



Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	IWT016
Project Title	Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Contract Holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program
Partner institutions	Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE, the CITES Management Authority) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Government of Indonesia; Indonesian Customs, Indonesian Quarantine; Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority); Indonesian National Police; Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology; TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network; UNDP.
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1. Project Rationale

Indonesia is one of the world's top 10 'megadiverse' countries and the largest supplier of wildlife products in Asia, both 'legal' and illegal. The value of the illegal trade in Indonesia alone is on a par with illegal logging, estimated at USD\$ annually, translating into an enormous economic, environmental, and social loss. Within Indonesia, illegal wildlife trade is the preeminent threat to Sumatran Rhinoceros (Critically Endangered; population 100-120 individuals), Sumatran Tigers (Critically Endangered; <650 individuals), Asian Elephants (Endangered) and Sunda Pangolin (Critically Endangered). Indonesia is also an important transit country in the international illegal wildlife trade, in particular for African Ivory (CITES, 2013).

Within Indonesia, poaching is undertaken by local people and specialized hunting gangs, some of whom have migrated to Indonesia as high-value species become extirpated in other countries (e.g. tigers and rhinos are now extinct in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam). Tigers also enter the trade when caught in conflict with humans. Local communities benefit very little from wildlife trade, because major profits are captured by traders, and they incur all the costs, including loss wildlife, potential tourism revenue and disruption caused by criminal gangs. The trade in rhino horn (1kg is worth thousands of dollars) and

pangolins is primarily international, to East Asia (Viet Nam and China). The trade in tigers and ivory (Asian and African) is both domestic and transnational; tiger skins and ivory are highly valued by Indonesian elites. Combatting illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia is hindered by the lack of interest of and poor collaboration between law enforcement agencies, lack of understanding regarding laws and enforcement procedures, and regulatory loopholes and inconsistencies that prevent successful prosecutions. For example, inside Indonesia the trade and sale of African ivory and non-native tiger or rhino parts is legal. Regulatory reform is critical to address these issues.

Local people will benefit from this project through improvements in local governance, by having more responsive, informed and capable local law enforcement agencies, and the removal of criminal networks from their communities. Removal of criminal networks driving illegal wildlife trade will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging, land-grabbing), which are driven by the same criminal networks and have significant impacts on local people. A reduction in commercial wildlife off-take will also increase the amount of bush meat available for local hunters. Human-wildlife conflict, including human-elephant conflict, human-tiger conflict and conflict with other species such as bears and leopards, causes immense negative impacts to human livelihoods through damages to human property, human injuries or deaths, and frequently leads to retaliatory killing of wildlife. Our project will also significantly reduce the levels of wildlife-conflict thereby improving livelihoods, reducing crime, and contributing to higher levels of governance in remote regions of Sumatra.

2. Project Partnerships

This project has built upon and strengthened pre-existing relationships between WCS and its partner institutions. Each of the named partners have been instrumental in designing and delivering the activities relevant to their focus during the reporting period. Particular examples include a very fruitful partnership with the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority) that has resulted in the proposition of formal amendments to the Indonesian protected species list (PP7/1999) and collaboration on formal recommendations for new protected species to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF); consistently valuable partnership with several Directorates within the MoEF, including the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (Indonesia’s CITES Management Authority), which has supported human-tiger conflict prevention work in two WCS landscapes; a new MOU with the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology to support new work on wildlife crime forensics in Indonesia and the creation of a new DNA reference list for enforcement agencies; and a unique and pioneering partnership with the Indonesian National Police which has resulted in the delivery of a number of training courses for enforcement staff focusing on wildlife trade.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1

Activity 1.1: Legal review of loopholes and inconsistencies in Indonesian law regarding species protection and regulation of the trade in species, including CITES implementation, conducted by a team of Indonesian lawyers and CITES experts.

Activity 1.2: Conduct detailed research into the trade in unprotected or unregulated CITES Appendix I and II species in Indonesia, particularly African Elephants, in order to document the extent of the trade, the trade networks, and provide evidence to inform subsequent government action by Ministry of Forestry.

- With co-finance from USAID, two reports were produced analysing illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. These addressed the legal and policy context (Activity 1.1; *Wildlife Trade, Wildlife Crime*

and Species Protection in Indonesia: Policy and Legal Context¹) and an overview of knowledge about wildlife trade in Indonesia (Activity 1.2; *Wildlife Crime in Indonesia: a rapid overview of the current knowledge, trends and priority actions*²). This meets Indicator 1.1.

- The publication of these reports and their socialisation with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) established the foundation to a continuing relationship working on these issues during 2015-2016. Several of the report recommendations, e.g. the need to urgently revise the protected species list (PP7/1999) were actively taken up and supported by the Ministry.

Activity 1.3: Facilitate the revision of the Protected Species List (PP.7/1999) by the Ministry of Forestry to include widely trafficked, non-native, CITES Appendix I species (especially African Elephants, tigers and rhinos). Listing such species on PP.7/1999 makes trade or sale of these animals or their parts or products a criminal offence.

- In direct response to the outputs from Activity 1.1/1.2 WCS was invited to provide joint support to LIPI (the CITES scientific authority) and the MoEF (the CITES management authority) in the revision of Indonesia's protected species list. In this reporting period there have been several key achievements, most critically that both agencies agreed to work towards a formal revision of the list, which has been in existence for more than 16 years without any amendment. Both LIPI and MoEF have showed their commitment to the revision process through regular meetings and discussions.
- DEFRA support enabled WCS to facilitate the MoEF in hosting a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) and a public consultation in order to gather inputs and feedbacks on proposed amendments to the protected species list. The first FGD in 9 October 2015 was aimed to discuss the urgency in updating the protected species list and confirm the agreement of the different agencies. This was followed by the public consultation on 10th December 2016, which aimed to socialize the revision of the list to a wider audience. Senior officials and technical staff from MoEF, LIPI, other NGOs and breeding associations attended the meeting which was held in Jakarta. The second FGD in 2 February 2016 was to finalize discussions around LIPI's proposed list (see below), but also to accommodate the recommendations after from the public consultation.
- In January 2016 LIPI presented a draft revision to the PP7 protected species list. The draft lists a total of 1,349 species, which includes 677 species from the existing list, and 672 new protected species. This represents a 99% increase. Although not yet finalised, once submitted this will meet Indicator 1.2 and 1.3.
- After analysis of this initial draft, WCS drafted a set of recommendations in February 2016 for LIPI to assist them in further revising their draft, and to support the development of a replicable methodology for the identification of priority species for protection. These recommendations, within a paper entitled - "An analysis of species protection legislation in Indonesia and a rapid assessment methodology for species protection designation" will be finalised and formally submitted to LIPI in May 2016. A further significant increase in the number of species on the protected list will be recommended.

Activity 1.4: Based upon the legal review (Activity 1.1) work with the Ministry of Forestry and other government agencies to identify further loopholes that can be revised, particularly focusing on CITES implementation.

