including protected areas). Open discussion and awareness raising around the issues, with programs targeting women, youth, hunters and local meat markets to identify barriers, assumptions and impact drivers that work to address cultural attitudes and socio-economic factors that contribute to IWT.
 - b. HWC and encroachment are significant drivers of IWT in some regions (e.g. North Sumatra) with complex issues that need to be addressed through an understanding of the past and present socio-political, cultural, economic, and ecological dimensions present within communities which are contributing to IWT.
5. There are several opportunities to optimize law enforcement efforts through existing regulations (while waiting for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 to be finalized and approved) (See **Section 4.3.3**). For example, it is possible to enforce existing regulations that require domestic wildlife transport permits to reduce the sale of “wild meat” that is occurring in North Sulawesi. There could also be a program of data collection and monitoring of registered hunters by the BKSDA agency to more closely regulate hunting practices.
 6. The Inspiring Women for Forest Rangers program supported by the CIWT project has been very successful and has the potential to be a part of all NPs in Indonesia with annual budget support from BKSDA (see **Section 4.3.11**). In addition, the program can provide an important stepping stone for women’s empowerment through the provision of advanced training options (if developed) to create a pathway for women volunteers to further develop their skills with the goal of becoming employed as Forest Rangers or other skilled workers within NP.
 7. The CIWT project has created tools and generated data that can be analyzed to characterize the magnitude to IWT, including its economic cost and impact on native biodiversity (see **Section 4.3.11**). With analysis these data provide powerful communication materials that can be used to advocate government and the public to combat IWT. For example, the Intelligence Operations Room could conduct a cost-benefit analysis using the CIWT “Study on Estimating Economic valuation of Protected Wildlife for Legal Process” and data generated through the support of the CIWT project. Data are available on the number of internet sites Gakkum has been able to shut down and the number of settled legal cases highlighting IWT crimes. CIWT also support the collection of data on the transport of wild meat along major roadways from areas of supply (e.g. national parks and protected areas) to areas of demand (e.g. larger urban centres and meat markets).
 8. Future work to address IWT in Indonesia should collect disaggregated data documenting PWD present within communities and ensure their special needs are accommodated to allow them to participate in project activities (see **Section 4.3.8**).

Annex 1. Terminal Evaluation Terms of Reference

Services/Work Description:

The International Consultant (with support of one National Consultant expert) is expected to conduct Terminal Evaluation (TE) process of the full-size UNDP-supported GEF-financed project titled Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT) - PIMS 5391 implemented through the Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The project started on the 12 November 2017 and is in its last year of implementation. This ToR sets out the expectations for this TE. The TE process must follow the guidance outlined in the document Guidance For Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects

(http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/GEF/TE_GuidanceforUNDP-supportedGEF-financedProjects.pdf)

Project/Programme Title: Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (CIWT) PIMS 5391

Consultancy Title: Senior Specialist Consultant - Terminal Evaluation (TE) International Consultant for GEF Project

Duty Station: Home based (with travel to Jakarta, Langkat, Surabaya, Manado and Kotamobagu)

Duration: 15 February - 14 May 2024 (38 working days)

Expected start date: 15 February 2024

BACKGROUND

The development challenge that the project seeks to address concerns the devastating impact of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) on wildlife populations in Indonesia and SE Asia. The value of the illegal trade in Indonesia alone is estimated at up to US\$ 1 billion per year. Factoring in the unsustainable legal trade, the value rockets, representing an enormous economic, environmental, and social loss. This trade has already caused the decline and local extinction of many species across SE Asia. Much of the trade is highly organized, benefits a relatively small criminal fraternity, whilst depriving developing economies of billions of dollars in lost revenues and development opportunities.

Within SE Asia, a significant amount of this trade starts from Indonesia, one of the world's top 10 'megadiverse' countries and the largest supplier of wildlife products in Asia, both 'legal' and illegal. The IWT and associated bushmeat trade are an immediate threat to the existence of key endangered species [such as the Sumatran and Javan Rhinoceros, Sumatran Tiger, Asian Elephant, and Sunda Pangolin](#) amongst a wide range of less prominent species. Indonesia is also becoming an important transit point for IWT from Africa to East Asia, such as African Ivory. The consequence of the unsustainable trade is a massive threat to globally important wildlife.

The project aims to remove the barriers to accomplishing the long-term solution to this challenge, namely to conserve key wildlife species in Indonesia, by ensuring that the legal wildlife trade is ecologically and economically sustainable, while reducing the scale and impact of illegal wildlife trafficking, both from Indonesia and in transit through the country.

The Project Objective is to reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia. The four outcomes of the project are:

- Outcome 1:** Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating legal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade.
- Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation, and enforcement at the national and international levels.
- Outcome 3:** Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems.
- Outcome 4:** Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming.

This project is part of the GEF Programmatic Approach to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species and falls under the GEF Programme Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development which is led by the World Bank.

The total allocated resource for this project is US \$ USD 6,988,853. In addition, in-kind Parallel Funding is US \$ 51,937,595 from the Government of Indonesia and NGO partners. Directorate General of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the Implementing Partner for the project.

Initially, the Terminal Evaluation process was planned to be conducted in August-October 2023 in accordance with the original project closure date, which was on 17 November 2023. Based on the Project Board Meeting on 16 December 2022, the project operational period has been extended to 17 August 2024., and the terminal evaluation report is expected to be cleared and submitted by mid-May 2024.

Scope of Work, Responsibilities and Description of the Proposed Work

Scope of Work

The TE will assess project performance against expectations set out in the project's Logical Framework/Results Framework (see ToR Annex A). The TE will assess results according to the criteria outlined in the Guidance for TEs of UNDP-supported GEF-financed Projects (http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/GEF/TE_GuidanceforUNDP-supportedGEF-financedProjects.pdf). The Findings section of the TE report will cover the topics listed below.

A full outline of the TE report's content is provided in ToR Annex C. The asterisk "(*)" indicates criteria for which a rating is required.

Project Design/Formulation

- National priorities and country driven-ness
- Theory of Change
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Social and Environmental Safeguards
- Analysis of Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators
- Assumptions and Risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
- Planned stakeholder participation

- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
- Management arrangements

Project Implementation

- Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
- Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements
- Project Finance and Co-finance
- Monitoring & Evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment of M&E(*)
- Implementing Agency (UNDP) (*) and Executing Agency (*), overall project oversight/implementation and execution (*)
- Risk Management, including Social and Environmental Standards

Project Results

- Assess the achievement of outcomes against indicators by reporting on the level of progress for each objective and outcome indicator at the time of the TE and noting final achievements
- Relevance (*), Effectiveness (*), Efficiency (*) and overall project outcome (*)
- Sustainability: financial (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), overall likelihood of sustainability (*)
- Country ownership
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Cross-cutting issues (poverty alleviation, improved governance, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster prevention and recovery, human rights, capacity development, South-South cooperation, knowledge management, volunteerism, etc., as relevant)
- GEF Additionality
- Catalytic Role / Replication Effect
- Progress to impact

Main Findings, Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

- The TE team will include a summary of the main findings of the TE report. Findings should be presented as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data.
- The section on conclusions will be written in light of the findings. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the TE findings. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, UNDP and the GEF, including issues in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.
- The TE report should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the

particular circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GEF and UNDP interventions. When possible, the TE team should include examples of good practices in project design and implementation.

- It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned of the TE report to include results related to gender equality and empowerment of women.

The TE report will include an Evaluation Ratings Table, as shown below:

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)		Rating³
M&E design at entry		
M&E Plan Implementation		
Overall Quality of M&E		
Implementation & Execution		Rating
Quality of UNDP Implementation/Oversight		
Quality of Implementing Partner Execution		
Overall quality of Implementation/Execution		
Assessment of Outcomes		Rating
Relevance		
Effectiveness		
Efficiency		
Overall Project Outcome Rating		
Sustainability		Rating
Financial resources		
Socio-political/economic		
Institutional framework and governance		
Environmental		
Overall Likelihood of Sustainability		

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES

#	Deliverable	Description	Estimated number of working days and completion date	Responsibilities	Review and Approvals required
1	TE Inception Report	TE team clarifies objectives, methodology and timing of the TE	28 February 2024 (5 working days)	TE team submits Inception Report to Commissioning Unit and project management	Head of Quality Assurance and Results Unit (QARE) UNDP

³ Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution, Relevance are rated on a 6-point rating scale: 6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 = Satisfactory (S), 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 = Unsatisfactory (U), 1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability is rated on a 4-point scale: 4 = Likely (L), 3 = Moderately Likely (ML), 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU), 1 = Unlikely (U)

2	Presentatio n	Initial Findings	27 March 2024 (16 working days)	TE team presents to Commissioning Unit and project management	and Head of Environment Unit UNDP
3	Draft TE Report	Full draft report (<i>using guidelines on report content in ToR Annex C</i>) with annexes	16 April 2024 (12 working days)	TE team submits Commissioning reviewed by RTA, Coordinating Unit	
4	Final TE Report* + Audit Trail	Revised final report and TE Audit trail in which the TE details how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final	14 May 2024 (5 working days)	TE team submits both documents to the Commissioning Unit	
		TE report (See template in ToR Annex H)			

The total duration of the TE work is estimated to start from 15 February 2024 to 14 May 2024, which involves 38 working days. The tentative TE timeframe is as follows:

Activity	Timeframe (duration)
The TE team start working with preparation period (handover of documentation, document review, and preparation of TE Inception Report)	15 February 2024 (3 days)
Finalization and Validation of TE Inception Report	28 February 2024 (2 days)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TE mission: stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits, etc. (Jakarta, Surabaya, Kotamobagu, Manado, Langkat) ■ Mission wrap-up meeting & presentation of initial findings; earliest end of TE mission, Jakarta 	11 -27 March 2024 (16 days)
Preparation of draft TE report and circulation of draft for comments	28 March-16 April 2024 (12 days)
Incorporation of comments on draft TE report into Audit Trail & finalization of TE report	29 April -3 May 2024 (5 days)
Preparation and issuance of Management Response	4 May 2024
Expected date of full TE completion	14 May 2024

Institutional arrangements/reporting lines

The principal responsibility for managing the TE resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's TE is UNDP Country Office, represented by Head of Environment Unit UNDP and Head of Quality Assurance and Results (QARE) Unit

The Commissioning Unit will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the TE team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the TE team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interviews, and arrange field visits.

