



### 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 institution(s)	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.
Total IWT grant value	GBP209,999
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> Feb 2015 – 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2017
Project leader's name	Tom Clements
Project Website/Blog/Social Media	<a href="http://programs.wcs.org/Indonesia">programs.wcs.org/Indonesia</a>
Report author(s) and date	Matt Leggett

## 1. Project Summary

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 near finalisation 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; and a unique and pioneering partnership with Indonesian law enforcement agencies which have resulted in the signing of a total of 7 technical agreements within this reporting period to improve collaboration on wildlife trafficking and trade. These include landmark agreements with the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), the Attorney General’s Office and the provincial police forces of five provinces to improve capacity building on wildlife crime, intelligence data sharing, case monitoring, joint preventive action (patrols) and evidence handling. A key aspect to WCS’s success in this project has been the high degree of trust that both law enforcement agencies and the Directorates within MoEF have in both WCS’s technical expertise on these issues, and the consistent and long term support made possible by DEFRA funding under IWT 016.

## **3. Project Achievements**

### **3.1 Outputs**

**Output 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.*

*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).*

*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.*

*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.*

During the course of the project a number of major reports were completed. In 2015 two reports were produced analysing illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. Both reports were completed with 50% co-finance from USAID. The reports; '*Wildlife Trade, Wildlife Crime and Species Protection in Indonesia: Policy and Legal Context*<sup>1</sup>' and '*Wildlife Crime in Indonesia: a rapid overview of the current knowledge, trends and priority actions*<sup>2</sup>' were designed to establish a firm baseline understanding of the impacts of wildlife crime in Indonesia based on the best existing data available, and to inform future priority actions. The reports identified that the current form of Law No. 5/1990 (UU5/1990), which regulates conservation and species protection in Indonesia, presented a number of legal challenges for effective species protection **(Indicator 1.1.)**

As a result, over the project period WCS played a leading role in supporting and facilitating technical discussions with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), the Parliament, and a coalition of other organisations engaged in the revision process (known as the 'POKJA' UU5/1990) to gather inputs and recommendations for the revised law. DEFRA support has enabled WCS to directly support over 20 technical discussions and several public consultations relating to the revision of this law.

In December 2016, through a plenary meeting, DPR officially included Law No. 5/1990 revision in the national legislation program for 2017. This means that the draft will be discussed with the legislative programme in 2017, with a view to potential finalisation of the revision process within this year **(Indicator 1.3)**. The new legal draft includes a number of major improvements, including clauses that ensure the protection of globally threatened but non-native species, such as African elephants, and others that ensure significantly higher penalties and sanctions for wildlife crimes. The continuation DEFRA project, IWT 027, will maintain its focus on finalising the revision of UU5/1990.

In the latter half of 2016 and in early 2017 WCS DEFRA supported activities have focused on harmonizing the various proposed drafts of UU5/1990, coordinating directly with Parliament (DPR) including members and their expert team/technical experts, and gathering recommendations from experts on specific issues of contention as they arose, including appropriate sanctions and penalties, authorities over marine species conservation, and the arrangement of species protection criteria.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> major focus of the DEFRA IWT016 project has been on the revision of Indonesia's protected species list, within the annex of the PP7/1999 regulation. Throughout the project WCS worked closely with LIPI (Indonesian Scientific Authority for CITES) and MOEF (the CITES Management Authority) to facilitate technical discussions and meetings, small focus group discussions, and public consultations (over 25 meetings in total). WCS also submitted a paper to LIPI entitled "*An analysis of species protection legislation in Indonesia and a rapid assessment methodology for species protection designation*" which compiled WCS's expert recommendations for revising the protected species list **(Indicator 1.1.)**. In 2017, LIPI submitted the final protected list to MOEF and then MOEF prepared the ministerial regulation as the framework to issue the revised draft. The ministerial decree draft and the list is now waiting to be signed by the minister of Environmental and Forestry **(Indicators 1.2 and 1.3)**. The revised list includes an additional 672 species, in addition to the existing 677 species already listed, a 99% increase. While this list includes many previously unprotected CITES I and II species, full legal protection of CITES I and II species and non native species will be mandated under the revision of UU5/1990.