- Further studies to support Activity 1.1/1.2 and 1.4 are planned in 2016 but have not yet been implemented. Firstly WCS will develop a study on the implications of the establishment of a new CITES Management Authority for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This will outline legal,

¹ Available from USAID at:

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERVY3VtZW50cy5Eb2N1bWVudF9UaXRzT002IsZGxpZmUpKSBBTkQgKERVY3VtZW50cy5EZXRjcmVudG9yc19HZW9ncmFwaGljOigiSW5kb25lc2lhiikp&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rID=MzYyMzE5&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJ1ZQ==&bckToL=VHJ1ZQ==&>

² Available from USAID at:

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERVY3VtZW50cy5Eb2N1bWVudF9UaXRzT002IsZGxpZmUpKSBBTkQgKERVY3VtZW50cy5EZXRjcmVudG9yc19HZW9ncmFwaGljOigiSW5kb25lc2lhiikp&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rID=MzYyMzE5&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJ1ZQ==&bckToL=VHJ1ZQ==&>

institutional and financial hurdles for consideration, and the likely impact on species protection in marine and terrestrial ecosystems. In addition, a detailed analysis of Indonesia's species quota system (under PP8/1999) will be undertaken in partnership with LIPI. This report will assess gaps and challenges in the implementation of the regulation, and in the capacity of enforcement officers in the field to adequately monitor and manage the quota system. The findings from this will feed into the revision process of Law No.5/1990 prior to the submission of final recommendations to Indonesia's DPR. The revision of Law No.5/1990 is being supported by a parallel project funded by Darwin

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Support the Indonesian National Police to develop a module for a police training course focused on wildlife trafficking and poaching, similar to that produced by WCS with the Attorney General's Office for prosecutors during 2013-4.

Activity 2.2: Undertake targeted trainings, based upon the training modules and prosecution guidelines, for the Ministry of Forestry law enforcement agencies, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors and customs.

- In collaboration with the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the Indonesian National Police (INP), on August 6, 2015, WCS's Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) trained 35 police officials from 35 provincial police offices in Indonesia (Activity 2.1 and 2.2) The aim of the training was to improve the skills of provincial police officials to detect illegal wildlife trafficking in their regions. WCU provided updates on protected wildlife trade 'hotspots' for wildlife smuggling (exit points, transit points, and entry points) in Sumatra, Java, and the Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot "region." WCU staff also shared recent modus operandi on wildlife trafficking, including online trade, transactions, and shipping.
- On September 29th 2015, WCS trained 50 forest rangers and civil servant investigators from BKSDA Jakarta. The training focused on case study of wildlife trafficking, including modus operandi, various species that have high market demand in national and international level, and the trade networks. During the training session, various constraints discussed by WCS trainers and the rangers, including the communication gaps between civil investigators and prosecutors, lack of species identification skill, and preparing a good evidence to support prosecution. The next training and assistance to address the constraints will be followed up by WCS trainers through conduct a serial meeting or coordination with the prosecutors, preparing species identification training, and evidence handling training.
- On October 5th 2015, WCS was invited by the Indonesian Customs to conduct a training course for their officers on wildlife trafficking, focusing on the most commonly trafficked species and the known modus operandi of smugglers. The training was attended by 25 Customs investigators from Sub-Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation. After the training session, an informal collaboration was established by Customs and WCS to share intelligence information related to pangolins, tigers, ivory tusks, shark fins and marine products smuggling. WCS also shared both legal and illegal captive breeders information that connect to international market to anticipate and detect their smuggling efforts.
- On February 22-26th 2016, WCS in collaboration with Conservation International (CI) and BKSDA Papua conducted 5 days training in Sorong, Papua. The training participants consist of BKSDA, Coast and Sea Guarding Police (POLAIR), and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' officers. The aim of the training is to increase the skill of investigation, finding a strong evidence of illegal fishing and trade of protected marine species.
- WCS also trained other NGO partners to increase their skill in conducting various investigative techniques. On July 2-5th 2015, WCS trained six Orangutan Information Center (OIC) staff to better detect orang-utan traffickers in North Sumatra and Aceh.

Activity 2.3: Support the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division and the Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre (PPTAK) to explore ways whereby anti-money laundering regulations could be used to prosecute illegal wildlife trafficking offences.

- On February 15, 2015, PPATK and WCU organized an in-house training program to increase the capacity of 15 PPATK officials. WCU's demonstrated the various modus operandi carried out by organized criminal groups to trade and smuggle wildlife, and shared intelligence information related to middlemen involved in money laundering. There are strong indications gathered from manta ray and shark cases for example that the profits from the illegal trade and smuggling of manta plates and shark fins were laundered to operate some legal businesses. The bank accounts of five middlemen were analyzed by PPATK, and the result of this analysis was disseminated to police investigators.

Activity 2.4: In partnership with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, work with the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division, Attorney General's Office and the Eijkman Institute (the Indonesian research institute for molecular biology) to build both an increased capacity for forensic testing of the species identified in the illegal trade (Output 1) and an understanding regarding the appropriate use of wildlife forensics data in prosecutions.

- WCS finalised an MOU with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Eijkman Institute (the Indonesian research institute for molecular biology) in August 2015. The MOU focused on building increased capacity within the institute for forensic testing of species identified in the illegal trade to support the increased use of wildlife forensics data in prosecutions. Senior female Indonesian scientists are leading the implementation of this Activity within Eijkman and TRACE.
- Building from this MOU, WCS is now working with Eijkman, the National Police, LIPI and other partners to develop a DNA reference list for commonly illegally traded species in Indonesia. One of the current challenges that slows or prevents prosecution is that criminals will often claim that species they hold or are trading are other 'like' species, not protected under Indonesian law (e.g. Bengal tigers). An open access DNA reference list will enable the authorities to rapidly compare samples from confiscated wildlife parts or animals to prove their provenance, and more rapidly process prosecutions. The completion of this list is expected in late 2016 and initial meetings on the formation of this list have been held in February 2016, coordinated by WCS and attended by LIPI, MoEF, and the Eijkman Institute.
- WCS also supported a training program held by the Eijkman Institute, in collaboration with The Society of Indonesian Science Journalists (SISJ) in Jakarta. The training's objective was to provide updates on forensic technologies techniques for species identification conducted by the Eijkman Institute, in order to support the work of police and civil investigators. 50 individuals, representing law enforcement agencies - including police investigators from the Indonesian National Police and civil investigators from MoEF - and journalists from various national media outlets, attended the training. The WCU shared updates on the current modus operandi in wildlife trafficking and their help to create an effective communication platform for ongoing collaboration among police/civil investigators, the WCU, and the Eijkman Institute, to assist in streamlining forensic examinations for judicial processes, including DNA tests to identify animal parts confiscated during arrests.

Activity 2.5: Support Indonesian law enforcement agencies to gather information on wildlife crimes cases and prosecutions, and store this data in a centralized database.

- WCS developed a new secure state-of-the-art intelligence database of wildlife trafficking and traffickers to support and catalyze professionalized intelligence-led enforcement operations by its country programs and site-based projects. Powered by state-of-the-art i2/IBM software, this database provides a secure, accessible repository for WCS wildlife trafficking data that is fully searchable, and integrated across WCS country and field programs across Asia, Africa, and Latin America (in accordance with appropriate security protocols).
- This database was deployed in Indonesia in January 2016, and will provide WCS Indonesia and the Wildlife Crimes Unit with powerful new tools to understand and act against wildlife trafficking networks both inside and outside Indonesia. The database will also enable the WCU and WCS-Indonesia to closely monitor, evaluate, and analyze WCU and partner enforcement actions against

wildlife trafficking, from investigation to arrest to prosecution and sentencing. The database will enable systematic analysis of investigative operations effectiveness, trends in how individual prosecutors and judges deal with wildlife traffickers, better planning and evaluation of enforcement operations and other conservation interventions, and improved management of the attendant risks. In addition, powered by the same technology used by the Indonesian police, the database will enable WCU is also now able to seamlessly share and receive intelligence data on wildlife traffickers with Indonesian enforcement partners, in support of their existing databases and systems. The database will also enable sharing across WCS's 60+ country programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This will enable the WCU to pursue coordinated action against wildlife criminals outside of Indonesia. In parallel, WCS is continuing to work with the national police, LIPI and the MoEF to discuss the development of a comparable national database on wildlife crime.