DUTY STATION:

The contractor's duty station will be home-based with travel to Indonesia: Jakarta, Langkat (North Sumatra Province), Surabaya (East Java Province), Kotamobagu and Manado (North Sulawesi Province) during field visit to project sites. In the proposal, the consultant needs to include travel costs (airplane ticket) from the consultant's home base country to Indonesia and the return travel. Based on UNDP regulation, consultant should be calculated on the basis of the lowest available airfare.

The consultant is working on the output-based, thus no necessity to report or present regularly

Travel:

- International and domestic travel will be required to project sites during the TE mission, consider if it is safe to operate and travel;
- The BSAFE training course must be successfully completed prior to commencement of travel; Herewith is the link to access this training: <https://training.dss.un.org/courses/login/index.php>. These training modules at this secure internet site is accessible to Consultants, which allows for registration with private email.
- Individual Consultants are responsible for ensuring they have vaccinations/inoculations when travelling to certain countries, as designated by the UN Medical Director.
- Consultants are required to comply with the UN security directives set forth under <https://dss.un.org/dssweb/>
- All related travel expenses will be covered and will be reimbursed as per UNDP rules and regulations upon submission of an F-10 claim form and supporting documents (travel expense facilitated by CIWT project).

No	Indicative Location	Frequency	Number of Travel Days
1	Jakarta	2	6
2	East Java	1	2
3	North Sumatra	1	3
4	North Sulawesi	1	5

Experience and qualifications

I. Academic Qualifications:

- A Master's degree (for international lead-consultant) in Natural Resource Management, Forestry, Biodiversity Studies, Wildlife Management, Environment, or other closely related field.

II. Experience:

- Experience in relevant technical areas of Forestry, biodiversity studies, conservation, wildlife management, or environmental management for at least 10 years
- Relevant experience with results-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Experience related to social, economic, or environmental standards and risk assessment in a
- conservation and sustainable development context.
- Competence in adaptive management, as applied to Illegal Wildlife

Trade/Biodiversity;

- Experience in evaluating projects;
- Experience working in South-East Asia or Asia Pacific Region;
- Demonstrate understanding of issues related to gender in Biodiversity/Conservation;
- Experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis
- Familiar with cybersecurity practice in the area of conservation;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;
- Project evaluation/review experience within United Nations system will be considered an asset.
- Experience with implementing evaluations remotely will be considered an asset.

III. Language:

- Fluency in written English.

IV. Competencies:

- Demonstrated analytical skills;
- Strong knowledge of government policies and strategies, particularly related to RE/EE projects development and financing;
- Understanding well Indonesia's economic, energy and environment situation;
- Strong existing relationships with energy/climate change mitigation institutions as well as a ready-network of international experts is an added advantage;
- Strong coordinative capability with international and domestic experts;
- Familiarity with projects supported by UNDP/GEF would be an advantage.

V. Approach of Assignment

- Understands the task and applies a methodology appropriate for the task
- Important aspects of the task addressed clearly and in sufficient detail
- Planning is logical, realistic for efficient project implementation

Payment Modality

- 20% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the final TE Inception Report and approval by the Commissioning Unit
- 40% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the draft TE report to the Commissioning Unit
- 40% payment upon satisfactory delivery of the final TE report and approval by the Commissioning Unit and Regional Technical Advisor (via signatures on the TE Report Clearance Form) and delivery of completed TE Audit Trail

Criteria for issuing the final payment of 40%:

- The final TE report includes all requirements outlined in the TE TOR and is in accordance with the TE guidance.
- The final TE report is clearly written, logically organized, and is specific for this project (i.e. text has not been cut & pasted from other TE reports).
- The Audit Trail includes responses to and justification for each comment listed.

- In line with the UNDP's financial regulations, when determined by the Commissioning Unit and/or the consultant that a deliverable or service cannot be satisfactorily completed due to the impact of COVID-19 and limitations to the TE, that deliverable or service will not be paid.

Annex 2. Evaluation Question Matrix

The table below provides questions that provided direction when hosting stakeholder Key Informant Interviews (KII) and group discussions. Stakeholder consultations will follow ethical guidelines to ensure safe, non-discriminatory, respectful engagement of stakeholders following UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'. Those who participate in the evaluation will be informed of the purpose of the evaluation, that their participation is voluntary and that all information is confidential. The engagement approach will go beyond simple questioning as it will attempt to include self-reflection and action-oriented learning among participating stakeholders. Evaluation findings will therefore be reinforced among participating stakeholders, contributing to the strengthening and sustainability of project outputs and impacts.

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
Evaluation Criteria: Relevance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the project's objective align with the priorities of the local government and local communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of coherence between project objective and stated priorities of local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government stakeholders Document review of local development strategies, environmental policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the project's objective fit within the national environment and development priorities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of coherence between project objective and national policy priorities and strategies, as stated in official documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National government National policy documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the project concept originate from local or national stakeholders, and/or were relevant stakeholders sufficiently involved in project development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of involvement of local and national stakeholders in project origination and development (number of meetings held, project development processes incorporating stakeholder input, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP staff PMU Local and national stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the project objective fit GEF strategic priorities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of coherence between project objective and GEF strategic priorities (including alignment of relevant focal area indicators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF focal point GEF strategic priority documents for period when project was approved and current GEF documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the project linked with and in-line with UNDP priorities and strategies for the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of coherence between project objective and design with UNDAF, UNDP CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP strategic priority documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk review
Evaluation Criteria: Efficiency			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project cost-effective? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of financial management procedures (in line with UNDP, UNOPS, and national policies, legislation, and procedures) Financial delivery rate vs. expected rate Management costs as a percentage of total costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP staff PMU Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project implementation approach efficient for delivering the planned project results? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequacy of implementation structure and mechanisms for coordination and communication Planned and actual level of human resources available Extent and quality of engagement with relevant partners / partnerships Quality and adequacy of project monitoring mechanisms (oversight bodies' input, quality and timeliness of reporting, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU National and local stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project implementation delayed? If so, has that affected cost-effectiveness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project milestones in time Planned results affected by delays Required project adaptive management measures related to delays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the contribution of cash and in-kind co-financing to project implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of cash and in-kind co-financing relative to expected level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent is the project leveraging additional resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of resources leveraged relative to project budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the project objectives likely to be met? To what extent are they likely to be met? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of progress toward project indicator targets relative to expected level at current point of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key factors contributing to project success or underachievement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of documentation of and preparation for project risks, assumptions and impact drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key risks and barriers that remain to achieve the project objective and generate Global Environmental Benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence, assessment of, and preparation for expected risks, assumptions and impact drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the key assumptions and impact drivers of the Theory of Change relevant to the achievement of Global Environmental Benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Theory of Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
Evaluation Criteria: Results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the planned outputs been produced? Have they contributed to the project outcomes and objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of project implementation progress relative to expected level at current stage of implementation Existence of logical linkages between project outputs and outcomes/impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the anticipated outcomes likely to be achieved? Are the outcomes likely to contribute to the achievement of the project objective? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of logical linkages between project outcomes and impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are impact level results likely to be achieved? Are they likely to be at the scale sufficient to be considered Global Environmental Benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental indicators Level of progress through the project's Theory of Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are project results likely to be dependent on continued financial support? What is the likelihood that any required financial resources will be available to sustain the project results once the GEF assistance ends? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial requirements for maintenance of project benefits Level of expected financial resources available to support maintenance of project benefits Potential for additional financial resources to support maintenance of project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do relevant stakeholders have or are likely to achieve an adequate level of "ownership" of results, to have the interest in ensuring that project benefits are maintained? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of initiative and engagement of relevant stakeholders in project activities and results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do relevant stakeholders have the necessary technical capacity to ensure that project benefits are maintained? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of technical capacity of relevant stakeholders relative to level required to sustain project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are the project results dependent on socio-political factors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of socio political risks to project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent are the project results dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of institutional and governance risks to project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project impacts and Global Environmental Benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of environmental risks to project benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII Desk review
Gender equality and women's empowerment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of progress of gender action plan and gender indicators in results framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD Desk review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways did the project's gender results advance or contribute to the project's outcomes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of logical linkages between gender results and project outcomes and impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD Desk review
Cross-cutting and UNDP Mainstreaming Issues			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How were effects on local populations considered in project design and implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive or negative effects of the project on local populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Project stakeholders Project documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KII FGD Desk review