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<sup>1</sup> Available from USAID at:

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERVY3VtZW50cy5Eb2N1bWVudF9UaXRzZTood2lsZGxpZmUpKSBBTkQgKERVY3VtZW50cy5EZXNjcmlwdG9yc19HZW9ncmFwaGljOigiSW5kb25lc2lhlkpk&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rID=MzYyMzE5&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJ1ZQ==&bckToL=VHJ1ZQ==&>

<sup>2</sup> Available from USAID at:

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERVY3VtZW50cy5Eb2N1bWVudF9UaXRzZTood2lsZGxpZmUpKSBBTkQgKERVY3VtZW50cy5EZXNjcmlwdG9yc19HZW9ncmFwaGljOigiSW5kb25lc2lhlkpk&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rID=MzYyMzE5&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJ1ZQ==&bckToL=VHJ1ZQ==&>

One of the outcomes of the initial reports completed under this project was a recognition of likely issues relating to the management of Indonesian species quotas. DEFRA support enabled WCS to partner with a team of Indonesian lawyers to conduct a full legal assessment of the PP8/1999 government regulation, which focuses on the Indonesia's wildlife management and quota systems. Challenges with monitoring and managing an effective quota system were also highlighted by LIPI and MOEF in 2015 as providing potential loopholes that enabled the illegal laundering of wild caught wildlife as 'captive bred', enabled the issuance of fake or inaccurate permits to breeding associations, or allowed the overexploitation of wild populations of certain species. This study was intended to assess these challenges, and build a set of recommendations to improve the quota system in order that the Gol could more easily meet its obligations under CITES.

WCS began the assessment in September 2016 and finished in April 2017. The report entitled "*An Assessment of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Wildlife Utilization*" found that species quotas are largely not evidence based (i.e. on viable off-takes of wild populations, nor on the breeding capacity of captive populations), and nor is the system used to define each species quota transparent and replicable (**Indicator 1.1.**). By setting often arbitrary quotas the potential impacts of the legal trade in certain species is not being adequately monitored. In addition, the study recommendations identify several areas where the regulatory framework relating to species protection requires harmonization and more clarity in order to better meet requirements under CITES. The findings of this study are being used to feed into recommendations for the reform of UU5/90 and the review of other CITES related-regulations for marine and terrestrial species. Support for the implementation of the recommendations made in this study will be continued under the DEFRA follow on grant IWT027.

**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 criminal activity, undertake investigations and evidence collection, and conduct successful prosecutions.*

*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).*

*2.2: At least 200 law enforcement officials from Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors offices, anti-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).*

DEFRA support enabled WCS to facilitate 10 training courses related to wildlife crime for law enforcement officials from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), the Indonesian National Police (INP) the Attorney General's Office, the Anti Corruption Commission (KPK), Customs and Quarantine, The Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA), The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and others. Over 290 staff received training over the project period. (**Indicator 2.1/2.2.**) Courses were held in Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and Papua.

In addition, WCS developed a wildlife trafficking curriculum for the Supreme Court, which is now being used to train and certify judges as 'environmental' specialist judges. WCS staff act as trainers for the Supreme Court. Modules include a focus on: the modus operandi of wildlife traffickers; species identification, illegal market trends etc. Further, at the request of the Attorney General's Office, WCS supported the delivery of 4 training courses for state prosecutors focusing on increasing their capacity in handling wildlife crime cases. Training sessions were carried out in 4 provinces: South Sulawesi (Makassar), North Sumatra (Medan), South Sumatra (Lampung) and West Java (Bandung), and involved over 131 prosecutors from 21 provinces.

During the reporting period DEFRA support also enabled WCS and the Indonesian Police Education and Training Centre (LEMDIKPOL) to collaboratively develop training modules and teaching curricula on wildlife trafficking, which will also have wide application for other enforcement agencies, including Customs and Quarantine. These materials will be used to train law enforcement officers passing through the LEMDIKPOL centre, and focus on increasing their understanding on wildlife trafficking nationally and globally, the various modus operandi of

poaching and trafficking in Indonesia, improving understanding of wildlife trade/trafficking regulations in Indonesia and internationally, identifying the most traded species, and detailing several case studies on wildlife trade in Indonesia. Modules are complete, and training is expected to begin in July 2017. **(Indicator 2.1/2.2.)**