Output 3

Activity 3.1: Undertake detailed investigations into wildlife trafficking networks for tigers, rhinos and elephants (African and Asian), both originating within Indonesia and in transit through Indonesia. These investigations will focus not just on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, but also identifying the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas, and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.

Activity 3.2: Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following chain of custody guidelines so as to be admissible for prosecutions, including partnerships with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Eijkman Institute concerning the sampling of wildlife, or wildlife products, to ensure evidence continuity is maintained and that the most suitable samples are recovered for testing.

Activity 3.3: Provide legal advice to Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.

Since February, WCS's Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) has supported Indonesian law enforcement agencies to handle 64 cases and arrests involving perpetrators, and has provided follow-up legal support to subsequent prosecutions. Details of some of the cases are in the attached compilation of press releases, which have generated significant media interest (Activity 3.4). Key achievements include:

- Arrests and huge hauls of Critically Endangered pangolins from Medan (5 tons); manta ray bone and gill plates (over 1 tonne seized); 9 separate tiger trading cases; 3 elephant ivory cases involving up to 450 ivory trinkets, and the seizure of over 7,000 kg of endangered oceanic whitetip shark fins, hammerhead shark fins, and other shark species.
- A total of 40 cases were prosecuted during the reporting period, including 28 wildlife trafficking cases and 12 forest crime cases (illegal loggers and processed wood suppliers). A total of 98 suspects were arrested from those cases. The majority of these cases remain in process, however initial prosecution successes include the arrest and imprisonment for two years of Orangutan trader and Sumatran Tiger traders. The suspect of illegal land conversion for palm oil plantation in Nagan Raya (Aceh) was sentenced for 3 years and fined for USD. In North Sumatra, 11 processed wood suppliers were sentenced for 1.5 years and fined between USD respectively. The arrest and conviction of timber traders is particularly unusual and demonstrates the level of support the WCS teams have from government officials on the ground in and around Gunung Leuser National Park. It is anticipated that eventual prosecution rates will be high (over 80%) in line with previous successes due to the support of the WCU dedicated legal team, and the increased use of forensic evidence in the support of prosecutions (Activity 3.2). This will be confirmed in the following report period.
- Separately, the WCU assisted the Metropolitan Police Wildlife Crime Unit with a case involving a primate trader from the UK, who was working with a trader in Indonesia. The Indonesian trader was sentenced to 10 months in prison, while the UK court case resulted in a prosecution and fine in early 2016. (see <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/endangered-deaths.html>)

Activity 3.4: Develop a communication platform with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia) and interested media organisations to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases.

- Through collaborations with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia), over 630 articles have appeared in the media, with the majority in Bahasa Indonesian. This helps to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. For example, when a legal case is handled well it is important that all of the key government officials are publicly praised. This helps to keep proceedings fair, transparent and uncorrupted and ensures that government officials receive recognition and promotion within their own government system. Links to media coverage related to various cases in this reporting period are below:

<http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2016/03/23/sumatran-tigers-close-to-extinction/>

<http://www.discoverwildlife.com/news/shocking-trade-tiger-skins-revealed-arrests>

<http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/sumatran-authorities-arrest-wildlife-dealer-caught-with-young-orangutan/? r=0>

Output 4

Activity 4.1: Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.

Activity 4.2: Lead collaborative efforts between WCS staff and local village residents to mount coordinated responses to each tiger-conflict incidents that use noisemakers and other deterrents to 'push' tigers out of village agricultural areas and back into forested lands.

Since February, WCS has supported Wildlife Response Units (WRUs) in two critical tiger landscapes – the Leuser Ecosystem (LE) and Bukit Barisan Selatan (BBS) landscape, two of the priority tiger, Asian Elephant and Sumatran Rhinoceros landscapes in Indonesia (all three species are Critically Endangered). Leuser also contains >75% of the world's Sumatran Orang-utan population (also Critically Endangered). The WRUs are human-wildlife conflict mitigation response teams, which work with local communities to reduce conflicts with tigers, elephants and orang-utans and thereby prevent loss of livestock, crop damages, human mortalities, and revenge killing of those species. If unchecked, such conflict can have significant impacts on human livelihoods. In addition, tigers, Orang-utans and Asian elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict. Actions included:

- Since February 2015, the WRUs have responded to a total of 88 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes (42 LE/46 BBS), in 53 villages. In BBS the majority of the cases were related to sun-bear (46%) and tiger (37%). In the LE the majority of cases were related to elephant (46%) and tiger (33%).
- 2 tigers were killed by villagers in BBS as a direct result of conflict, and in the LE 1 tiger was accidentally caught in a pig snare, and was unfortunately then killed by villagers. One farmer was also seriously injured by a tiger in Talang Beringin village (BBS) on 21 February 2015. The victim was working alone late in the morning near the forest edge when he was attacked.
- Between February 2015 and February 2016, the Wildlife Response Unit has built and or assisted the communities in building a total of 89 Tiger Protective Enclosures across 20 villages (45 TPEs in the LE/ 44 TPEs in BBS). These TPEs were built in villages where wildlife predated livestock or signs of their presence have been recorded. In all areas, due to the increase in human-wildlife conflict, communities are more willing to share the cost in building TPEs than in past years. For example the poles and labour costs are covered by the communities while WRU team only provided wires, nails, and technical guidance in building the TPEs (in few cases WRU team only provide the technical guidance).
- Since completion of the TPEs there has been no indication of tigers recorded approaching or attacking these cages, which provides an indirect indication of the success of this approach.

Output 5

Activity 5.1: Establish strategic partnerships of key Indonesian government law enforcement agencies, and develop a formal set of agreements regarding inter-agency collaborations on activities to address wildlife crime in Indonesia.

Activity 5.2: Research and document major transnational wildlife trafficking networks, in particular focusing on the trade in African Ivory through Indonesia and the trade in tigers and pangolins from Indonesia to Southeast and East Asia (pangolins in particular are shipped to Viet Nam).

Activity 5.3: Support the Indonesia – Viet Nam dialogue on Wildlife Law Enforcement, based upon the signed MoU between the two countries. This will include providing technical support and capacity building to joint-activities of Indonesian and Vietnamese law enforcement agencies including enforcement planning, training exercises, and operations towards strengthening the policing and criminal justice response to wildlife crimes.