Annex 3. List of Documents Reviewed

- Final UNDP-GEF Project Document (ProDoc) with all annexes
- Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting (June 15th, 2017) minutes
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework
- UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
- Inception Report (October 2018)
- Annual Work Plans (2019 to 2024)
- Project Implementation Reports (2019 to 2023)
- (January 6th, 2017)
- Toward Gender Equality in Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade A document of Gender Action Plan for IWT Project in Indonesia & Monitoring Plan (Prepared by : Nani Saptariani, February 2019)
- Gender Action Plan Monitoring Matrix (updated December 2023)
- Mid-Term Review (MTR) report (June 9th, 2021)
- MTR Management Response Recommendations (July 12th, 2021)
- Minutes of Project Board Meetings (nine meetings December 2018 to December 2023)
- Financial data, including actual expenditures by project outcome, including management costs, and including documentation of any significant budget revisions
- Co-financing data with expected and actual contributions broken down by type of co-financing, and source
- Exit Strategy report (2023)
- Request and Approval of Project Extension
- Key Project outputs including:
 - Panduan Forensik Veteriner Untuk Satwa Liar
 - Merapah Jejak Polisi Kehutanan – Kesatria Penjaga Rimba Raya Indonesia
 - Reviu Hukum Terkait Perdagangan Satwa Liar: Kajian Peraturan, Kelembagaan, Dan Kebijakan Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan
 - Modules on wildlife conservation such as: Modul Konservasi Satwa Liar Di Indonesia
 - National Strategy on combatting IWT (2021-2025)
 - Policies, regulations and MoU developed by CIWT
 - PortMate Studies
 - SOP for handling wildlife – mammals, birds, reptiles
 - Guideline for Collecting and Handling Biological Material from Wild Animals and Plants for Morphological Analyses
 - Guideline for Collecting and Handling Wildlife Biological Material for DNA Analysis
 - Study of Economic Value Estimation on Wildlife Species to Support Legal Processes
 - Study of IWT in Papua - Laporan Hasil Kajian Peredaran Perdagangan Satwa Liar Di Papua
 - Baseline KAP Survey (2nd Phase) to Support Communication Strategy for Social Marketing Campaign on Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)
- Project communications materials produced
- Other documents identified during the evaluation of the TE and requested for review.

Annex 4. Field Mission Schedule

Date	Time	Activity	Location	Note
Wed 13-Mar-24		Consultant Arrived Jakarta		
Thu 14-Mar-24	09.00	Meeting with UNDP	UNDP Office, Thamrin Tower Building, 9 th Floor	PIC Wiene (Meet Environment Unit and Qare Unit)
	13.00	Meeting with PMU	Manggala Wanabakti Building 5 th Floor	
Fri 15-Mar-24	09.00	Directorate Forest Protection	Manggala Wanabakti Building	Pak Sus, Pak Sigit
	10.30	Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry	Manggala Wanabakti Building	
	13.30	International Conventions Directorate of Biodiversity and Conservation	Manggala Wanabakti Building	
		Flight Jakarta – Medan		Citilink QG 882 (CGK to KNO) 19.50 – 22.10
Sat 16-Mar-24	07.00	Travel Medan – Langkat (Bukit Mas Village)		Estimated 3 hours
	10.30	Head of Bukit Mas Village and Village Officer	Head of Bukit Mas Village	Discussion about Village Regulation (Human Wildlife Conflict) Confirm ke Pak Rudi untuk izin Pak Herbert (Pak Adi)
	13.00	Travel Bukit Mas Village – Bukit Lawang Ecotourism		Estimated 2,5 hours
	15.30			Stay at Bukit Lawang Ecotourism

Date	Time	Activity	Location	Note
Sun 17-Mar-24	09.00 - 15.30	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Office National Parks - Bukit Lawang Ecotourism Authority - Forest Ranger - Inspiring Women Partner of Forest Ranger 	Bukit Lawang Ecotourism	
	15.30	Travel Bukit Lawang Ecotourism- Medan		Estimated 3 hours
Mon 18-Mar-24	09.00	Regional Office MoEF	Office of BBKSDA Medan	Pak Rudi BBKSDA dan Tim
	11.00	Regional Office Law Enforcement	Office of Regional Law enforcement, Medan	
Tue 19-Mar-24	09.00	Local NGO (Yayasan Ganesha)	Tbc Medan	Pak Wahyu
		Flight Medan-Jakarta		Citilink QG 917 (KNO-CGK) 15.55 -18.20 Consultants stay at Transit Hotel CGK Airport
Wed 20-Mar-24		Flight Jakarta-Manado		Batik Air ID 6742 (CGK to MDC) 04.00 - 08.30
	09.30	Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bitung Working Group/Pokja - Tasikoki Wildlife Rescue Center 	Tasikoki (Bitung)	- Pak Yakub
	14.30	Regional Office of MoEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BKSDA North Sulawesi - Law Enforcement Agency (Balai Gakkum) Sulawesi 	Manado Tbc	Pak Askhari

Date	Time	Activity	Location	Note
	16.00	Local NGO (Yayasan Selamatkan Yaki)	Selamatkan Yaki Office Manado	- Bu Yunita - Bu Reyni - Bu Aprilia
Thu 21-Mar-24	07.00	Travel Manado - Kotamobagu		Estimated 4 hours -
	13.30	Discussion with Bogani Nani Wartabone (BNW) National Park Office	Office of The National Park	- Bu Anis - Pak Jarot - Wildy Didy
			Kotamobagu	Menginap Di Sutan Raja Hotel - Brent tegler - Munawar Kholis - Wiene - Doni & Luthfi
	08.30 - 11.30	Focus Group Discussions - Inspiring Women Partner of forest Ranger (PIMP BNW) - National Park BNW Staff - Forest Ranger BNW - Green Movement	Tbc Kotamobagu	
Fri 22-Mar-24	14.00	Travel Kotamobagu-Manado		Estimated 4 hours Stay at Manado
Sat 23-Mar-24	12.20 - 14.30	Terminal Evaluation Team Flight Manado – Surabaya		Lion Air JT 749 (MDC to SUB) 12.20 – 14.10 - Brent Tegler - Munawar Kholis
	09.25 - 12.00	PMU Team Flight Manado – Jakarta		Batik Air ID 6743 (MDC to CGK) 09.25 – 11.45

Date	Time	Activity	Location	Note
Sun 24-Mar-24		PMU Team Flight Jakarta-Surabaya		Batik Air ID 7515 (HLP to SUB) 12.35-14.05 - PMU CIWT (Ira & rissa) - Dwi Adhiasto (TBC) (by Pak adi) - Trias
	16.00	Discussion with Portmate Consultant (Dwi Adhiasto)	Hotel in Surabaya	Still needs to be confirmed whether he can join with PMU Team to Surabaya
Mon 25-Mar-24	09.00	Discussion: - Operation Room of DG Law Enforcement on Forestry	Law Enforcement Office Surabaya (Sidoarjo)	- Pak Taki (Balai Gakkum) - Polhut - PPNS
	13.00	Discussion - Port authorities	Law Enforcement Office Surabaya (Sidoarjo)	-
		Consultant Team Flight Surabaya - Jakarta		Garuda GA 449 SUB-CGK 16.00 – 17.40
Tue 26-Mar-24		PMU Team Flight Surabaya - Jakarta		Batik Air
	09.00	GEF Focal Point	Jakarta	
	10.30	YIAR	Jakarta	
	13.00	WCS Indonesia	Jakarta	
	15.00	National Police	Jakarta	
Wed 27-Mar-24			Jakarta	
Thu 28-Mar-24	09.00 am	Debrief with UNDP and Project Stakeholders	Jakarta	
Fri 29-Mar-24		Consultant Depart Jakarta		

Annex 5. Stakeholders and Beneficiaries Consulted

Organization	Location	Designation/Position	Name	Gender
UNDP				
UNDP CO	Jakarta	Safeguard gender And Project Monitoring	Wiene Andriyana	F
		Program Manager NRM	Iwan Kurniawan	M
		Head of Environment Unit - UNDP Indonesia	Aretha Aprilia	F
GEF				
FAO	Jarkata	GEF Focal Point	Laksmi Dhewanti	F
PMU				
Project Management Unit	Jarkata	National Project Director	Sustyo Iriono	M
		Project Manager	Achmad Pribadi	M
		Project Associate	Rissa Budiarti	F
		Project Finance Associate	Hidayat Abdillah	M
		Admin support	Luthfi Ramadani	M
		Admin support	Yudi	M
		Admin support	Ira Miftah	F
		Communication Officer	Doni Erlangga	M
National Government				
Gakkum DG Secretary	Medan	Staff of Gakkum DG Secretary	Farida Dwi Cshyani	F
National Police of Indonesia	Jakarta (online)	National Police of Indonesia	Sugeng	M
Gakkum DG Secretary	Manado	Staff of Gakkum DG Secretary	Hendra Nur Rofiq	M
Gakkum DG Secretary	Manado	Staff of Gakkum DG Secretary	Arif Santosa	M
Sub-National Government				

