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ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND CIVIL SERVANT INVESTIGATORS (PPNS) IN NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

A Collaborative Capacity Building
Support Program

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CONTENTS

01 PROJECT INFORMATION	6
02 PROJECT PROGRESS	6
2.1 OUTCOME #1	6
Strengthened knowledge, capacity and skills in investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of natural resources and related corruption cases.	
2.2 OUTCOME #2	9
Improved coordination among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in responding to natural resources crimes/cases and corruption.	
2.3 OUTCOME #3	10
Strengthened response and knowledge management on natural resources crime prevention, investigation and handling	
2.4 OUTCOME #4	12
Improved media and civil society engagement in law enforcement process on deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases.	
03 RISK FACTORS AND MITIGATION	20
IDENTIFIED RISK FACTORS AND MITIGATION	20
04 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	23
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	23
ANTI-CORRUPTION	24
05 FINANCIAL RESUME	25





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01 PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title	Enhancing the Capacity of Law Enforcement Agencies and Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) in Natural Resources Sector: A Collaborative Capacity Building Support Program
Project goal	Improved natural resources governance in Indonesia through enhancement of law enforcement in forestry and natural resources sector
Project outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened knowledge, capacity and skills in investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of natural resources and related corruption cases.• Improved coordination among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in responding to natural resources crimes/cases and corruption.• Strengthened response and knowledge management on natural resources crime prevention, investigation, and handling.• Improved media and civil society engagement in law enforcement process on deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases
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02 PROJECT PROGRESS

In this semester, the Team worked through a pandemic situation that has significant impact to the implementation of the Project. Method in conducting meetings, workshops, or discussions are shifted to online rather than offline. We still have several offline meetings, but only when it is necessary. Consequently, this has impact on the process of developing the outputs, including delays or substituting the activity into activities that are more suitable for current situation. We focused on desktop data collection, online trainings, and developing and finalizing studies and or papers. A summary of the results achieved in this semester period is available in a table at the end of this report, describing the progress of the project activities and outputs.

2.1 OUTCOME #1

Strengthened knowledge, capacity and skills in investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of natural resources and related corruption cases.

Intermediate Outcomes 1.1 Availability of investigators in law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in institutions responsible for the management of natural resources to respond to natural resources crime/cases and corruption

Output O.1.1.1. Baseline mapping completed on capacity building needs for law enforcement agencies, including PPNS, prosecutors to effectively respond to natural resources crimes and corruption

Following a series of discussions to formulate criteria and indicators for capacity mapping

for civil investigators and prosecutors in handling natural resources related crimes, the team organized a series of bilateral meetings and discussions with signatory parties of this Program. The meetings were designed to gather information and inputs on the institutional arrangement of law enforcement duties or practices in each ministry and institution to understand the procedures and resource management of law enforcement efforts in the organization. The meetings were conducted from 11 June to 8 July and hosted collaboratively between KPK and Auriga. Findings from these meetings are used in developing training needs assessment.

In developing the assessment, our team found that the existing training list and curricula for civil investigators (PPNS) in natural resource were not designed based on the competency elements and performance evaluation system. Moreover, competency standard for PPNS in this sector has not been developed. Therefore, current trainings are not directly relevant to the PPNS needs for effectively handle cases related natural resources and the environment.

Based on the assessment on competency and performance gaps of the civil investigators, there are three areas of improvement that need to be addressed through the development training materials, modules, and concepts. First is building the technical capacity on basic investigation procedures. This is relevant for investigators in certain sectors who do not have the experience yet in case handling. Second, the need to develop technical skills on handling natural resources relevant to their sector. This is a more tailored technical skills pertinent for handling cases in their respective sector. Third, thematic technical trainings relevant for respective sector.