- Activities under Output 5 (key international strategic partnerships, transnational wildlife crime supply chain network research) are making limited progress to date due to limited political engagement on this issue. Although there is an existing MOU between the Vietnam and Indonesian Governments (signed in 2014), national follow up on the MOU has been slow during the reporting period. WCS WCU staff attended a regional meeting in Bangkok in 2016 designed to increase collaboration among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS-Indonesia was engaged as a part of the meeting to facilitate communication between the Indonesian National Police and Vietnam Police in Bangkok, especially to address the online trade of big cats and pangolin smuggling. More concrete outcomes are expected during the next reporting period. WCS is stepping up efforts in the next reporting period to facilitate the Indonesian/Vietnam existing MOU on wildlife crime – joint cases and training exercises will be explored and implemented.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. *Protected species regulations in Indonesia are reformed to strengthen the legal framework regarding wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade, including making the trade and sale of widely trafficked, non-native, CITES Appendix I species (especially African elephants, tigers and rhinos) a criminal offence.*

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. PP7/1999 is likely to be formally revised by mid 2016 according to LIPI and MoEF, and the overarching environmental law (Law No.5/1990) is slated for revision by the Indonesian parliament (DPR) in late 2016/early 2017. A Ministerial Decree on non-native species protection, as an interim measure while the environmental law is revised, is already being discussed. See reported progress under Output 1 activities above.

2. *Indonesian law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General's office, customs and quarantine), anti-corruption agencies (e.g. Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre) and forensics experts have greater understanding of the law, are more able to effectively report criminal activity, undertake investigations and evidence collection, and conduct successful prosecutions.*

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Over 180 individuals from a number of agencies (including all above) have been trained to date, with regular planned training likely to increase these numbers by an additional 50% during the next reporting period. See also reported progress under Output 2 activities above.

3. *High-profile test cases conducted against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos and elephants both originating from and in transit through Indonesia.*

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. 40 cases have currently been prosecuted, with 98 individual arrests. More sentences are pending. See also reported progress under Output 3 activities above

4. *Human-tiger conflict around of critical tiger conservation landscapes mitigated, reducing both human and tiger mortalities and preventing tiger parts from entering the trade.*

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. See also reported progress under Output 4 activities above. Since February 2015, the WRUs have responded to a total of 88 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes (42 LE/46 BBS), in 53 villages. In BBS the majority of the cases were related to sun-bear (46%) and tiger (37%). In the LE the majority of cases were related to elephant (46%) and tiger (33%). 2 tigers were killed by villagers in BBS as a direct result of conflict, and in the LE 1 tiger was accidentally caught in a pig snare, and was unfortunately then killed by villagers. The Wildlife Response Unit has also built and or assisted the communities in building a total of 89 Tiger Protective Enclosures across 20 villages (45 TPEs in the LE/ 44 TPEs in BBS). Since completion of the TPEs there has been no indication of tigers recorded approaching or attacking these cages, which provides an indirect indication of the success of this approach. See reported progress under Output 4 activities above.

5. *Collaborations both between Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and with other South-east Asian nations (especially Vietnam) are enhanced, serving as a model for inter-agency and south-south collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade.*

Progress: Some signs of positive progress, but slower than anticipated on the work following the MOU between Vietnam and Indonesia on wildlife crime. Political priorities will determine if this output is fully achieved during the next reporting period. However, WCS teams in Vietnam and Indonesia are making some progress at a technical level to improve engagement – particularly with regards to coordinated efforts to up-list species on CITES, such as Pangolins. WCS WCU staff attended a regional meeting in Bangkok designed to increase collaboration among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS-Indonesia was engaged as a part of the meeting to facilitate communication between the Indonesian National Police and Vietnam Police in Bangkok, especially to address the online trade of big cats and pangolin smuggling. See also reported progress under Output 5 activities above.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome and the outcome indicators are as follows:

Outcome: Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws significantly stem declines in Sumatran Rhinos, Sumatra's tigers, and Asian elephants, and shut down a growing market for African elephant ivory. Human-wildlife conflict, the mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, is mitigated thereby improving livelihoods and reducing criminal activities in vulnerable communities. International illegal trade networks are dismantled through regional transnational enforcement collaborations.

1. *By 2017, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts has increased to 95% against baselines of less than 50% for the period 2003-2007, and less than 20% before the start of the Wildlife Crimes Unit in 2003. A case is counted if the perpetrators have been arrested, and have completed the judicial process and been successfully prosecuted, or are in the process of being prosecuted. A higher rate means that fewer cases have been ignored or dropped, for example due to lack of properly collected evidence, lack of understanding, corruption or collusion.*

Progress: Against Indicator 1, early indications are that the arrest to prosecution rate for wildlife crime cases is likely to be well over 80%. However, due to the slow judicial process, many of the WCU cases that have thus far led to arrests (40/68 to date) have not yet been sentenced. It will therefore be difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator until the end of the project, but initial indications are positive.

2. *By 2017, at least fifteen major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts are being or have been successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of six major criminal networks during the five year period from 2009-2013.*

Progress: Against indicator 2 progress has been very positive with parts of 12 criminal networks for tiger and elephant ivory trading arrested and undergoing prosecution at time of writing. It is anticipated that this outcome indicator will be met before the completion of the project.

3. *By 2017, the sale and trade in African Ivory and non-native tigers and rhinos in Indonesia is a criminal offence, through listing African elephants, tigers and non-native rhinos on the protected species list. Currently the sale and trade of non-native species is legal in Indonesia, a legal loophole which is exploited by wildlife traffickers.*

Progress: Research to date has revealed that meeting Indicator 3 requires a revision of the overarching environmental law, rather than their inclusion on the existing protected species list (PP7/1999), as originally expected. This law (Law No.5/1990) is scheduled for review in 2016 (this work is being supported under a parallel Darwin award as previously mentioned) and the draft text includes a new clause which would ensure the protection of non-native species. Finalisation of this process is not expected until late 2016/early 2017, and may be subject to delay, depending on political factors. In the interim the WCS policy unit is exploring the establishment of an interim Ministerial decree on non-native species, as a rapid response solution to the existing loophole, and one that will be dissolved once the revision of Law No.5/1990 is complete.

4. *By 2016, there is an effective inter-government agency partnership working to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia, meeting at least four times per year, against a baseline of zero inter-agency meetings in 2009-2013.*

Progress: Discussions between governments are on-going at a Ministerial level. Both Indonesia and Vietnam are showing positive signs of increasing cooperation on wildlife trafficking issues. WCS has been engaged in supporting recent CITES proposals from Vietnam and Indonesia for the uplisting of Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla* and *Manis javanica*) to CITES Appendix I for example. In November 2016 a high level meeting in Vietnam on wildlife trade is also scheduled during which WCS intends to support the engagement of staff from both countries. Although enforcement staff secondments between Ministries in Vietnam and Indonesia have been discussed, these have not yet been finalised or formally supported. WCS will continue to engage on this activity during the next reporting period.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and output level assumptions at time of writing still hold true, and there have been no major changes in the way that the project or meeting or managing these assumptions.

4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

The original stated impact in the application was as follows: “A significant reduction in illegal wildlife trade in rhinos, tigers and elephants originating from and in transit through Indonesia, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation in Indonesia.”

Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks (with 98 arrests to date) and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws (PP7/1999, and revisions to Law No.5/1990) are creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem declines in Sumatran Rhinos, Sumatra’s tigers, and Asian elephants, and shut down a growing market for African elephant ivory. Improved training across Indonesian enforcement agencies, including MoEF, Customs, and the national Police, is also creating a higher level and sustainable impact on illegal wildlife trade.

In addition, human-wildlife conflict (44 interventions to date, with an additional 10 tiger protective enclosures built) is also being tackled on a regular basis. As this is the main mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, mitigating its impact improves livelihoods and economic security at the community level, and reduces criminal activities in vulnerable communities. WCS’s efforts to work across borders throughout Asia, and the development of professional analysis software for wildlife crime analysis (i2) will also support the dismantling of international illegal trade networks.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

This project targets IWT objectives (2): strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system and (3); reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade.