Organization	Location	Designation/Position	Name	Gender
Gunung Leuser National Park	Bukit Lawang - North Sumatera	Forest Ranger	Dea Wulandari	F
	Medan - North Sumatra	Head of GNLP Stabat Region	Palber Turnip	M
Balai Gakkum Sumatera	Medan - North Sumatra	Staff of Gakkum Region Sumatera	Hendra Ginting	M
		Head Of Section BKSDA North Sumatra	Herbert Aritonang	M
		Head of BKSDA North Sumatra	Rudianto Saragih	M
		Head of Administrative Division	Pipin Nopiansyah	M
BKSDA North Sulawesi	Manado	Head of BKSDA North Sulawesi	Askhari	M
Gakkum North Sulawesi	Manado	Head of Gakkum Section Manado	William Tengker	M
BKSDA East Java	Surabaya	BKSDA East Java	Rahmat	M
Tanjung Perak Port Authority	Surabaya	Forest Ranger	Rudi Susanto	M
		Investigator	Syaifullah	M
Bogani-Nani Wartabone NP	Kotamobagu	Head of Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Anis Suratin	F
		Staff Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Wildy	M
		Staff Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Jarot trihatmoko	M
Gakkum Jabalnusra	Surabaya	Head of Gakkum Jabalnusra	Taiqudin	M
Warder Woreda Government				
Bitung CIWT Task Force	Manado	Tasikoki Rescue Center	Billy G Lolowang	M
		WCS Indonesia Program	Caroline Tasirin	F
		Transportation Agency	Jefry K	M
		Quarantine Department	Samuel N	M
		Bitung Seaport Authority	Ony R Lenggo	M

Organization	Location	Designation/Position	Name	Gender
		KPRK Women Volunteer	Fonnie B	F
		KPRK Women Volunteer	Priscillya	F
		BKSDA North Sulawesi	Yakub Ambagau	M
Community of Bukit Mas Viillage	Langkat - North Sumatera	Head of Village Bukit Mas	Wahid	M
		Head of sub village	Maris	F
		Head of sub village	Robertus	M
		Head of sub village	Dedi Fadli	M
		Head of sub village	Yunus	M
PIMP Gunung Leuser National Park	Bukit Lawang - North Sumatera	PIMP Gunung Leuser National Park	Anisa	F
		PIMP Gunung Leuser National Park	Era Novita	F
		PIMP Gunung Leuser National Park	Sonita	F
		PIMP Gunung Leuser National Park	Della	F
Green Youth Movement	Kotamobagu	Teacher Volunteer	Anita T	F
		Teacher Volunteer	Anita Sondak	F
Saka Wanabakti	Kotamobagu	Scout	Velove	F
		Scout	Nova Elisa	F
PIMP Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Kotamobagu	PIMP Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Nindi Mokansi	F
		PIMP Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Fadlun Arrayan B	F
		PIMP Bogani Nani Wartabone NP	Estelita Gonibala	F
Partner Organizations				
PortMATE Consultant	Bogor (online)	PortMATE Consultant	Dwi Adhiasto	M

Organization	Location	Designation/Position	Name	Gender
WCS Indonesia Program	Bogor (online)	WCS Indonesia Program Officer	Sofi Mardiah	F
			Hanifah Lubis	F
Ganesha Foundation	Medan - North Sumatra	Director	Muhammad Wahyu	M
Selamatkan Yaki	Manado	Selamatkan Yaki Officer	Yunita Siwi	F
			Reyni Parohoen	F
Totals				27 F 34 M

Annex 6. Pledge of Ethical Conduct in Evaluation

Evaluators/Consultants:

Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.

Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.

Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.

Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.

Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.

Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.

Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.

Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Interim Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

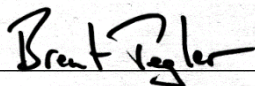
Name of Consultant: **Brent Tegler**

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Fergus, Canada (Place) on 11th March, 2024 (Date)

Signature: _____



Evaluators/Consultants:

Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.

Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.

Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.

Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.

Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.

Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.

Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.

Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: **Munawar Kholis**

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at **Jakarta, Indonesia** (Place) on **13th March, 2024** (Date)

Signature: 

Annex 7. Summary of GEF Rating Scales

Monitoring & Evaluation Ratings Scale	
Rating	Description
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS)	There were no shortcomings; quality of M&E design/implementation exceeded expectations
5 = Satisfactory (S)	There were minor shortcomings; quality of M&E design/implementation met expectations
4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	There were moderate shortcomings; quality of M&E design/implementation more or less met expectations
3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	There were significant shortcomings; quality of M&E design/implementation was somewhat lower than expected
2 = Unsatisfactory (U)	There were major shortcomings; quality of M&E design/implementation was substantially lower than expected
1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	There were severe shortcomings in M&E design/implementation
Unable to Assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the quality of M&E design/implementation.

Implementation/Oversight and Execution Ratings Scale	
Rating	Description
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS)	There were no shortcomings; quality of implementation/execution exceeded expectations
5 = Satisfactory (S)	There were no or minor shortcomings; quality of implementation/execution met expectations.
4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	There were some shortcomings; quality of implementation/execution more or less met expectations.
3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	There were significant shortcomings; quality of implementation/execution was somewhat lower than expected
2 = Unsatisfactory (U)	There were major shortcomings; quality of implementation/execution was substantially lower than expected
1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	There were severe shortcomings in quality of implementation/execution
Unable to Assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the quality of implementation and execution

Sustainability Ratings Scale	
Ratings	Description
4 = Likely (L)	There are little or no risks to sustainability
3 = Moderately Likely (ML)	There are moderate risks to sustainability
2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU)	There are significant risks to sustainability
1 = Unlikely (U)	There are severe risks to sustainability
Unable to Assess (UA)	Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability

Outcome Ratings Scale - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency	
Ratings	Description
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Level of outcomes achieved clearly exceeds expectations and/or there were no shortcomings
5 = Satisfactory (S)	Level of outcomes achieved was as expected and/or there were no or minor shortcomings
4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Level of outcomes achieved more or less as expected and/or there were moderate shortcomings.
3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Level of outcomes achieved somewhat lower than expected and/or there were significant shortcomings
2 = Unsatisfactory (U)	Level of outcomes achieved substantially lower than expected and/or there were major shortcomings.
1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Only a negligible level of outcomes achieved and/or there were severe shortcomings
Unable to Assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the level of outcome achievements

Annex 8. Theory of Change Analysis Tables

Table 8-1: Theory of Change Impact Drivers, Assumptions, Intermediate States and Impact

Objective/ Outcomes Impacts	Impact Drivers & Assumptions	Intermediate States	Impact
<p>OBJECTIVE: To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.</p>	<p>ID: Enhanced patrolling, enforcement, and conviction of offenders to deter IWT Community awareness raising regarding the laws that prohibit the hunting of protected species and the hunting of all wildlife within protected areas</p>	<p>IS: A comprehensive system is in place to control illegal wildlife trade which will eliminate the risk of further loss and extinction of wildlife, and which requires no further donor input.</p>	<p>Long Term Goal: Populations of threatened wildlife in Indonesia are stable or increasing due to reduced poaching</p>
	<p>A: Demand from the unsustainable legal and illegal wildlife trade is a key driver for poaching activities Poaching is in reality, a major negative factor impacting populations of globally threatened species in Indonesia</p>		
<p>Component 1: <i>Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade.</i></p>			
<p>OUTCOME 1 Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating legal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>ID: Updated of law UU 5/1990 Development of a National Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2027) for Combatting Illegal Wild Animal Trade in Indonesia</p>	<p>IS: Strengthened laws are created and enforced to deter IWT</p>	
	<p>A: There is sufficient political will to support revision of key policies, laws and regulations</p>		
<p>Component 2: <i>Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels</i></p>			
<p>OUTCOME 2 Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation</p>	<p>ID: Improved interagency coordination to combat IWT, including the establishment of MoUs</p>	<p>IS: Improved government coordination reduces the IWT</p>	

Table 8-1: Theory of Change Impact Drivers, Assumptions, Intermediate States and Impact

Objective/ Outcomes Impacts	Impact Drivers & Assumptions	Intermediate States	Impact	
and enforcement at the national and international levels.	A: There exists willingness to cooperate between the relevant law enforcement agencies			
Component 3: Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems				
OUTCOME 3 Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems	ID: Strategies developed to enhance the ability of participating government agencies to arrest and convict IWT through key trade routes	IS: Enhance government capacity leads to increased capture and conviction of persons involved in the transport of illegal wildlife	Long Term Goal: <i>Populations of threatened wildlife in Indonesia are stable or increasing due to reduced poaching</i>	
	A: Provincial and district government agencies and port authorities are motivated to improve monitoring and enforcement of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade			
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender Mainstreaming				
OUTCOME 4 Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming	ID: Support to enhance Gakkum Intelligence Operations Support to international investigations of IWT	IS: Improved data collection and analysis leads to improved identification, arrest and conviction of persons involved in IWT		
	A: Stakeholders responsible for hosting the information system, providing data and information and making use of the information are willing to collaborate and share information and resources openly.			