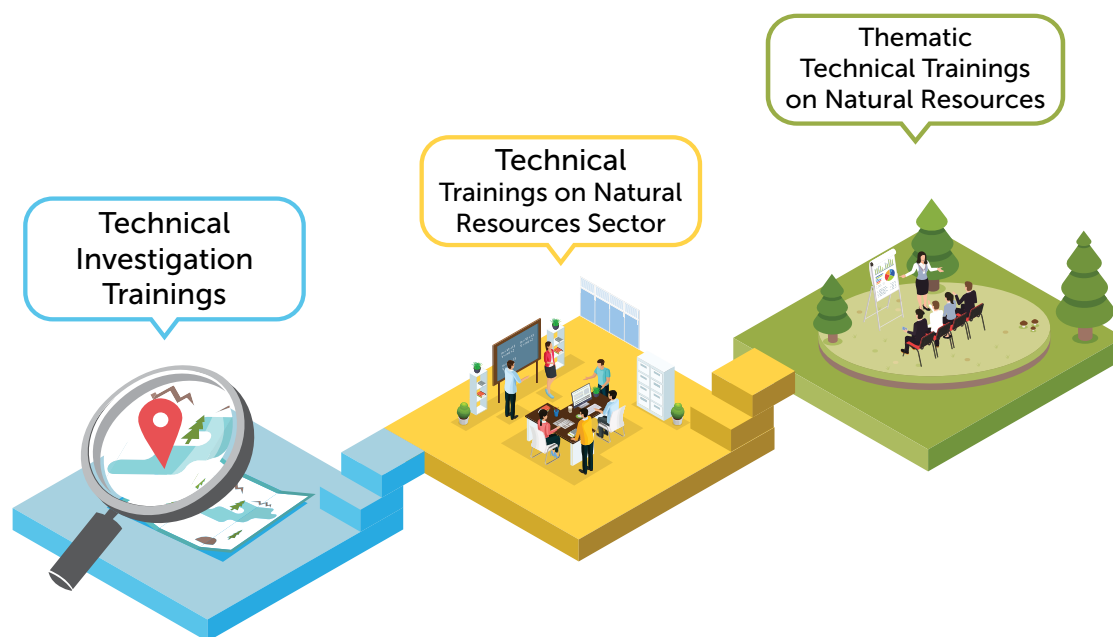


Illustration 1. Three areas of improvement

Output O.1.1.2. Capacity building module development

Following the findings from training needs assessment (TNA) above, the Team started the development of several modules that are relevant for all investigators from all sectors. From the overall assessment, the researcher team found that there are four main topics that should be developed in this stage, as the beginning. Four modules are:

1. Capacity building on establishing corporate liabilities in case building,
2. Capacity building in case management procedures,
3. Capacity building for asset tracing to identify beneficial owner (BO), and
4. Capacity building in using environmental damage valuation in cases.

These modules are the foundation for building the capacity in investigating crimes in the natural resources and are skills that can be applied to all sectors.

Output O.1.1.4. Collaborative training for investigators in law enforcement agencies

Since collaborative training is impossible to be held this year due to the pandemic, KPK and Auriga decided to switch trainings or capacity building method to online discussion forum where investigators share and discuss findings or challenges in investigating cases in their respective sector. Initially, the forum is held every month so that every institution gets the chance to present cases.

The first forum was held in July, where the investigators discussed cases in environmental and forestry sector and the challenges in using corporate liability in these cases. Forum was conducted through zoom meetings, where it was attended by 84 participants, including five speakers invited in the forum. The second forum was held in August, where the discussion went around the issues of spatial planning and crimes against it. Investigators from Ministry of Spatial Planning shared their experiences in cases, especially on the violations of enacted spatial planning and illegalities concerning

spatial function changes (perubahan fungsi ruang). The discussion involved prosecutors from Attorney General Office, who gave their perspective in cases regarding spatial planning violations.

Intermediate Outcomes 1.2 Availability of prosecutors with knowledge and skills on natural resources crime and corruption handling and management

Output O.1.2.1. Training for trainers for prosecutors

The activities for this output are closely related to the finalization of training needs assessment. Since the TNA can only be finalized this semester, the modules and the training had to be postponed to next semester. Moreover, the existing situation of pandemic, which took longer than we predicted, compelled us to push the implementation of trainings to year 2021.

Another challenge that hampered us in finalizing TNA and preparing for the training is the the shift of officials within Attorney General Office. We started strong in February 2020, when we met with Mr. Setia Untung, who was the Head of Education and Training Agency of AGO (Badan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan – Badiklat). However, shortly after the meeting, Mr. Untung was promoted to Deputy AGO, and his position was filled by Mr. Tony Spontana, previously a technical expert to Attorney General. With the shift, we had to reestablish relations, which took more effort since it has to be done mostly online. This situation has implications to our deadlines, including preparation of training agenda and materials.

Output O.1.2.2. Training for prosecutors

As previously mentioned, due to pandemic situation and rotation within Attorney General

Office, trainings had to be postponed to 2021. To cope with the situations, KPK and Auriga decided to use webinar platforms to ensure capacity building can still be conducted. In August, we conducted a webinar on investigating Beneficial Ownership in companies accused of natural resources related crimes. The speakers included Prof. Dwidja Priyatno (criminal law professor at STHB), Mr. Narendra Jatna, a prosecutor from AGO, and Mrs. Farisca Utami legal analyst in Ministry of Law and Human Rights.



Output O.1.2.3. Case Tracking Information System for pilot cases.

In semester 1, we conducted a desk review on existing Integrated System of Criminal Cases Handling (Sistem Penanganan Perkara Tindak Pidana Secara Terpadu Berbasis Teknologi Informasi – SPPT-TI), which is supervised by Coordinating Ministry of Politics, Law, and Human Rights (Kementerian Koordinator Politik, Hukum, dan HAM - Kemenko Polhukham). Following the review, we conducted a close assessment on SPPT-TI to understand how

the system can be strengthened. Several observations are as follows:

- a. Current system is still too sectoral where every institution in each phase of the process still work in silos.
- b. Current system does not involve civil investigators as part of the process. This means investigations from civil investigators, in this case from natural resources related sectors, are not in the system yet. So, it will be hard to track cases from civil investigators.
- c. The capacity of responsible parties in the system is varied, which was resulted from different understanding of the system's business process and mechanism. This is shown, for example, from how different each party input data in the system. Different data input then resulted in difficulties in recognizing data to be processed or analyzed further.

Based on this initial assessment, we are developing a model for case tracking system where it includes civil investigators (PPNS), to ensure that cases they processed can be monitored together with cases from the National Police.

2.2 OUTCOME #2

Improved coordination among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in responding to natural resources crimes/cases and corruption.

A coordination meeting was held in May 2020 to kick off series of meetings to discuss coordination mechanisms with MoU signatories for this Program. Major achievements of outcome 2 in this semester were the draft of coordination mechanism on how collaborative law enforcement operations

can be conducted and discussion forum on case selection.