The main levers for demand reduction utilised in this project are improved direct enforcement, through the training and capacity building of enforcement staff, the communications of successes, and the improvement of the legal framework, which in turn have the impact of creating an increased deterrent effect and that facilitate more arrests and prosecutions, which collectively generate more public awareness of the impacts and the risks of engaging in wildlife crime.

Key contributions to IWT targets can be summarised as follows:

IWT targets (2 and 3):

- 64 cases (98 people arrested) for wildlife trafficking, with over 40 prosecutions to date.
- Over 180 law enforcement officials trained from a number of different agencies, including the national police, customs, MoEF etc.
- Revision of Law No.5/1990 confirmed for 2016/2017 and Indonesia's protected species list (PP7/1999) confirmed for 2016, with a minimum 99% increase in species protected.
- 630 articles in the media on cases supported by WCS WCU.

6. Impact on species in focus

WCS work to date has resulted in 98 arrests of traders, poachers and middlemen involved in the illegal trafficking of wildlife. These arrests and the subsequent prosecutions (40 so far) have removed a large number of poachers and middlemen from criminal networks. This will have a direct impact on the reduction of poaching pressure on threatened species, in particular rhino, tiger and orang-utan, but also other species, including elephant, leopard cat and pangolin, amongst many others. As traders in illegal wildlife deal in multiple species the footprint of these arrests will have a far reaching impact. Additional arrests and prosecutions of illegal loggers will also ensure that the conversion pressure on vital forest habitat is reduced in key areas, in particular around the core tiger areas in Gunung Leuser National Park. Additionally, the revision of the Indonesian protected species list (PP7/1999) to include a minimum 99% increase in the number of species protected, and the work to increase the fines and sentences for those charged under the environmental law (Law No.5/1990) will have a knock on deterrent impact on illegal wildlife trafficking of all species, and will give more power to enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute perpetrators. See Section 3.1 for further details.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

There are not expected to be any direct poverty alleviation impacts from this project. However, there are a number of likely indirect impacts. Illegal wildlife trafficking and trade has been shown to have negative economic impacts at the community level – most of the financial benefits of wildlife poaching and trafficking are realised at the trader or exporter level, where values are very high. At the local level, typically poor hunters incur the majority of the costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can have indirect impacts on the ecosystem services provided by their forests, and the loss of potential tourism revenue (particularly in the case of elephants and orang-utans), and the societal disruption caused by criminal gangs. The arrest of local men for wildlife poaching can also have wider economic impacts on the household. Similarly, human-wildlife conflict, including human-elephant conflict, human-tiger conflict and conflict with other species such as bears and leopards, causes immense negative impacts to human livelihoods through damage to human property, human injuries or deaths, and frequently leads to retaliatory killing of wildlife. A total of >90,000 people in 165 villages live in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes in Sumatra are expected to indirectly benefit from WCS's work on human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and during the reporting period, DEFRA support has enabled WCS to respond to and mitigate a total of 44 human-wildlife conflict cases (including 17 on tigers, 2 on orang-utans). Of the 17 human-tiger conflict cases, seven involved incidences where tigers had killed cattle in

communities (four cows and five buffaloes). To reduce the economic impact of livestock loss in high risk areas in the future, where requested by the community WCS provided co-funding support for the construction of 10 tiger protective enclosures for livestock.

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

There are not expected to be any direct gender based impacts from the outputs in this project. However, there are a number of identifiable indirect impacts. The local level benefits from reducing wildlife trafficking at the community level are different for men and women, though both groups benefit. As mentioned above, illegal wildlife trafficking and trade has been shown to have negative impacts at the community level – most of the benefits for wildlife poaching and trafficking are realised at the trader level, while communities incur the majority of the costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can have indirect impacts on the ecosystem services provided by their forests, the loss of potential tourism revenue, and the societal disruption caused by criminal gangs. It is also overwhelmingly men who are at most risk of arrest and prosecution for these crimes, which has a destabilising effect on small rural communities. Improvements in law enforcement and a reduction in human-wildlife conflict in target areas also increases the security of men cultivating rural fields, and the economic security of both men and women who face a lower risks of crop damage caused by elephants or orang-utans.

In addition WCS is committed to gender equality in our delivery of projects, as evidenced by the composition of our management and project teams. For example, the Director of WCS Indonesia, Dr. Noviar Andayani, is a woman, as is the team leader for the policy component, Sofi Mardiah, and several senior WCU staff, including WCS's lead WCU Legal Advisor, Irma Hermawati.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period. Technical administration and monitoring how the project is meeting its deliverables and indicators is conducted in the first instance by project staff and oversee by the project lead, Dwi Adhiasto. For example, staff responsible for training and coordination collect data that demonstrates if indicators are being met (e.g. meeting notes, photos, case records etc) and this information is fed to an internal data coordination manager, housed in a database. This is checked throughout by the project lead. Administratively, as planned, quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings are held with all core project staff, and regular planning meetings on a weekly basis. This on-going and informal monitoring is a vital aspect of the project.

10. Lessons learnt

As this project builds on existing strategies and partnerships developed by the WCS Indonesia team, largely progress has been as predicted, or better than expected. Progress has been notably strong within the enforcement teams with many major successes, but also within the teams working on policy and legal issues, where WCS is engaging more actively for the first time. This is down to the strength of our partnerships in government at a technical and senior level. One lesson perhaps learned is that as the efforts increase in scale and complexity the need for close coordination, particularly between teams working on direct enforcement and those on policy revision, has been reinforced to ensure clarity of communication with Ministry staff externally. This has been recognised by all teams however, and now joint formal and informal briefings happen on a regular basis to update both teams on current progress and issues.

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

N.A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No further comments.

13. Sustainability and legacy

The project profile throughout the year has risen alongside its successes. Written outputs from the project, for example the reports on the Indonesian legal framework and policy and gap analysis work, have all been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and widely distributed to partners and links and/or full documents made available online where document size allows. The wide group of stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in training courses or capacity building efforts linked with this project, either individuals or agencies, has also ensured that the work is well promoted throughout the landscape of people working on wildlife crime and enforcement across Indonesia. As planned, the initial analysis, partnership-building and strategy development under this project is also now informing the preparation of a 6-year \$9 million project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6), due to start in late 2016. The partnerships and activities initiated under this proposal will therefore be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project. In addition, the project legacy will be ensured through some of its work on the legislative framework. Current amendments to the environmental law and its protected species list are the first since 1990, and are expected to have major, long lasting impact. By also working with the Indonesian law enforcement agencies at a high political level, and embedding wildlife crime into national-level training courses, the project is having a major contribution in mainstreaming action to combat illegal wildlife trade into “business as usual” in Indonesia. This intention is that this ensures that results are not dependent upon individual interests and capacities, and instead become part of the enforcement culture.

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

At all training courses, conferences and focus group discussions funded by DEFRA under this project the IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government have been noted and acknowledged. All partners, government and non-governmental, are also made fully aware of the donor support for the project and the source of the funding.