Table 8-2: Impact Assessment of the Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating ⁴
Objective: To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia.		
<p>ID: Enhanced patrolling, enforcement, and conviction of offenders to deter IWT Community awareness raising regarding the laws that prohibit the hunting of protected species and the hunting of all wildlife within protected areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The frequency and intensity of patrolling is insufficient to effectively control IWT due to the size and remoteness of protected areas and due to a lack of capacity (staff, equipment, budget) within MoEF ● There is a need to better understand the impact of community awareness raising within communities living in close proximity of protected areas to document the ability of awareness raising to reduce IWT ● Community awareness raising may be the most cost-effective driver of change 	2
<p>A: Demand from the unsustainable legal and illegal wildlife trade is a key driver for poaching activities Poaching is in reality, a major negative factor impacting populations of globally threatened species in Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demand must be assessed to ensure appropriate IDs are used. Demand may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indonesian traditional cultural preferences to consume wild meat; ○ HWC that leads to demand for the removal of nuisance wildlife that can then become part of the IWT; and ○ National and international demand with high economic incentives combined with rural poverty and a lack of rural AIG activities which create conditions that encourage hunting and IWT 	3

⁴ see description of rating scale provided at the end of **Table 3-2**

Table 8-2: Impact Assessment of the Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating 4
Component 1 Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade.		
<i>OUTCOME 1 Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating legal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade.</i>		
<p>ID: Updated of law UU 5/1990 Development of a National Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2027) for Combatting Illegal Wild Animal Trade in Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New laws typically take time to pass through all approval processes, such is the case with the updated UU 5/1990 • Until the UU 5/1990 receives it final approval it is difficult to assess government efforts to implement the new law • The revised National Strategy and Action plan does include detailed actions, monitoring indicators and timeline targets. The Strategy needs to identify responsible parties and budgets for actions, suggesting additional steps are required for implementation 	1
<p>A: There is sufficient political will to support revision of key policies, laws and regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law UU 5/1990 has been revised and is awaiting final approval by government • An updated National Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2027) has been prepared 	2
Component 2 Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels		
<i>OUTCOME 2 Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels.</i>		
<p>ID: Improved interagency coordination to combat IWT, including the establishment of MoUs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIWT has effectively supported the establishment of multiple formal and informal coordination efforts to enhance government, non-government and private sector coordination of efforts to combat the IWT at national and local levels. 	3
<p>A: There exists willingness to cooperate between the relevant law enforcement agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIWT has demonstrated a strong willingness for cooperation among relevant government agencies that contribute to combatting IWT 	3

Table 8-2: Impact Assessment of the Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating 4
Component 3 Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems		
<i>OUTCOME 3 Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems</i>		
ID: Strategies developed to enhance the ability of participating government agencies to arrest and convict IWT through key trade routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CIWT has supported progress on the implementation of activities identified in the 2016 PortMate assessment ● There remains a need to implement all activities from the 2016 PortMate assessment and implementation of recommendations provided in the 2023 PortMate assessments 	2
A: Provincial and district government agencies and port authorities are motivated to improve monitoring and enforcement of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Port authorities and relevant government partners, particularly Gakkum and BKSDA, have participated in efforts to improve the monitoring and enforcement of IWT within ports 	3
Component 4 Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender Mainstreaming		
<i>OUTCOME 4 Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming</i>		
ID: Support to enhance Gakkum Intelligence Operations Support to international investigations of IWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Gakkum Intelligence Operations centre Cyber-Patrol has identified and with assistance from MoCI, removed a large number of sites related to IWT ● Further support is needed to make all sub-centres fully operational 	2
A: Stakeholders responsible for hosting the information system, providing data and information and making use of the information are willing to collaborate and share information and resources openly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With CIWT assistance Gakkum has established a comprehensive Intelligence Operations centre in Jakarta and is establishing a network of four sub-centres 	3

Table 8-2: Impact Assessment of the Theory of Change

Theory of Change Component	Qualitative Analysis	Rating 4
<p>Overall project summary findings: The CIWT project has made a substantial contribution to enhancing enforcement efforts to combat IWT in Indonesia through capacity development, the creation of new tools and improved collaboration and coordination among participating government partners, NGOs and community members. While there remain unmet needs to further enhance enforcement (Law 5, Ops sub-centres, identification tools) there is an emerging recognition of the need to develop strategies that target efforts to reduce demand for IWT. The ToC needs to be revised in a manner that builds on the successful efforts of CIWT on IWT demand-side reduction work that was carried out with women rangers, scouts, youth, teachers, women’s groups, market sellers and hunters. This would result in a shift in the focus of the ToC away from enforcement to focus on activities directed at changing the underlying cultural, socio-political and socio-economic conditions which are significant drivers of IWT. In conclusion, while the Intermediate States identified in Table 8.1 have largely been successfully achieved, progress toward the long term goal “Populations of threatened wildlife in Indonesia are stable or increasing due to reduced poaching” requires a cultural shift in attitudes and improved socio-economic conditions in areas where IWT occurs.</p>		2

ROtl rating scale used in Table

Not achieved (0) - the ToC component was not explicitly or implicitly identified by the project, and/or very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of the ToC component, and the conditions for future progress are not in place.

Poorly achieved (1) very little progress has been made towards achieving the interim target of ToC component, but the conditions are in place for future progress should support be provided to complete this component.

Partially achieved (2) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and the mechanisms set out to achieve it are appropriate but insufficient to ensure successful completion and sustainability upon project closure and meaningful progress towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Fully achieved (3) the ToC component is explicitly recognized and appropriate activities are underway with interim targets achieved. Mechanisms are in place that show progress towards achievement of the ToC component and there is assurance of substantial contribution towards achievement of the long-term goal.

Annex 9. SMART Review of Project Indicators

Table 9.1 SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) Review of Project Indicators

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	End of Project Targets	TE Review					TE Review Comments
		S	M	A	R	T	
Project Objective: To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia							
1. : Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. (IRRF Output 2.5 indicator 2.5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 additional laws/policies completed Articles on IWT are accommodated in the revised UU 5/90 National strategy for combating IWT developed 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria UU 5/90 is Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems
2. Number of direct project beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of government agency staff including enforcement officers who improved their knowledge and skills on IWT due to the project (m/f) Number of local people in project demonstration areas benefiting from engagement in conservation activities, reduced HWC impacts and improved livelihoods (m/f) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2100 personal have improved knowledge on IWT (1050m/1050f); At least 600 local people in project demo areas benefit directly from project intervention (300m/300f); 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator should define specific methods to measure “improved knowledge” for personal and “benefits” for local people Without an established baselines these indicators may not be measurable or at best are measured by attendance of capacity development training or awareness raising workshops. The gender targets for personal may not be achievable given the strong dominance of male government agency staff involved in enforcement

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	End of Project Targets	TE Review					TE Review Comments
		S	M	A	R	T	
3. Expert evaluation of IWT annual volume (number of animal specimens – body parts or live animals) in Indonesia based on the WCS IWT database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of settled cases on IWT 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the project improves the enforcement of IWT, this should act as a deterrent to IWT, leading to a decrease in the number of IWT cases.
4. Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (Sumatran Tiger, Sumatran Rhinoceros, Sumatran Elephant, Black-crested macaque, Anoa and Babirusa) killed by poachers annually in the 2 project demonstration areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >40% reduction from baseline 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	End of Project Targets	TE Review					TE Review Comments
		S	M	A	R	T	
Outcome 1. Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade. Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating illegal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade							
<p>5. The following key legislation gaps are addressed by improved IWT legislation documents approved by Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum fines and sentences increased to provide deterrent effect; • Non-native endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, big cat and pangolin species given legal protection • Indonesian protected species list updated to include all CITES Appendix 1 and globally threatened species • Authority of forestry civil investigators improved • Detention/prison evaluation for creating deterrent effect and rehabilitation for criminals. • Online trade regulation to address online wildlife trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All key gaps incorporated in the issued legislation and be implemented. 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator meets SMART criteria
<p>6. Inter-agency taskforce in place and operational as indicated/measured by the signing of an inter-agency agreements targeting IWT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency taskforce operational • 1 formal inter agency collaboration agreements 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator meets SMART criteria

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	End of Project Targets	TE Review					TE Review Comments
		S	M	A	R	T	
Outcome 2. Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels. Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels							
7. Strengthened institutional capacity to combat IWT as indicated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ICCWC Indicator Framework (note – baselines to be determined in year 1) UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for Gakkum (see Annex 18) Operational status of Gakkum's Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICCWC Indicator Framework – Project Completion targets TBD UNDP CD Scorecard EOP Target: 80% Information System is fully operational and operated by trained staff 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria
8. Improvement in official national statistics on seizures/arrests and prosecutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual number seizures/arrests -Annual number of successful prosecutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> >25% increase in seizures/arrests from baseline >75% cases prosecuted 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria Indicator repeats indicator # 3
9. Improvement in transnational operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual number of joined up transnational counter-IWT operations- Annual number of seizures as a result of transnational counter-IWT operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 transnational operations 3 transnational seizures 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	End of Project Targets	TE Review					TE Review Comments
		S	M	A	R	T	
Outcome 3. Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems. Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems							
10. Enforcement effectiveness at 5 key trade ports (Jakarta, Surabaya, Bitung, Belawan and Kualanamu airport), indicated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual PortMATE assessment tool scores (average score for KSDA, Customs, Port Management Authority at each port) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase over baseline score 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria
11. Effective enforcement of two subnational regions known to include significant wildlife trade routes, measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> annual number of IWT seizures at the project sites annual number of IWT investigations leading to arrests at the project sites; annual number of successful IWT prosecutions at the project sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of settled cases on IWT by ...% 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator has not provided targets for the proposed measures Indicator duplicates indicator # 3 and indicator # 8
Outcome 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming. Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming							
12. Number of project lessons documented and used by other national and international projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 project lessons used by other national and international projects 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator meets SMART criteria