Intermediate Outcome 2.1 Availability of coordination mechanism strategy among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) to effectively respond to natural resources crime/case and corruption

Output O.2.1.1. Mapping of challenges and potential for coordination and collaboration among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in the natural resources sector is developed.

In this semester, the Team focused on how understanding coordination and collaboration practices within each ministry and amongst ministries. In order to develop this study, the Team met with investigators in each ministry to discuss challenges in coordination with other institutions and identify best practices in conducting coordination. These discussions resulted in lessons learned on how coordination or collaboration can and should be conducted. The study will be the basis for the formulation of coordination mechanism and will be used in pilot cases facilitated in this Program. The study has reached its final stage and is waiting for feedback from KPK.

Output O.2.1.3 Establishment of an Infobox on Crimes in Natural Resources

Throughout this semester, KPK and Auriga worked hand in hand in determining the design of Infobox. Since the platform is planned to be a coordination tool as well as database media for civil investigators, we took time to carefully design the platform. Discussions with IT Specialist, investigator and prosecutors were held several times to find the most suitable design.

Output O.2.1.4. Piloting of coordination mechanism among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in the natural resources sector

Even though this output is scheduled for next year, the process has been started this year. The Team has identified potential cases to be investigated collaboratively, using case database developed under Outcome 3. These cases will be used as pilot cases for collaborative investigations in year 2. Lessons from these investigations will be used to develop a coordination mechanism among agencies.

2.3 OUTCOME #3

Strengthened response and knowledge management on natural resources crime prevention, investigation and handling

Intermediate Outcome 3.1 Availability of knowledge sharing and management system on natural resources crime/case and corruption handlings and management.

Output O.3.1.1. Comprehensive analysis on the corruption risk assessment related to cases/ crimes in the natural resources sector is on progress.

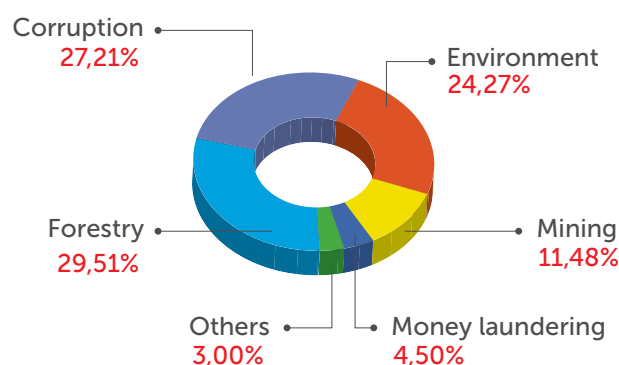
In this semester, we developed a database on cases related natural resources and corruption. Approximately 380 cases have been collected

from official sites of Supreme Courts and Attorney General Office, and these cases have been tabulated to see typologies and trends. The data shows that the top three cases are illegal logging, forest and land fires, and illegal mining. Using a set of indicators and criteria, we also have identified 7 potential cases to be investigated collaboratively. These cases have been presented to and being discussed with KPK before being presented to relevant ministry's investigators.

We also regularly collect data on experts regarding anti-corruption and natural resources issues in each province where we work. At the moment we have identified 457 experts across 12 provinces, and 196 centers of excellence who work on the issues. These are potential partners in conducting studies on natural resources and anti-corruption and ensuring knowledge development and dissemination across 12 provinces where we work.

We also identified percentage of topics being researched by these centers. The data shows that majority body of work are on forestry issues, which makes up 29.51% of the total centers, followed by issues on corruption (27.21%), environment (24.27%), and mining (11.48%). We also found that topics, such as corporate liability and money laundering are less than 5%.

Research topics



Output O.3.1.2. Fostered cooperation and networking with other Center of Excellences in the natural resources sector to develop a resources center in anti-corruption.



As part of our efforts to foster cooperation and networks with Center of Excellences in the 12 provinces, we organized webinars based on provincial character. Through these webinars, we invited local experts to talk about issues on natural resources and corruption relevant to their respective province. During this semester, we conducted two province-themed webinars. The first webinar was held in June, where the panelists discussed on challenges and opportunities in using corporate liabilities in law enforcement in natural resources sector in South Kalimantan, and the second was held in August where the panelists discussed on the phenomenon of political dynasties and its correlation with the governance of natural resources. The second discussion took example of political dynasties and natural resources governance in East Kalimantan.

The speakers then are invited to write working papers from their presentation, that will be published through KPK and Auriga channels. As of October, we have 3 final drafts of these papers that will go through KPK's publication procedures and mechanisms. We expect to publish these papers in next semester.

Output O.3.1.3. Establishing of a knowledge and learning center on joint crime handling and response in the natural resource sector

With regional elections are coming in December 2020, the Team saw interesting topic that will be relevant for natural resources and corruption issues. In this semester, we developed a research design on corruption, oligarchy and natural resources governance related to regional elections. We aim to understand the political trades from these regional elections and how it effects the governance of natural resources in its respective province. We take three cases studies, which are Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Sulawesi.

The research will be conducted in three stages for the next three semesters, so that we can see the whole process of the political trades. In the first stage, the research aims to identify and elaborate the map of oligarchy network and the actors involved with the candidates. The second stage, we aim to study and explore further how exchange occurs between these actors and the elected leaders, for example, decision on official positions or permit granting related to natural resources. In the third stage, we will focus in developing recommendations and strategies in dealing with oligarchy networks at the regional level.