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

*Due to the sensitivity of some of the existing work on law enforcement and the fluid nature of the policy environment (i.e. neither the revision of PP7/1999 or Law No.5/1990 has been formally completed yet) the WCS team would respectfully request that we wait until the final report before putting forward achievements for wider publication.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>A significant reduction in illegal wildlife trade in rhinos, tigers and elephants originating from and in transit through Indonesia, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation in Indonesia.</p>		<p>Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks (with 98 arrests to date) and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws (PP7/1999, and revisions to Law No.5/1990) are creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem declines in Sumatran Rhinos, Sumatra's tigers, and Asian elephants, and shut down a growing market for African elephant ivory. Improved training across Indonesian enforcement agencies, including MoEF, Customs, and the national Police, is also creating a higher level and sustainable impact on illegal wildlife trade. In addition, human-wildlife conflict (44 interventions to date, with an additional 10 tiger protective enclosures built) is also being tackled on a regular basis. As this is the main mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, mitigating its impact improves livelihoods and economic security at the community level, and reduces criminal activities in vulnerable communities. WCS's efforts to work across borders throughout Asia, and the development of professional analysis software for wildlife crime analysis (i2) will also support the dismantling of international illegal trade networks.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws significantly stem declines in Sumatran Rhinos, Sumatra's tigers, and Asian elephants, and shut down a growing market for African elephant ivory. Human-wildlife conflict, the mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, is mitigated thereby improving livelihoods</p>	<p>1: By 2017, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts has increased to 95% against baselines of less than 50% for the period 2003-2007, and less than 20% before the start of the Wildlife Crimes Unit in 2003. A case is counted if the perpetrators have been arrested, and have completed the judicial process and been successfully prosecuted, or are in the process of being prosecuted. A higher rate means that fewer cases have been ignored or dropped, for example due to lack of</p>	<p>(1) Early indications are that the arrest to prosecution rate for wildlife crime cases is likely to be well over 80%. Due to slow judicial process it will be difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator until the end of the project, but initial indications are very positive.</p> <p>(2) Parts of 12 criminal networks for tiger and elephant ivory trading arrested and undergoing prosecution at time of writing.</p> <p>(3) Requires a revision of the overarching environmental law, rather than their</p>	<p>In support of:</p> <p>(3) Finalisation of Law No.5/1990 not expected until late 2016/early 2017, and may be subject to delay, depending on political factors. In the interim the WCS policy unit is exploring the establishment of an interim Ministerial decree on non-native species, as a rapid response solution to the existing loophole, and one that will be dissolved once the revision of Law No.5/1990 is complete.</p> <p>(4) November 2016 – high-level meeting in</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>and reducing criminal activities in vulnerable communities. International illegal trade networks are dismantled through regional transnational enforcement collaborations.</p>	<p>properly collected evidence, lack of understanding, corruption or collusion.</p> <p>2: By 2017, at least fifteen major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts are being or have been successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of six major criminal networks during the five year period from 2009-2013.</p> <p>3: By 2017, the sale and trade in African Ivory and non-native tigers and rhinos in Indonesia is a criminal offence, through listing African elephants, tigers and non-native rhinos on the protected species list. Currently the sale and trade of non-native species is legal in Indonesia, a legal loophole which is exploited by wildlife traffickers.</p> <p>4: By 2016, there is an effective inter-government agency partnership working to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia, meeting at least four times per year, against a baseline of zero inter-agency meetings in 2009-2013.</p>	<p>inclusion on the existing protected species list (PP7/1999), as originally expected. This law (Law No.5/1990) is scheduled for review in 2016 and the draft text includes a new clause which would ensure the protection of non-native species (see next column).</p> <p>(4) Both Indonesia and Vietnam are showing positive signs of increasing cooperation on wildlife trafficking issues. WCS has been engaged in supporting recent CITES proposals from Vietnam and Indonesia for the uplisting of Pangolin (<i>Manis pentadactyla</i> and <i>Manis javanica</i>) to CITES Appendix I for example. Although enforcement staff secondments between Ministries in Vietnam and Indonesia have been discussed, these have not yet been finalised or formally supported. WCS will continue to engage on this activity during the next reporting period.</p>	<p>Vietnam on wildlife trade scheduled – WCS to support in both Vietnam and Indonesia.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Protected species regulations in Indonesia are reformed to strengthen the legal framework regarding wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade, including making the trade and sale of widely trafficked, non-native, CITES Appendix I species (especially African elephants, tigers and rhinos) a criminal offence.</p>	<p>1.1: At least two reports produced analyzing wildlife trade networks and making the case for improved species protection by 2017 (baseline = zero Indonesia reports exist).</p> <p>1.2 At least three species added to the protected species list (PP.7/1999) by 2017, including African elephants. Trade or sale of these species then becomes a criminal offence. Currently no non-native species are on the Indonesian protected species list.</p> <p>1.3: At least one new or revised items of species regulations or legislation drafted or in place by 2017. The basis of the Indonesian protected species legislation has not been updated since 1999.</p>	<p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. PP7/1999 is likely to be formally revised by mid 2016 according to LIPI and MoEF, and the overarching environmental law (Law No.5/1990) is slated for revision by the Indonesian parliament (DPR) in late 2016/early 2017. A Ministerial Decree on non-native species protection, as an interim measure while the environmental law is revised, is already being discussed.</p> <p>(1.1) 2 wildlife trade reports produced as intended.</p> <p>(1.2) 99% increase in species recommended for protection – draft document produced by LIPI. Due for formal submission May 2016. Non-native species not listed – this will be covered initially by a new ministerial decree which WCS will work on developing during the next reporting period.</p> <p>(1.3) On target. Both PP7/1999 and Law No.5/1990 are due for completion before project end at time of writing.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1: Legal review of loopholes and inconsistencies in Indonesian law regarding species protection and regulation of the trade in species, including CITES implementation, conducted by a team of Indonesian lawyers and CITES experts.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 reports were produced analysing illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. (1) Wildlife Trade, Wildlife Crime and Species Protection in Indonesia: Policy and Legal Context) and (2); Wildlife Crime in Indonesia: a rapid overview of the current knowledge, trends and priority actions). 	
Activity 1.2: Conduct detailed research into the trade in unprotected or unregulated CITES Appendix I and II species in Indonesia, particularly African Elephants, in order to document the extent of the trade, the trade networks, and provide evidence to inform subsequent government action by Ministry of Forestry.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The principal report recommendation, e.g. the need to urgently revise the protected species list (PP7/1999) was actively taken up and supported by the MoEF. 	
Activity 1.3: Facilitate the revision of the Protected Species List (PP.7/1999) by the Ministry of Forestry to include widely trafficked, non-native, CITES Appendix I species (especially African Elephants, tigers and rhinos). Listing such species on PP.7/1999 makes trade or sale of these animals or their parts or products a criminal offence.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to LIPI (the CITES scientific authority) and the MoEF (the CITES management authority) in the revision of Indonesia's protected species list. 2 focus groups discussions (9 October 2015/2nd February 2016) and a public consultation (10 December 2015) were supported. - In January 2016 LIPI presented a draft revision to the PP7 protected species list which represents a 99% increase in the number of species protected. - WCS drafted a further set of recommendations in February 2016 for LIPI to assist them in further revising their draft. These recommendations, within a paper entitled - "An analysis of species protection legislation in Indonesia and a rapid assessment methodology for species protection designation" will be finalised and formally submitted to LIPI in May 2016. A further significant increase in the number of species on the protected list will be recommended. 	