Annex 10. Terminal Evaluation of Risk Ratings

Table 10-1 TE Analysis of Risk Ratings and Risk Treatment and Management Measures from ProDoc (UNDP Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy used for TE of risks identified in ProDoc)

Risks Identified in ProDoc	Pro-Doc	T E	ProDoc Risk Treatment and Management Measures	Terminal Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Political				
<p>Risk 1: Delays and uncertainties in achieving government approval for proposed legislative changes and international agreements related to combatting IWT. Such delays may be attributable to lengthy bureaucratic procedures, opposition from certain quarters, or lack of interest / lack of priority afforded to their completion.</p> <p>P=3; I=3</p>	Moderate	Moderate	<p>There is a strong baseline on strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks for combating the illegal wildlife trade, including a rapid assessment of current knowledge, trends and priority actions for wildlife crime²⁴, and a detailed analysis of the policy and legal context²⁵ with support from USAID, with subsequent support to MoEF to implement report recommendations for legal revisions to improve species protection. This has included significant achievements – government agreement to revise the Conservation Law 5/1990 during 2016, MoEF agreement that the revised Law should always reflect the current and existing CITES list, and progress towards updating the Protected Species List in 2016. This process has received significant support from CSOs, with WCS playing a leading role, which the project will provide additional resources to follow through on key legislation.</p> <p>Engagement with neighbouring countries occurs through ASEAN WEN but remains weak, and by developing a national IWT strategy associated with a national task force, increasing the capacity of MoEF's Gakkum to play a leading role in IWT enforcement, and strengthening its international exposure and engagement through the GEF GWP, increased momentum will be provided for such agreements to be developed and put into action.</p>	<p>Likelihood (4): Highly Likely – based on discussion with stakeholders the current draft of Law 5 will undergo further review and be re-submitted to parliament for approval</p> <p>Impact (2): Minor – the current law provides sufficient regulations to enforce IWT and CIWT efforts to enhance existing practices will make a significant contribution to reducing IWT</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Ongoing support is needed to review and revise Law 5 to meet all stakeholders needs and expectations.</p>

Risks Identified in ProDoc	Pro- Doc	T E	ProDoc Risk Treatment and Management Measures	Terminal Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Political, Operational & Strategic				
<p>Risk 2: Mal-governance and Corruption: this is a major factor in wildlife trade, and accordingly one that has not been underestimated. Even when laws and mandates are clear, the mandated response is not always forthcoming. This is related to low motivation, poor resource allocation, but also to the insidious effects of corruption, that thrives in the poorly regulated environment. P= 3; I= 3</p>	Moderate	Low	<p>Addressing corruption requires considerable high-level political support. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and improved monitoring that highlight when appropriate action is not being taken. Many of the described project components are designed to specifically address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance. For example, strengthening the regulatory framework and government capacity will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for malpractice. Key agencies responsible for anti-corruption measures, namely the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and Financial Transactions Analysis and Reporting Centre (PPATK) will participate in the project Technical Advisory Committee and will be key project partners in strengthening the multi-door approach to IWT prosecutions in Components 1 and 2. The presence of an internationally funded high profile project will further support the government's efforts to fight corruption.</p>	<p>Likelihood (2): <i>Low Likelihood</i> – the TE did not observe any evidence of mal-governance or corruption</p> <p>Impact (2): <i>Minor</i> – the impact is considered localized with most regions of the country not being affected.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: Support to agencies for collaborative, coordinated IWT enforcement provides motivation and transparency for government IWT operations</p>

Risks Identified in ProDoc	Pro- Doc	T E	ProDoc Risk Treatment and Management Measures	Terminal Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Strategic				
<p>Risk 3: Lack of industry support due to links with IWT: the wildlife trade industry is secretive, fragmented as well as multi-national. There is often a link to criminal syndicates. This presents challenges for project implementation, industry engagement and enforcement P= 3; I= 3</p>	Moderate	Substantial	<p>The project implementers have considerable experience with such trade participants, and will seek to engage industry at all levels, as well as devise a strategy with international organisations to counter criminal syndicates. The project activities have been developed based on a thorough situation analysis based on the latest global information, data and knowledge on the structure of the international and national trade compiled by international organisations and individuals, and supported by a series of consultation workshops and other stakeholder consultations involving all relevant agencies. The project will support the strengthening of intelligence analysis based on WCU capacity, and agreements for information exchange between agencies and collaboration with CSOs such as TRAFFIC to enable understanding and adaptation to changing IWT and legal trade trends. The development of relationships with recognized reputable traders and documentation of their practices as models has potential as a way forward in encouraging responsible trade.</p>	<p>Likelihood (3): Moderately Likely – the private sector remains engaged in IWT as demonstrated by transport companies transporting wild meat and market traders selling wild meat. The private sector may unknowingly transport live animals and wild meat due to a lack of knowledge of IWT laws and/or incentive to control IWT</p> <p>Impact (4): Extensive – the private sector are contributing to a significant proportion of IWT</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: there is a need to develop strategies to more effectively engage the private sector to increase their awareness of IWT laws and increase their advocacy and participation in the prevention of IWT</p>

Risks Identified in ProDoc	Pro-Doc	T E	ProDoc Risk Treatment and Management Measures	Terminal Evaluation Comments
Risk Category: Operational				
<p>Risk 4: Suboptimal collaboration between IWT enforcement agencies: coordination between various agencies may be constrained due to sectionalism, bureaucracy, the demands of coordination, and/or unclear mandates, impacting the effectiveness of IWT responses.</p>	Moderate	Low	<p>This project has been developed in full collaboration with the Indonesian government and its agencies. There have already been considerable discussions and joint efforts between key government law enforcement agencies. The momentum created by the project will further strengthen and institutionalise the coordination and joint action mechanisms. Joint work will be demonstrated at both national and local levels and necessary systemic and institutional capacities will be installed to ensure sustainability. The WCS-WCU has demonstrated that inter-agency cooperation to conduct collaborative counter-IWT operations can be successful through a number of investigations leading to prosecution of high profile IWT traders, and will continue to support this approach throughout the project. In addition, the involvement of Bappenas as a high level coordinating ministry in the Project Board should help to facilitate inter-agency cooperation.</p>	<p>Likelihood (1): Not Likely – the CIWT project demonstrated excellent collaboration among participating enforcement agencies</p> <p>Impact (3): Intermediate – without coordination and collaboration the effectiveness of IWT enforcement will be significantly reduced</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: continued support to and expansion of coordination and collaborative efforts among IWT enforcement agencies</p>
Risk Category: Environmental				
<p>Risk 5: Major natural disasters: natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, etc. inhibit or divert the increase in national and provincial government's attention towards and investment in combatting illegal wildlife trade P= 2; I= 2</p>	Low	Low	<p>This risk is very prevalent in Indonesia. The project will elevate the illegal wildlife trade issues to the national political and economic agenda, as well as developing the National Strategy to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade. Increased awareness that illegal wildlife trade is a national and global crisis and security issues should minimise shifting of resources away from the work to natural disaster emergency work. The project is also designed to institutionalise every output and install the necessary systemic and institutional capacity for tackling illegal wildlife trade, operationalising essential inter-agency coordination at both national and local level, and this will ensure continuation of core work even in the event of natural disasters.</p>	<p>Likelihood (3): Moderately Likely – natural disasters occur every 1 to 3 years in Indonesia</p> <p>Impact (2): Minor – natural disasters are localized events with recovery coordinated by applicable disaster management agencies</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: the disruption of normal activities caused by natural disaster may lead to an increase of IWT. IWT enforcement should be enhanced in natural disaster areas</p>

Risks Identified in ProDoc	Pro-Doc	T E	ProDoc Risk Treatment and Management Measures	Terminal Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 6: Climate change impacts on endangered wildlife species populations: climate change may undermine the conservation objectives of the Project by impacting populations of endangered species in situ. P= 2; I= 2</p>	Low	Moderate	<p>Responses to the impacts of climate change on animal populations lie outside the scope of this project and are being addressed through other initiatives. The exact nature of this risk will vary substantially between different taxonomic groups and species, but are generally considered to be slow-acting – beyond the project timescale. By removing a major anthropogenic pressure on wildlife populations, this project would contribute towards reducing their overall vulnerability as small population size is a sensitivity factor for climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Likelihood (4): Highly Likely – climate change is occurring globally</p> <p>Impact (3): Intermediate – the alteration of native habitat and/or increase human food insecurity can negatively impact survival of native species</p> <p>Mitigation Measures: awareness of climate change impacts increases the importance of providing secure protected areas that are free from IWT</p>

Annex 11. Terminal Evaluation of ProDoc Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) Risks