2.4 OUTCOME #4

Improved media and civil society engagement in law enforcement process on deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases.

Intermediate Outcome 4.1 Availability of credible media coverage and civil society monitoring in law enforcement.

Output O.4.1.1. Training for journalists on natural resources crime and related corruption are completed



The first training for journalists was conducted in from June to July 2020. The training was participated by 26 journalists in Papua and West Papua (namely from Sorong, Manokwari, Biak, Jayapura, and Merauke). The training covers four areas, i.e. awareness (journalistic ethics code), knowledge (introduction of journalism for natural resources, natural resources management and its violation), technical skills

(coverage planning, reportage technic, data driven journalism, writing and editing technic, digital enhancement / digital security) and digital business model (online media business, monetizing online media, digital security, journalist protection).

The next training will be implemented in the next semester using similar method used in the first training. We find that mentoring method is more effective and preferred by the participants.

Output O.4.1.2. Series of skills-sharing for Papua civil society organizations are conducted

This semester we focus more on the development of the module for investigative trainings for CSO. A consultant was hired to develop a module and teaching structures which then be developed by Auriga as experts in conducting independent investigations. The module covers two areas, i.e. knowledge and understanding on natural resources and corruption and monitoring and investigation techniques for CSOs. The series of trainings will be conducted in the next semester.

Output O.4.1.3. Links between media and civil society organizations for case examination and monitoring are established

We launched Bakarbatu.id (webs and apps) in this semester and it was well received by our intended users. The launch was held on 30 September and was opened by a speech by KPK. At the moment, we have two people responsible for ensuring contents of the platform, and we aim to expand the team in the next semester.



Output O.4.1.4. Case tracking platform

Case tracking platform is an online platform to enhance public participation in monitoring the judicial process of crimes in the natural resources and environment. It is on the progress of system development.

Output O.4.1.5. Support facility for journalist and activist

In this semester, we started a facilitation to monitor a case on Felix Wiliyanto, a defendant in an illegal logging case in Sorong. Felix Wiliyanto, the director of PT. Bangun Cipta Mandiri (BCM), is accused of holding and/or possessing Merbau timber without proper licenses. This case was resulted from an Operation on Illegal Logging held by DG Law Enforcement Provincial Office in Sorong. This case was considered important because they

are related to previous operations in 2019 where DG Law Enforcement confiscated hundreds of containers also carrying Merbau.

To conduct the monitoring activities, we collaborated with Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Keadilan dan Perdamaian (PBHKP) in Sorong, who did court monitoring in Felix's case. The case is deemed vested with politics, because it has been postponed more than three times. Anecdotal evidences showed unwillingness of the court to process the case.



Table 1. Summary of progress

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Outcome 1	Strengthened knowledge, capacity and skills in investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of natural resources and related corruption cases			
Intermediate Outcomes 1.1	Int Outcome 1.1. Availability of investigators in law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in institutions responsible for the management of natural resources to respond to natural resources crime/cases and corruption			
Output	O.1.1.1.			
	Baseline mapping completed on capacity building needs for law enforcement agencies, including PPNS, prosecutors to effectively respond to natural resources crimes and corruption	A baseline map is available and being referred to as source for module and training development Number of provinces where capacity building assessment is completed	Finalization of Training Needs Assessment	Training Needs Assessment is ready to be consulted with respective institutions, to gather their feedback.
	O.1.1.2.			
	Capacity building module development	Capacity building module tailored to PPNS' to improve investigation in natural resources needs are available	Development of modules through online meetings and online interview	Development of several modules that are relevant for all investigators from all sectors were started in this Semester. There are four main topics that are being developed.
	O.1.1.4.			
	Collaborative training for investigators in law enforcement agencies	Sets of training available based on baseline of map competence and case practices	Organize four investigators forum on technical skills	Two thematic discussion forums for PPNS were held in second semester.

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Intermediate Outcomes 1.2	Int Outcome 1.2. Availability of prosecutors with knowledge and skills on natural resources crime and corruption handling and management			
Output	O.1.2.1. Training for trainers	Number of TOT	Organize simulation of module for trainers	The activity could not be done this semester
	O.1.2.2. Training for prosecutors	Number of trainings for prosecutors	Was not planned for this Semester	A webinar on investigating Beneficial Ownership in companies accused of natural resources related crimes was conducted. This webinar was our mitigation action ensure we are moving forward, while continue building our relationship with the Attorney General Office.
	O.1.2.3. Case Tracking Information System for pilot cases	a. assessment on existing case tracking systems and recommendations in how to strengthen them b. case tracking/ information sharing system for 8 pilot cases	Development of CTIS system	A desk study on the Integrated System of Criminal Cases Handling (Sistem Penanganan Perkara Tindak Pidana Secara Terpadu Berbasis Teknologi Informasi – SPPT-TI) was conducted in this semester, and proposed design for a more effective system is developed based on these findings.