Activity 1.4: Based upon the legal review (Activity 1.1) work with the Ministry of Forestry and other government agencies to identify further loopholes that can be revised, particularly focusing on CITES implementation.		<p>Further studies to support Activity 1.1/1.2 and 1.4 are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on the implications of the establishment of a new CITES Management Authority for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This will outline legal, institutional and financial hurdles for consideration, and the likely impact on species protection in marine and terrestrial ecosystems. - Analysis of Indonesia's species quota system (under PP8/1999) will be undertaken in partnership with LIPI. This report will assess gaps and challenges in the implementation of the regulation, and in the capacity of enforcement officers in the field to adequately monitor and manage the quota system. The findings from this will feed into the revision process of Law No.5/1990 prior to the submission of final recommendations to Indonesia's DPR. 	
Output 2. Indonesian law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General's office, customs and quarantine), anti-corruption agencies (e.g. Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre) and forensics experts have greater understanding of the law, are more able to effectively report	<p>2.1: At least 3 new training modules and law enforcement guidelines produced as a consequence of the project activities by 2017 (baseline = training modules and law enforcement guidelines were produced for prosecutors by WCS in 2013-4).</p> <p>2.2: At least 200 law enforcement officials from Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors offices, anti-</p>	<p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project.</p> <p>(2.1) – 6 new training courses held by WCS staff produced</p> <p>(2.2) - 125 law enforcement officials trained over reporting period.</p> <p>(2.3) – i2 wildlife crime database established in January 2016.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>criminal activity, undertake investigations and evidence collection, and conduct successful prosecutions.</p>	<p>corruption agencies and customs trained in new approaches/process and able to demonstrate an adequate understanding of the law and enforcement procedures by 2017 (baseline = 30 people trained in 2013).</p> <p>2.3: A national wildlife crime database system is established by 2017, which is able to store wildlife crime cases and track prosecutions (baseline = no national wildlife crime database exists).</p>		
<p>Activity 2.1: Support the Indonesian National Police to develop a module for a police training course focused on wildlife trafficking and poaching, similar to that produced by WCS with the Attorney General's Office for prosecutors during 2013-4.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training course with Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the Indonesian National Police (INP) August 2015. 35 police trained. WCU staff also shared recent modus operandi on wildlife trafficking, including online trade, transactions, and shipping. 	
<p>Activity 2.2: Undertake targeted trainings, based upon the training modules and prosecution guidelines, for the Ministry of Forestry law enforcement agencies, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors and customs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 staff from BKSDA Jakarta trained on case studies of wildlife trafficking, including modus operandi, various species that have high market demand in national and international level, and the trade networks. - 25 staff from Customs trained (October 2015) on the most commonly trafficked species and the known modus operandi of smugglers. - Informal collaboration was established between Customs and WCS to share intelligence information related to pangolins, tigers, ivory tusks, shark fins and marine products smuggling. - February 2016, WCS, Conservation International (CI) and BKSDA Papua conducted training in Sorong, Papua with BKSDA, Coast and Sea Guarding Police (POLAIR), and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' officers. The aim of the training is to increase the skill of investigation, finding a strong evidence of illegal fishing and trade of protected marine species. 	
<p>Activity 2.3: Support the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division and the Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre (PPTAK) to explore ways whereby anti-money laundering regulations could be used to prosecute illegal wildlife trafficking offences.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - February 2015, PPTAK and WCU organized an in-house training program to increase the capacity of 15 PPTAK officials. WCU's demonstrated the various modus operandi carried out by organized criminal groups to trade and smuggle wildlife, and shared intelligence information related to middlemen involved in money laundering. The bank accounts of five middlemen were analyzed by PPTAK, and the result of this analysis was disseminated to police investigators. 	
<p>Activity 2.4: In partnership with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, work with the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division, Attorney General's Office and the Eijkman Institute (the Indonesian research institute for molecular biology) to build both an increased capacity for forensic testing of the species identified in the illegal trade (Output 1) and an understanding regarding the appropriate use of wildlife forensics data in prosecutions.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New MOU finalised with TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Eijkman Institute in August 2015 focused on building increased capacity within the institute for forensic testing of species identified in the illegal trade. - WCS is working with partners to produce a DNA reference list for commonly illegally traded species in Indonesia. Expected 2017. - 50 people attended training programme supported by the Eijkman Institute, in collaboration with The Society of Indonesian Science Journalists (SISJ) in Jakarta. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>The training's objective was to provide updates on forensic technologies techniques for species identification conducted by the Eijkman Institute, in order to support the work of police and civil investigators.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5: Support Indonesian law enforcement agencies to gather information on wildlife crimes cases and prosecutions, and store this data in a centralized database.</p>		<p>WCS established a new secure state-of-the-art intelligence database of wildlife trafficking and traffickers (January 2016) to support and catalyze professionalized intelligence-led enforcement operations by its country programs and site-based projects.</p>	
<p>Output 3. High-profile test cases conducted against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos and elephants both originating from and in transit through Indonesia.</p>	<p>3.1: At least 50 investigations undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks by 2017 (baseline is 20 cases between 2009-2013)</p> <p>3.2: At least 18 high-profile test cases against wildlife crimes (hunting or trafficking), successfully prosecuted by 2017 against a baseline of 8 in 2009-2013</p> <p>3.3: At least 30 media pieces per year on trafficking of target species against a baseline of 20 per year during 2009-2013.</p>	<p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. 40 cases have currently been prosecuted, with 98 individual arrests. More sentences are pending.</p> <p>3.1: 64 investigations undertaken. 98 arrests.</p> <p>3.2: A total of 40 prosecutions within reporting period of wildlife crime cases.</p> <p>3.3: A total of 630 media pieces have been produced on wildlife crime cases connected with WCU support.</p> <p>See Figure 3 in annexes.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1: Undertake detailed investigations into wildlife trafficking networks for tigers, rhinos and elephants (African and Asian), both originating within Indonesia and in transit through Indonesia. These investigations will focus not just on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, but also identifying the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas, and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.</p>		<p>Since February, WCS's Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) has supported Indonesian law enforcement agencies to handle 64 cases and arrests involving perpetrators, and has provided follow-up legal support to subsequent prosecutions. Details of some of the cases are in the attached compilation of press releases, which have generated significant media interest</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2: Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following chain of custody guidelines so as to be admissible for prosecutions, including partnerships with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Eijkman Institute concerning the sampling of wildlife, or wildlife products, to ensure evidence continuity is maintained and that the most suitable samples are recovered for testing.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrests and huge hauls of Critically Endangered pangolins from Medan (5 tons); manta ray bone and gill plates (over 1 tonne seized); 9 separate tiger trading cases; 3 elephant ivory cases involving up to 450 ivory trinkets, and the seizure of over 7,000 kg of endangered oceanic whitetip shark fins, hammerhead shark fins, and other shark species. 	
<p>Activity 3.3: Provide legal advice to Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 cases were prosecuted during the reporting period. 28 wildlife trafficking cases and 12 forest crime cases (illegal loggers and processed wood suppliers). A total of 98 suspects were arrested from those cases. - Prosecution successes include the arrest and imprisonment for two years of Orangutan trader and Sumatran Tiger traders. - Illegal land conversion suspect sentenced to 3 years and fined USD 300,000. 11 illegal timber traders sentenced for 1.5 years and fined between USD 50,000 – 100,000 respectively. - WCU assisted the Metropolitan Police Wildlife Crime Unit (UK) with a case involving a primate trader from the UK, who was working with a trader in Indonesia. The Indonesian trader was sentenced to 10 months in prison, while the UK court case resulted in a prosecution and fine in early 2016. (see 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