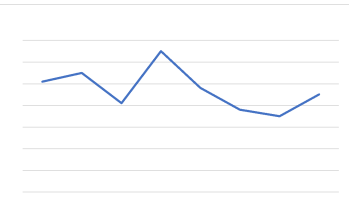
Risks Identified in ProDoc SESP Impact (I) and Probability (P) ratings	Rating	SESP Comments	SESP description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate & High Significance	Terminal Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 1: Adverse impacts on human rights of local communities, including marginalized groups.</p> <p>I = 3; P = 4</p>	Moderate	Enhanced enforcement by Indonesian government agencies could lead to negative impacts for some local people, if they are engaged in illegal activities such as poaching, illegal fishing and wildlife trade.	<p>During the project design, measures have been included to ensure that recognition of human rights are fully incorporated into the project plans. An oversight mechanism will be put in place to ensure that all project activities are carried out in accordance with Indonesian Law and international legal obligations, and that any prosecutions supported by the project are carried out correctly and fairly. This will consist of an SESP ombudsman appointed by the UNDP CO and DG Law Enforcement (MoEF) during the project inception period who will review project progress reports and news from stakeholders, as well as providing a telephone hotline and email contact address for complaints from affected parties.</p> <p>As the project demonstration area in Sulawesi covers a large area, it does include areas occupied by different ethnic groups, and some of these are engaged in bushmeat trade and pet trade involving nationally protected species. In these cases, the law would be applied equally irrespective of ethnicity, and legally established cultural traditions would be respected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The TE found no evidence of adverse impacts on human rights, including marginalized groups ● There remain significant linkages between the IWT and distinct cultural groups that need to be understood and incorporated into efforts to combat IWT. For example, in North Sumatra recent migration and settlement of persons from Aceh Province within degraded (previously logged) portions of the Gunung Leuser National Park is leading to HWC which is linked to IWT. In North Sulawesi there is a strong cultural tradition of eating wild meat, which supports IWT
<p>Risk 2: Restricted access to natural resources due to enhanced enforcement for local communities, including marginalized groups.</p> <p>I = 3; P = 4</p>	Moderate	Enhanced enforcement by Indonesian government agencies could restrict access to natural resources for some local people, if they are engaged in illegal activities such as poaching, illegal fishing and wildlife trade.	<p>During the project design, specific measures have been incorporated to ensure that project activities do not restrict legal access of local people to natural resources. This will include sensitization of project staff to human rights and other social and environmental issues before the outset of field activities. Mitigation measures will be considered by project management if it is judged that project activities will curtail illegal activities which form a significant portion of local peoples' livelihoods, such as a consultation process with affected stakeholders to determine alternative approaches.</p> <p>As for risk 1, the project demonstration area in Sulawesi covers a large area including areas occupied by different ethnic groups, in which case specific attention will be given to ensuring that legal access to natural resources is not hindered by project activities, and that cultural traditions are taken into account.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The CIWT project has included awareness raising that has improved local understanding of hunting and trading restrictions on protected species inside and outside protected areas and hunting and trading restrictions on all species located within protected areas

Risks Identified in ProDoc SESP Impact (I) and Probability (P) ratings	Rating	SESP Comments	SESP description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate & High Significance	Terminal Evaluation Comments
<p>Risk 3: Exclusion of potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from participating in decisions that might affect them.</p> <p>I = 1; P = 4</p>	Low	<p>Reform of Indonesian law enforcement regulations and the protected species list could further restrict the opportunities for local people to legally exploit wildlife.</p>	<p>During the project design, PMU staff will ensure that project groups involved in regulatory reform activities consult appropriately with key stakeholders, including umbrella groups that represent the interests of local forest dependent peoples. At the project demonstration area scale, appropriate consultation mechanisms have been established for use during the project implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The revision of Law 5 focuses on enhancing law enforcement for protected species, some of which may be traditional food sources ● Community awareness of the laws for protected species has been a core part of community engagement
<p>Risk 4: Indonesian law enforcement agencies do not apply the law correctly.</p> <p>I = 3; P = 4</p>	Moderate	<p>Increasing the capacity of Indonesian law enforcement agencies carries the risk of improper application of the law, unless mitigation measures are put in place.</p>	<p>The project capacity-building component (Component 2) should be specifically designed to enhance the capacity and understanding of Indonesian law enforcement agencies to ensure that the law is applied correctly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity development of IWT laws has been a core component working with CIWT stakeholders, including, Gakkum, BKSDA, Police, Customs, Quarantine and Port Authorities
<p>Risk 5: Project activities are within or adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas including PAs.</p> <p>I = 1; P = 5</p>	Low	<p>Some project activities will occur in protected areas, but these are expected to benefit biodiversity.</p>	<p>None required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CIWT has enhanced the protection of PAs, through snare patrols, establishment of women volunteer rangers, community awareness raising, and community engagement to address HWC

Annex 12. Terminal Evaluation of Strategic Results Framework Indicator Target Achievement

Table 12.1. Terminal evaluation of Strategic Results Framework Indicator Target Achievement
(Target Achieved, Target Partially Achieved, Target Not Achieved)

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
Project Objective: To reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia					
1. Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. (IRRF Output 2.5 indicator 2.5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UU5/199028 need to be revised (the current law has not specifically addressed IWT issue; PP7/199929 has not been revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 additional laws/policies completed Articles on IWT are accommodated in the revised UU 5/1990 National strategy for combating IWT developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One policy and one opinion paper completed to support revision of UU 5/1990, Articles related to IWT included in revision of UU 5/1990 National Strategy and Action Plan for Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia (NASTRA CIWT) completed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of Law 5/1990 is currently an ongoing process in the House of Representatives (DPR). MoEF Positional Paper, listed detailed IWT-related activities to be accommodated within revisions of UU 55/1990 Nine parties of the DPR have submitted a document on the Opinion on the Draft Law on Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
<p>2. Number of direct project beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of government agency staff including enforcement officers who improved their knowledge and skills on IWT due to the project (m/f) Number of local people in project demonstration areas benefiting from engagement in conservation activities, reduced HWC impacts and improved livelihoods (m/f) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2,100 persons have improved knowledge on IWT (1050m/1050f); At least 600 local people in project demo areas benefit directly from project intervention (300m/300f); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,462 persons with improved knowledge on IWT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> female 561 (23%) male 1,901 (77%) 1,078 local people derived direct benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> female 417 (39%) male 661 (61%) <p>Note: The project is planning to conduct additional training prior to project closure targeting 200 female government staff. This will bring the total number of female staff with improved knowledge on IWT to 761 (29%)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of project targets for total persons has been achieved Gender equality targets not achieved. “Improved knowledge” is assessed based on the attendance of capacity development and/or awareness raising training workshops The female target of 50% for government staff will not be achieved by the end of project target, however, recognizing the dominance of men in MoEF law enforcement and ranger programs this was expected.
<p>3. Expert evaluation of IWT annual volume (number of animal specimens – body parts or live animals) in Indonesia based on the WCS IWT database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,666 wild animals are seized from 34 protected species <p>Source: Lakip, Gakkum 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of settled cases on IWT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of cases prosecuted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 – 51 2017 – 55 2018 – 41 2019 – 65 2020 – 48 2021 – 38 2022 – 35 2023 – 45 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator may not provide a good measure as improved IWT enforcement should lead to a decrease in IWT cases over time 

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
<p>4. Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (Sumatran Tiger, Sumatran Rhinoceros, Sumatran Elephant, Black-crested macaque, Anoa and Babirusa) killed by poachers annually in the 2 project demonstration areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiger (5 poached); ○ Elephant (7 poached); ○ Rhino (1 poached); ○ Anoa (10 poached); ○ Babirusa (12); ○ Black-crested macaque (~200) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● >40% reduction from baseline ● A 40% annual reduction equals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiger 3 poached; ○ Elephant 4 poached; ○ Rhino 0 poached; ○ Anoa 6 poached; ○ Babirusa 7 ○ Black-crested macaque 120 	<p>Need to show annual data for each to show trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average # Tiger poached – 3 ○ Average # Elephant poached – 4 ○ Average # Rhino poached – 0 ○ Anoa poached – 0 ○ Babirusa – data n/a ○ Black-crested macaque – 4 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PIR data 2021-2023 averaged to evaluate indicator ● 2019 PIR no data ● 2020 PIR no data ● 2021 PIR (data cited from 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiger 3 poached; ○ Elephant 5 poached; ○ Rhino 0 poached; ○ Anoa data n/a; ○ Babirusa data n/a ○ Black-crested macaque data n/a ● 2022 PIR (data for July 2021- June 2022) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiger 5 poached; ○ Elephant 5 poached; ○ Rhino 0 poached; ○ Anoa poached 0; ○ Babirusa poached 0; ○ Black-crested macaque poached 0. ● 2023 PIR (data for July 2022- June 2023) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tiger 2 poached; ○ Elephant 2 poached; ○ Rhino 0 poached; ○ Anoa poached 0; ○ Babirusa n/a (2.45 tons meat Babirusa mixed with bat & python meat) ○ Black-crested macaque poached 7

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
Outcome 1. Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade. Strengthened national policy, legal and institutional framework for regulating illegal commercial wildlife trade and combating illegal wildlife trade					
<p>5. The following key legislation gaps are addressed by improved IWT legislation documents approved by Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● -Minimum fines and sentences increased to provide deterrent effect; ● Non-native endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, big cat and pangolin species given legal protection ● Indonesian protected species list updated to include all CITES Appendix 1 and globally threatened species ● Authority of forestry civil investigators improved ● Detention/prison evaluation for creating deterrent effect and rehabilitation for criminals. ● Online trade regulation to address online wildlife trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All key gaps incorporated in the issued legislation and be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● -Increased minimum fines and sentences in revised UU 5/1990; ● Legal protection for-non-native endangered species (elephant, rhinoceros, big cat and pangolin) in UU 5/1990 ● Indonesian protected species list has been updated to include all CITES Appendix 1 and globally threatened species ● Forestry civil servant investigators (PPNS) have authority in the area of investigations regarding money laundering. ● Detention/prison evaluation for creating deterrent effect in UU 5/1990 and rehabilitation for criminals. ● Online trade regulation to address online wildlife trafficking. achieved through the enforcement of Law 19/2016 Concerning Electronic Information and Transactions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full achievement of indicator dependent on approval of UU 5/1990 ● Partially achieved through UU 55/190 deterrent, check “rehabilitation” <i>Detention/ prison evaluation for creating deterrent effect and rehabilitation for criminals</i>