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Outcome 2	Improved coordination among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in responding to natural resources crimes/cases and corruption			
Intermediate Outcome 2.1	Int Outcome 2.1. Availability of coordination mechanism strategy among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) to effectively respond to natural resources crime/case and corruption			
Output	O.2.1.1. Mapping of challenges and potential for coordination and collaboration among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in the natural resources sector is developed	Collaboration strategies developed by agencies to improve coordination and collaboration in the handling of crimes in the natural resources sector	Assessment on existing strategies on interagency coordination through desk study and online interviews	A literature review is ready and now being reviewed by KPK
	O.2.1.3. Infobox on crimes in the natural resources sector is created	Availability of an Infobox on crimes in the natural resources sector that becomes the reference for law enforcement agencies to respond to crimes in the natural resources sector	Development of Infobox platform	The design of the Infobox is being developed
	O.2.1.4. Piloting of coordination mechanism among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in natural resources sector	Number of criminal cases in natural resources sector being investigated collaboratively using the signed coordination protocol	Coordination meetings are held to discuss coordination mechanism for joint investigation	Two coordination meetings were held to discuss about joint investigations

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Outcome 3	Strengthened response and knowledge management on natural resources crime prevention, investigation and handling			
Intermediate Outcome 3.1	Int Outcome 3.1. Availability of knowledge sharing and management system on natural resources crime/case and corruption handlings and management			
Output	O.3.1.1. Comprehensive analysis on the corruption risk assessment related to cases/ crimes in the natural resources sector	Availability of corruption risk assessment in the natural resources sector	Partners and actor mapping in 12 Province	Research database on natural resources has been developed and experts in 12 provinces have been identified.
	O.3.1.2. Fostered cooperation and networking with other Centre of Excellences in the natural resources sector to develop a resources centre in anti-corruption	Number of anti-corruption materials; number of publications; number of partners in developing anti-corruption resources centre	Web material development FGD with partners on developing anti-corruption resources.	Two webinars in collaboration with experts and academics have been conducted. Three working papers are being finalized, and four more are being reviewed.
	O.3.1.3. Establishing of a knowledge and learning center on joint crime handling and response in the natural resource sector	Number of studies on natural resources crime and corruption, number of knowledge sharing events	Conduct studies on effectiveness of crime handling in natural resources sector and corruption trends	A research design on corruption, oligarchy and natural resources governance related to regional elections was developed. The research is designed to understand the political trades from these regional elections and how it effects the governance of natural resources in its respective province.

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Outcome 4	Improved media and civil society engagement in law enforcement process on deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases			
Intermediate Outcome 4.1	Int Outcome 4.1. Availability of credible media coverage and civil society monitoring in law enforcement			
Output	O.4.1.1. Training for journalists on natural resources crime and related corruption are completed	# of media examination on deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases	Online training for first and second module	Assessment on existing media and journalists was conducted in February 2020, covering 9 media in Papua (Sorong, Jayapura, and Merauke). Training for first module was conducted from June to July 2020. Training for the second module will be conducted in January 2021.
	O.4.1.2. Series of skills-sharing for Papua civil society organizations are conducted	# of deforestation-related reports filed by the civil society to the law enforcement agencies	Finalizing module for CSO investigations Conduct trainings for first and second module	The module is finalized and will be used for training in Semester 3 (November 2020)
	O.4.1.3. Links between media and civil society organizations for case examination and monitoring are established	# of investigative report by civil society organization exposing deforestation and other natural resources destruction cases	Development of forum for media and civil society in Papua (local hub and regular forum).	We hired a regional node in Papua Barat, who is our local hub for our activities in Papua and Papua Barat. A citizen journalism application and platform, called Bakarbatu.id (webs and apps), has been launched. This platform will be one of the forums for media and civil society organization to monitor and examine cases.

Levels of Indicators	Results Chain	Indicators	Workplan Semester 2	Progress Semester2
Output	O.4.1.4. Case tracking platform	# journalists and media being trained on environmental journalism	Platform development process	Mapping of similar platform has been conducted. We are now developing the platform.
	O.4.1.5. Support facility for journalist and activist	# media coverage on natural resources	Provision of investigation and advocacy facility	A case monitoring facility was provided to a prominent CSO in Papua Barat.
Intermediate Outcome 4.2	Int Outcome 4.2. Capability to manage the grant support in tackling deforestation through law enforcement approach			
Output	O.4.2.1. Monitoring and Evaluation	# regular meetings for monitoring and evaluation	a. Monthly project meeting b. Outcome monitoring and evaluation every six months	The 6-month report is being developed.
	O.4.2.2. Publication of Lessons Learnt	# regular updates on project progress and lessons learned	a. Monthly project meeting b. Outcome monitoring and evaluation every six months	The 6-month report is being developed.

03 RISK FACTORS AND MITIGATION

Deviations between approved workplan and the actual implementation of the project

Due to the pandemic of Covid-19, most activities were delayed or converted to online activities. Since the Government of Indonesia urged provinces to implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions or known as PSBB (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar), we had to halt travels, workshops or other activities both in Jakarta and in the provinces where we work.

This decision affected our plan in conducting actor mapping and information gathering under Outcome 3. The field work, which was scheduled for June, was pushed to August, and will be finalized in November. To anticipate the travel restrictions due to the pandemic, we contracted local enumerators in the 12 Provinces. Although we did have to extend to their contracts, owing to challenges in data collection during PSBB, we now have a solid database from the 12 provinces to build our research.