		http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/endangered-deaths.html	
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Human-tiger conflict around of critical tiger conservation landscapes mitigated, reducing both human and tiger mortalities and preventing tiger parts from entering the trade.</p>	<p>4.1: 95% cases of human-tiger conflict (typically there are about 200 conflict cases per year in the landscapes were WCS works) are followed-up and with support provided to local communities (baseline= 95% cases followed up on by WCS during 2010-2013, however this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0%)</p> <p>4.2: 750 people living in areas with high conflict trained per year in human-tiger conflict mitigation methods, against a baseline of 750 per year in 2009-2013 (this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0 persons trained)</p> <p>4.3: Only one tiger killed per year in retaliation to human-tiger conflict in the tiger conservation landscapes (baseline = 22 tigers killed in retaliation in years before WCS conflict mitigation teams were active.</p>	<p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. 17 tiger specific human-wildlife conflict cases have been successfully mitigated (44 in total), with 10 additional tiger protective enclosures constructed, which will limit the future retaliatory threats on tigers from communities affected by wildlife conflict.</p> <p>4.1: 88 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes (42 LE/46 BBS), in 53 villages. In BBS the majority of the cases were related to sun-bear (46%) and tiger (37%). In the LE the majority of cases were related to elephant (46%) and tiger (33%).</p> <p>4.2: 400 people have been trained in human-tiger conflict mitigation methods during the reporting period, across 53 villages.</p> <p>4.3: 3 tigers were killed during the reporting period as a result of conflict, which demonstrates the continuingly high incidence of human-wildlife conflict that drives community level retaliation. To mitigate this, WCS stepped up the construction of TPEs, and 89 enclosures were built during the reporting period to protect livestock. Since construction in each community there have been no further recorded episodes of human-tiger conflict.</p> <p>See Figures 1 and 2 in Annexes.</p>	<p>- Through collaborations with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia), over 630 articles have appeared in the media, with the majority in Bahasa Indonesian. This helps to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. Links to media coverage related to various cases in this reporting period are below:</p> <p>http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2016/03/23/sumatran-tigers-close-to-extinction/</p> <p>http://www.discoverwildlife.com/news/shocking-trade-tiger-skins-revealed-arrests</p> <p>http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/sumatran-authorities-arrest-wildlife-dealer-caught-with-young-orangutan/?_r=0</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 4.1: Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.</p> <p>Activity 4.2: Lead collaborative efforts between WCS staff and local village residents to mount coordinated responses to each tiger-conflict incidents that use noisemakers and other deterrents to 'push' tigers out of village agricultural areas and back into forested lands.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since February 2015, the WRUs have responded to a total of 88 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes (42 LE/46 BBS), in 53 villages. In BBS the majority of the cases were related to sun-bear (46%) and tiger (37%). In the LE the majority of cases were related to elephant (46%) and tiger (33%). - 2 tigers were killed by villagers in BBS as a direct result of conflict, and in the LE 1 tiger was accidentally caught in a pig snare, and was unfortunately then killed by villagers. One farmer was also seriously injured by a tiger in Talang Beringin village (BBS) on 21 February 2015. The victim was working alone late in the morning near the forest edge when he was attacked. - Between February 2015 and February 2016, the Wildlife Response Unit has built and or assisted the communities in building a total of 89 Tiger Protective Enclosures across 20 villages (45 TPEs in the LE/ 44 TPEs in BBS). These TPEs were built in villages where wildlife predated livestock or signs of their presence have been recorded. In all areas, due to the increase in human-wildlife conflict, communities are more willing to share the cost in building TPEs than in past years. For example the poles and labour costs are covered by the communities while WRU team only provided wires, nails, and technical guidance in building the TPEs (in few cases WRU team only provide the technical guidance). - Since completion of the TPEs in each community there has been no indication of tigers recorded approaching or attacking these cages, which provides an indirect indication of the success of this approach, and is well supported by communities. 	
<p>Output 5:</p> <p>Collaborations both between Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and with other South-east Asian nations (especially Vietnam) are enhanced, serving as a model for inter-agency and south-south collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>5.1: At least four partnership meetings and collaborative enforcement actions between Indonesian law enforcement agencies designed to combat illegal wildlife trade per year by 2017 (baseline = 0 in 2013).</p> <p>5.2: At least two reports produced analyzing international wildlife trade networks to or passing through Indonesia to East Asia by 2017 (baseline = zero Indonesia reports exist).</p> <p>5.3: At least three meetings, joint training events or collaborative enforcement actions between Indonesia and Vietnam designed to combat illegal wildlife trade by 2017 (baseline = 1 in 2013).</p>	<p>Progress: Positive, but to date slower than anticipated. Although there is an existing MOU between the Vietnam and Indonesian Governments (signed in 2014), follow up on the MOU has been slow. Political priorities will determine if this output is fully achieved during the next reporting period. However, WCS teams in Vietnam and Indonesia are making some progress at a technical level to improve engagement – particularly with regards to coordinated efforts to up-list species on CITES, such as Pangolins. See also reported progress under Output 5 activities above.</p> <p>5.1: Efforts will be stepped up during the next reporting period to try and facilitate coordination between the two governments and joint actions.</p> <p>5.2: At least two reports scheduled for next reporting period on regional wildlife trade.</p> <p>5.3: WCS WCU staff attended a regional meeting in Bangkok designed to increase collaboration among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS-Indonesia was engaged as a part of the meeting to facilitate communication between the Indonesian National Police and Vietnam Police in Bangkok, especially to address the online trade of big cats and pangolin smuggling.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.1: Establish strategic partnerships of key Indonesian government law enforcement agencies, and develop a formal set of agreements regarding inter-agency collaborations on activities to address wildlife crime in Indonesia.</p>		<p>Activities under Output 5 (key international strategic partnerships, transnational wildlife crime supply chain network research) are making progress but more concrete outcomes are expected during the next reporting period.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 5.2: Research and document major transnational wildlife trafficking networks, in particular focusing on the trade in African Ivory through Indonesia and the trade in tigers and pangolins from Indonesia to Southeast and East Asia (pangolins in particular are shipped to Viet Nam).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New strategic partnerships established between MoEF and Customs/Quarantine agencies on wildlife crime information sharing, facilitated by WCU. - Regional wildlife crime reports planned for the next reporting period, focusing on non-native species, and connectivity between mainland Asia (inc. Vietnam) and Indonesian source sites. - Efforts will be stepped up in the next reporting period to facilitate the Indonesian/Vietnam existing MOU on wildlife crime – joint cases and training exercises will be explored and implemented. 	
Activity 5.3: Support the Indonesia – Viet Nam dialogue on Wildlife Law Enforcement, based upon the signed MoU between the two countries. This will include providing technical support and capacity building to joint-activities of Indonesian and Vietnamese law enforcement agencies including enforcement planning, training exercises, and operations towards strengthening the policing and criminal justice response to wildlife crimes.			

Annex 2 Logframe

Activity	No of Months	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	75	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.1	6	x	x	x										
1.2	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.3	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.4	19				x	x	x	x	x	x				
Output 2	81	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
2.1	13	x	x	x	x	x								
2.2	13	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
2.3	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
2.4	5			x	x	x	x							
2.5	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Output 3	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
3.1	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
3.2	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
3.3	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
3.3	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Output 4	50	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
4.1	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
4.2	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Output 5	35	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
5.1	4		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
5.2	25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
5.3	6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	-
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	