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
<p>6. Inter-agency taskforce in place and operational as indicated/measured by the signing of an inter-agency agreements targeting IWT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inter-agency taskforce operational ● 1 formal inter agency collaboration agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two Interagency Taskforces created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interagency Taskforce on IWT in Bitung, North Sulawesi established and operational since 2019 ○ Interagency taskforce formed for handling alleged money laundering crimes in environmental and forestry crimes ● Four formal inter-agency collaboration agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decree established Interagency Taskforce in Bitung for the Protection and Preservation of Protected Wild Plants and Animals ○ MoU between DG LEEF and DG Customs for data exchange on wildlife crime; joint operations, and technical expert support for customs checks ○ MoU between DG LEEF and Agricultural Quarantine Agency on joint efforts in illegal wildlife law enforcement ○ SoP between PPATK and DG LEEF through Regulation of Director General of Law Enforcement and Environment of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Bitung decree is valid for five years and subject to evaluation and review on regular basis. ● Collaboration between DG LEEF and Regional Office of the DG Customs and Excise South Kalimantan, and BKSDA South Kalimantan Agency, prevented the smuggling of parts of protected wildlife ● DG LEEF and Agricultural Quarantine Agency MoU signing ceremony published on 16 Dec. 2021 by the Public Relations Bureau, MoEF ● SoP between PPATK and DG LEEF includes: 1) mechanism and protocol of data exchange to support more robust analysis on IWT cases and thus for more efficient planning; 2) implementation strategy for handling allegation of Money laundering on environment and forestry crime, including asset tracing; 3) coordination with related ministries in optimizing the handling of allegation related money laundering crime on IWT.

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
Outcome 2. Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels. Strengthened institutional capacity for regulatory coordination, implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels					
<p>7. Strengthened institutional capacity to combat IWT as indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the ICCWC Indicator Framework (note – baselines to be determined in year 1) ● UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (CDS) for Gakkum ● Operational status of Gakkum’s Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICCWC Indicator Framework – Baseline scores TBD ● UNDP CDS Baseline Score: 60% ● Operational database within Gakkum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICCWC Indicator Framework – Project Completion targets TBD ● UNDP CDS EOP Target: 80% ● Gakkum Information System is fully operational and operated by trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The DG of Law Enforcement for Environment and Forestry complies with the ICCWC framework ● UNDP CDS for DG of LEEF score 87.3% (2022) ● Gakkum Information System for IWT and Law Enforcement fully operationalized at National Level in Operational Rooms (OpsRoom) of DG of Law Enforcement on Forestry and Environment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gakkum OpsRoom support includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hardware; ○ Software; ○ Multi-agency coordination/ collaboration; and ○ capacity development for the administrator and operator of the OpsRoom.

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
<p>8. Improvement in official national statistics on seizures/arrests and prosecutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual number seizures/arrests ● -Annual number of successful prosecutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Official national statistics on seizures/arrests and prosecutions ● From mid-2015 to mid-2106: The WCU facilitated law enforcement operations for 31 cases with 55 people arrested and taken to court. Of those with a known outcome, 41 were prosecuted (100% prosecution). This is for terrestrial species in Sumatra and Java. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● >25% increase in seizures/arrests from baseline ● >75% cases prosecuted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in seizures/arrests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2019 – 65 (28% increase) ○ 2020 – 48 (6% decrease) ○ 2021 – 38 (25% decrease) ○ 2022 – 35 (31% decrease) ● Cases prosecuted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2019 – 65 (100% prosecuted) ○ 2020 – 48 (100% prosecuted) ○ 2021 – 38 (100% prosecuted) ○ 2022 – 35 (100% prosecuted) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first sub-indicator may not provide a good measure of improved IWT as enforcement should lead to a decrease in IWT over time ● Data reported for previous year in respective PIR ● PIR (2019) established baseline of 51 seizures/arrests in 2016
<p>9. Improvement in transnational operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual number of joined up transnational counter-IWT operations- ● Annual number of seizures as a result of transnational counter-IWT operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No transnational operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3 transnational operations ● 3 transnational seizures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CIWT supported three transnational operations conducted in Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. ● Three transnational seizures were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 91 endemic species from Philippines (27 July 2020) ○ 9 orangutans from Malaysia (17 December 2020) ○ 2 orangutans from Thailand 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Best Practice and Guidelines on Undertaking Repatriation process prepared for the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic.

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
Outcome 3. Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and connected ecosystems. Improved enforcement strategy demonstrated and scaled up at key trade ports and connected subnational regions with key ecosystems					
<p>10. Enforcement effectiveness at 5 key trade ports (Jakarta, Surabaya, Bitung, Belawan and Kualanamu airport), indicated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual PortMATE assessment tool scores (average score for KSDA, Customs, Port Management Authority at each port) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PortMATE Baseline scores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanjung Perak Port Surabaya: 17.00 Belawan: 18.67 Tanjung Priok Jakarta (2016): 17.00 Bitung (2018): 20.70 Kualanamu ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase over baseline score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PortMATE Updated scores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanjung Perak Port, Surabaya (May 2023): 29.01 (71% increase) Belawan (Nov. 2022): 35.50 (90% increase) Tanjung Priok Jakarta July 2023): 27.50 (62% increase) Bitung (2022): 37.05 (79% increase) Kualanamu (2023): 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PortMATE assessment results of four ports showed an average increase of 75.5% over baseline scores
<p>11. Effective enforcement of two subnational regions known to include significant wildlife trade routes, measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> annual number of IWT seizures at the project sites annual number of IWT investigations leading to arrests at the project sites; annual number of successful IWT prosecutions at the project sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4666 wild animals seized from 34 protected species <p>Source: Lakip, Gakkum 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of settled cases on IWT by ...% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> annual number of IWT seizures at the project sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 – 65 (28% increase) 2020 – 48 (6% decrease) 2021 – 38 (25% decrease) 2022 – 35 (31% decrease) annual number of IWT investigations leading to arrests at the project sites; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a annual number of successful IWT prosecutions & settled cases at the project sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 – 51 & n/a 2017 – 55 & n/a 2018 – 41 & n/a 2019 – 65 & n/a 2020 – 48 & n/a 2021 – 38 & 31 2022 – 35 & 38 2023 – 45 & 33 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator is similar to indicator #'s 3 and 8 data provided on “investigations leading to arrests” noted as “settled cases” for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023

Project Objective/ Outcome Indicators	Baseline	End of Project target	TE Assessment	Rating	Justification for rating
Outcome 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming. Implementation and upscaling/replication of project approaches at national and international levels is supported by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming					
12. Number of project lessons documented and used by other national and international projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least 5 project lessons used by other national and international projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Six project lessons documented with national sharing ● Two project lessons documented with international sharing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lessons learned on establishing and operationalizing Cyber Patrol in Indonesia – shared at the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) Exchange Learning in Mombassa 2. Project Learning Station was set up during Asia Pacific Workshop and GEF-8 National Dialogue Indonesia 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operationalization of the Operational Rooms at national level, has inspired Law Enforcement Agencies in regional Java-Bali Area. 2. SOP/Guidance on Handling of Reptiles have been used as resource/knowledge material in Gadjah Mada University and in Wildlife Rescue Centre 3. Tool for mapping the competence-based forest rangers' position has been utilized by the National Agency for Extension and Human Resource Development (BP2SDM) 4. Document on standardized training related to wildlife handling has been internalized through Decree of the head of BP2SDM. 5. The Study on Estimating Economic valuation of Protected Wildlife for Legal Process has been used by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to quantify the amount of loss in wildlife crime. 6. Good Practice of the Perempuan Inspiratif Mitra Polisi Kehutanan (PIMP) or Inspiring Women Partners of Forest Ranger shared during the National Women Day Celebration held by MoEF

Annex 13. Terminal Evaluation Audit Trail

The Terminal Evaluation Audit Trail providing comments received and the TE Team response and actions taken is provided in a separate file.

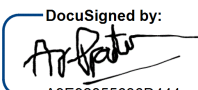
Annex 14. Terminal Evaluation Report Clearance Form

Terminal Evaluation Report for: Combatting Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia Project (ProjectID: 00098732; PIMS # 5391)

Reviewed and Cleared By:

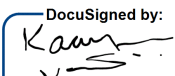
Commissioning Unit (M&E Focal Point)

Name: Ari Pratama (Management Performance & Oversight Unit)

DocuSigned by:

Signature: _____
Date: 18-Jun-2024 08E9255636D444...

Regional Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)

Name: Kaavya Varma

DocuSigned by:

Signature: _____
Date: 18-Jun-2024 CA8F66980A643B...

Deputy Resident Representative

Name: Sujala Pant

DocuSigned by:

Signature: _____
Date: 19-Jun-2024 04180D9E3AB9435...