Finalization of capacity building assessment under Outcome 1 was also delayed to September. Data collection activities got harder because several government offices went on lockdown due to the emergence of new cases in the ministry/agency. To anticipate these delays, we had to extend the contracts of our consultants. However, the delays in finalizing the assessment has enormous impact

on the schedule in developing modules and conducting the training. We had to rearrange our schedule for finalizing the modules and conducting the trainings to second year.

The lack of information regarding the law enforcement issues on PPNS and the absence of competency mapping for this actor are the biggest challenges for TNA consultant in gathering information for training needs assessment. Moreover, the dissolution of Task Force on Natural Resources in Attorney General Office (AGO) also brings more challenge in gathering data for the assessment. These challenges caused delay in finalizing TNA, which also contributes delays to the composing of training modules and curricula for both prosecutors and PPNS.

Internal rotation within AGO also created challenges in fostering network and communication in this semester. This also caused delays in organizing webinars for prosecutors, as substitution for offline trainings.

IDENTIFIED RISK FACTORS AND MITIGATION

In this semester, we identified several risks that have impact in the implementation of the Project and have taken several actions in mitigating the impact of the risks.

Table 2. Risk factors and mitigation

No	Risk Factors	Description of Challenges	Mitigations	Outcome or Output Name or Number
1	Global Pandemic Covid-19	Since the number of COVID-19 cases is still increasing, The Indonesian Government has reimplemented the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Until the preparation of this report, the PSBB still implemented and the activity limitation on physical gatherings of large numbers of people is still applied. All the activities were implemented virtually, this also implicated to low budget absorption and some activities were less optimal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reschedule project activities • Change some activities format to online (virtual meeting or online training) • Focus on activities which have limited contact with large number of people, such as research, module development, platform development. • In terms of possibilities of low disbursement in the Program, we also started to make reallocation of budget and will communicate it with the Donor. 	All Outcomes
2	Social Politics	Due to internal rotation within Badiklat (Education and Training Agency), several agreements had to be renegotiated and discussed. This has taken large portion of time from the Team.	KPK and Auriga undertook intensive approach to the new Jampidum and Badiklat (Puji Rahayu, Judhi Sutanto - Head of Education and Training Center, and Erni Mustikasari – ad interim Secretary of Jampidum) to ensure smooth implementation of this project in Attorney General Office.	Outcome 1 and 2

No	Risk Factors	Description of Challenges	Mitigations	Outcome or Output Name or Number
3		<p>The output characteristics of joint case handling activities are quite high risk, since the number and variety of partners, as well as the case handled is closed and sensitive. There is a potential for overlapping coordination authority by Supervisory Coordinator of Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Korwas Bareskrim Polri). Meanwhile, PPNS often involves the KPK (Prevention Division) to assist law enforcement activities in the field (for example: cases of illegal logging in Sorong-West Papua and cases of illegal reclamation in Tegal Mas-Lampung).</p>	Auriga team regularly coordinated with KPK team to ensure the implementation of planned activities.	Outcome 1 and 2
4	Regional Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional elections in project areas affect the activities such as training for journalist and CSOs in Papua and west Papua as well as the enumerator activity in gathering information. The local journalist, CSOs, and local institution are focus on regional election. Thus, team has to reschedule the activities. 	The team decided to reschedule activities to ensure safe and smooth implementation of project activities	Outcome 4

04 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

GENDER

Since the project began, we have seen low number of involvement of women in law enforcement issues. In meetings or focus group discussions, most attendees are male, and discussions are dominated by males. So far, women representation on activities is still 26% (based on meeting attendance). However, we encourage women to participate in our activities, especially on capacity building activities. Since the PPNS participant on activities are the representative of their ministries, their participation depends on the instruction from their leader. We will emphasize women participation on invitation as encouragement in every activity in the future.



We also tried to involve as many women technical experts as possible. However, the number of female experts in the natural resource sector in Indonesia is limited. In most of our webinars, we have tried to involve

women speakers, but the proportion is still low compare to men. To address this issue, we started a discussion forum where the topics are tailored to women participation in environmental awareness and protection. This forum we called Zigzag (Diskusi aZig berZama Gerakan Perempuan) is the seed to women participation, which also targets at Papua and Papua Barat women to have a voice in protecting their forests. The first forum, held in June, received positive response.

In terms of women participation, Auriga also went in great length to ensure women participation in the project management. As seen in the project structure, the Team is led by female, and half of the staff are women.

Since the activities in second semester were mostly held virtually, the meeting schedules and locations are safe and convenient for women. We also tried to provide full and complete information in a language easily understood by men and women during activities.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Since this project concern about improving natural resources governance in Indonesia through enhancement of law enforcement in forestry and natural resources sector, it will have positive impact in protecting the forests and environment, which in return may also contribute in mitigating climate change in the future.

Bakarbata.id platform opens up opportunities for local people to have a voice in managing natural resources in their surroundings. In addition, they can also monitor and report on issues related to their environment. The target of the platform is to provide channels where they can also contribute in preventing, decision making, and improving environmental damage that occurs in their surroundings. By targeting local people and designing the channels to their needs and in language they can understand, hopefully this platform will sustain. We aim to replicate similar platform in other areas, when funding opportunity allows.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Public participation, especially public monitoring, in natural resources management is still an important issue in anti-corruption in Indonesia. Data transparency and open government are still main objectives in ensuring public participation and the success of anti-corruption implementation.

As we are progressing in the project implementation, we saw a growing number of local institutions and experts who have strong competency in monitoring and observing the government policies and the implementations of the policies on natural resources management. These experts have deep knowledge on local natural resources

management issues and have the potential to voice their knowledge in public outlets as well as in courts as experts in cases. However, with that kind of knowledge, they do not have yet a sufficient channel to explore further or scrutinize their ideas with other experts, and to escalate it to the national level. Furthermore, we also see potential for them to expand and strengthen their capacity.

This is also true in for PPNS. We saw individuals who have strong knowledge on their sector, and need support from PPNS in other sectors, but do not have the opportunity or the proper network to collaborate. Therefore, capacity development and networking are two main targets we want to achieve through webinars, trainings, and or discussion forums for PPNS and anti-corruption local experts and academics. The same targets are for the development of case tracking information system (CTIS) and infobox which will boost PPNS capacity in managing and handling cases (through skill and information sharing) and networking.

We believe that active participation from experts in assessing and monitoring natural resources management encourages public participation and adds pressure for data transparency. By creating discussion forums among PPNS and experts, transparency and integrity from PPNS in handling cases can be fostered.

05 FINANCIAL RESUME

Budget Item	Overall budget	Expense (Semester 1 & 2)	Balance (Remaining Budget Overall)	Disbursement (%)
Objective and Activities				
<i>Intermediate Outcome 1.1. Availability of investigators in law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) in institutions responsible for the management of natural resources to respond to natural resources crime/ cases and corruption</i>	9.798.550.000	237.730.648	9.560.819.352	2,43%
<i>O.1.1.1. Baseline mapping on capacity building needs for law enforcement agencies, including the judges, and PPNS to effectively respond to natural resource crimes and corruption. (Y1)</i>	499.750.000	191.914.448	307.835.552	38,40%
<i>O.1.1.2. Capacity building module development. (Y1, Y2)</i>	1.674.200.000	23.916.200	1.650.283.800	1,12%
<i>O.1.1.3. Collaborative training of trainer (ToT) for investigators and prosecutors in law enforcement agencies and PPNS. (Y1)</i>	1.025.500.000	-	1.025.500.000	0,00%
<i>O.1.1.4. Collaborative training for investigators and prosecutors in law enforcement agencies and PPNS (National & Regional). (Y1, Y2, Y3)</i>	6.599.100.000	21.900.000	6.577.200.000	0,36%

Budget Item	Overall budget	Expense (Semester 1 & 2)	Balance (Remaining Budget Overall)	Disbursement (%)
Intermediate Outcome 1.2. Availability of prosecutor with knowledge and skills on natural resource crime and corruption handling and management	4.864.450.000	10.433.058	4.854.016.942	0,53%
O.1.2.1. Training for Trainers for prosecutor (Y1)	242.400.000	5.024.823	237.375.177	1,25%
O.1.2.2. Training for prosecutor (Y1, Y2, Y3)	3.898.000.000	4.552.000	3.893.448.000	0,38%
O.1.2.3. Case tracking information system for prosecutor (Y1, Y2)	724.050.000	856.235	723.193.000	0,23%
Intermediate Outcome 2.1. Availability of coordination mechanism strategy among law enforcement agencies and civil servant investigators (PPNS) to effectively respond to natural resource crime/case and corruption.	675.650.000	6.661.654	688.988.346	0,99%
O.2.1.1. Mapping of challenges and potentials for coordination and collaboration among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in natural resource sector (Y1)	84.500.000	6.661.654	77.838.346	9,19%
O.2.1.2. Formulation of coordination mechanism among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in natural resource sector (Y2)	127.500.000	-	127.500.000	0,00%
O.2.1.3. Establishment of an Infobox on Crimes in the Natural Resource Sector (Y2, Y3)	327.000.000	-	327.000.000	0,00%

Budget Item	Overall budget	Expense (Semester 1 & 2)	Balance (Remaining Budget Overall)	Disbursement (%)
<i>O.2.1.4. Piloting of coordination mechanism among agencies to jointly respond to crimes in natural resource sector (Y2, Y3)</i>	136.650.000	-	136.650.000	0,00%
<i>Intermediate Outcome 3.1. Availability of knowledge sharing and management system on natural resource crime/case and corruption handlings and management</i>	3.126.700.000	228.881.372	2.897.818.628	7,32%
<i>O.3.1.1. Comprehensive analysis on the corruption risk assessment related to cases/ crimes in the natural resource sector (Y1, Y2)</i>	1.498.500.000	212.881.372	1.285.618.628	14,21%
<i>O.3.1.2. Establish cooperation and network with other Center of Excellences (Campus learning center, R&D, LIPI, etc) in the natural resources sector to develop resources center in anti-corruption (Y2, Y3)</i>	1.045.200.000	16.000.000	1.029.200.000	1,53%
<i>O.3.1.3. Establishing of a knowledge and learning center on joint crime handling and response in the natural resource sector (Y2, Y3)</i>	583.000.000	-	583.000.000	0,00%
<i>Intermediate Outcome 4.1. Availability of credible media coverage and civil society monitoring in law enforcement: (Y1, Y2, Y3)</i>	3.556.800.000	557.224.720	2.999.575.280	15,83%
<i>O.4.1.1. Series of training for journalists</i>	930.250.000	132.178.016	798.071.984	14,26%

Budget Item	Overall budget	Expense (Semester 1 & 2)	Balance (Remaining Budget Overall)	Disbursement (%)
<i>O.4.1.2. Series of training for activists</i>	724.250.000	183.183.224	541.066.776	25,29%
<i>O.4.1.3. Linking media and journalist for case exposing and monitoring</i>	1.276.300.000	105.400.000	1.170.900.000	8,46%
<i>O.4.1.4. Case tracking platform</i>	205.000.000	120.063.480	84.936.520	59,44%
<i>O.4.1.5. Support facility for journalist and activist</i>	421.000.000	16.400.000	404.600.000	3,90%
<i>Intermediate Outcome 4.2. Capability to manage the grant support in tackling deforestation through law enforcement approach</i>	330.500.000	26.250.000	304.250.000	7,94%
<i>O.4.2.1. Regular monitoring and evaluation</i>	292.500.000	26.250.000	266.250.000	8,97%
<i>O.4.2.2. Lesson-learnt publication</i>	38.000.000	-	38.000.000	0,00%
<i>Other Direct Expenses (Staff and Office)</i>	22.233.000.000	6.074.516.292	16.158.483.708	27,32%
<i>Total Activities & Other Direct Expenses</i>	44.585.650.000	7.141.697.744	37.443.952.256	17,14%
<i>Management Fee (Overhead)</i>	3.100.881.000	499.883.737-	2.600.997.263	24,00%
<i>Total Activities, Direct Expenses, & Management Fee</i>	47.686.531.000	7.641.581.481	40.044.949.519	16%

Details of financial report for Semester 2 can be found in Annex 1



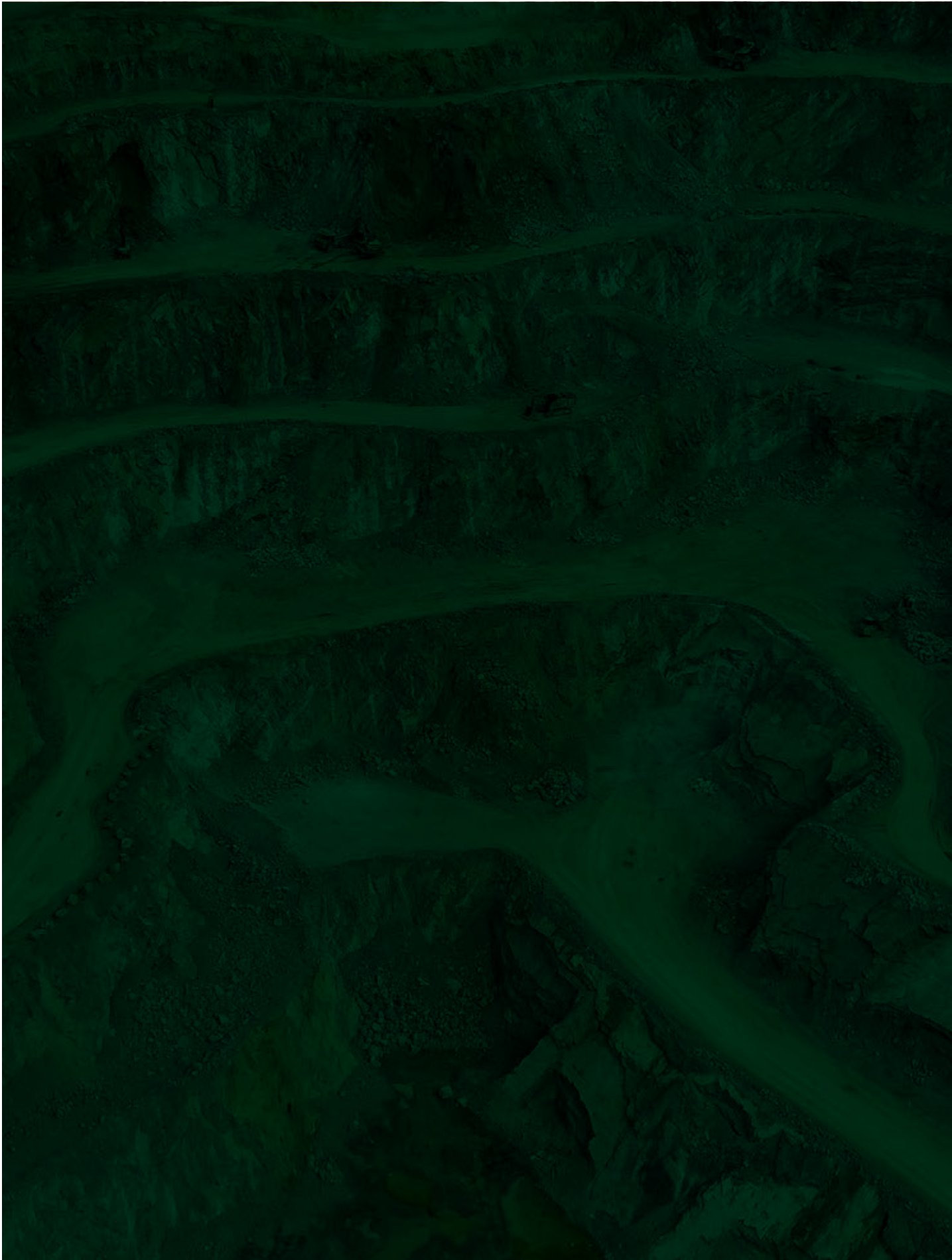


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