*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).*

With DEFRA funding 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 now provides 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 enables 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 enables 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. **(Indicator 2.3)**

Since the deployment of the database WCS has discussed and shared the analysis of i2 with law enforcement officials in Criminal Investigation Division INP (BARESKRIM) (particularly on regional criminal connections with Asian tiger trafficking networks), and the Directorate of Law Enforcement of MOEF, and as well as the financial connections uncovered by investigations powered by i2 with Indonesia's Financial Transactions and Analysis Center (PPATK). i2 analysis has enabled WCS to provide these agencies with criminal networks maps, that show trafficking networks from source to market, as well as the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to dismantle these criminal networks. Based on these discussions, WCS is now supporting the various agencies to explore the development of a comparable national database on wildlife crime, and advising MOEF on establishing an operations room for wildlife trafficking which will use i2 software to analyse their data.

**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.**

*3.1: At least 50 investigations undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks by 2017 (baseline is 20 cases between 2009-2013)*

*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*

*3.3: At least 30 media pieces per year on trafficking of target species against a baseline of 20 per year during 2009-2013.*

Over the course of the project, WCS made good progress in supporting Indonesian law enforcement agencies to tackle wildlife trafficking networks in Indonesia. Between February 2015 to June 2017, more than 64 investigations involving marine and terrestrial protected species were undertaken in 76 districts. The investigations were carried out in 22 provinces, out of total 33 provinces in Indonesia. Of the 60 investigations, 98 people were arrested and 43 cases led to convictions and fines. Of particular note were a number of high profile cases including the seizure and subsequent arrest of traders in Medan with over 5 tonnes of frozen

pangolins for export (2016), traders of over 1 tonne of manta ray bone and gill plates (2016); 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 to be smuggled to China. **(Indicator 3.1/3.2)**

Good communication between WCS' Wildlife Crime Units and journalists resulted in significant media coverage for all WCU arrests. The WCU provided case backgrounds, press releases, and key WCU contact person information to over 30 journalists of the Alliance of Independent Journalists and the Indonesian Journalists Association during the reporting period, resulting in the publication of 645 articles relating to wildlife trafficking in printed and online media. Up to 600 articles are related to general law enforcement efforts, 33 articles related to WCU and MoEF efforts to release confiscated parrots in North Maluku, and 12 articles are related to the WCU and Attorney General's Office's effort to increase prosecutors' capacity on wildlife trafficking through conducting trainings. Local media covered 279 articles, 249 articles were covered by national media, and 117 articles were placed in international media such as The Guardian and National Geographic. Media coverage remains a powerful tool in ensuring that wildlife trafficking cases remain in the public spotlight and are treated seriously, and is directly connected to successful prosecutions. **(Indicator 3.3)** Example media links include:

- <http://poskotanews.com/2016/07/19/penjual-20-ekor-burung-elang-ditangkap-polisi/>
- <https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2016/03/23/058756158/terdakwa-perdagangan-orang-utan-divonis-2-5-tahun-penjara>
- <http://news.detik.com/berita/3169912/penjual-dan-agen-kulit-harimau-di-aceh-dibekuk-polisi-pemilik-melarikan-diri>

In addition, during the reporting period, 13 of the cases dealt with by the WCU involved the use of the Eijkman laboratory for forensic testing, particularly on elephant and tiger cases, maintaining the partnership established under the MOU within the DEFRA project. WCS was also invited by the Indonesian National Police to serve as an expert witness for species identification for tiger fangs, bear fangs, bear bile, and ivory tusks in several high profile smuggling cases.

**Output 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.**

*4.1: 95% cases of human-tiger conflict (typically there are about 200 conflict cases per year in the landscapes where 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%)*

*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)*

*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)*

Throughout the project DEFRA has supported WCS's Wildlife Response Units (WRUs) in two critical tiger landscapes – the Leuser Ecosystem (LE) and Bukit Barisan Selatan (BBS) landscapes. 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. One of the main activities of the WRU teams is working with communities to avoid retaliatory killing of tigers due to human-wildlife conflict (predominantly tigers preying on livestock) by assisting the communities in building and maintaining Tiger Proof Enclosures (TPEs), and actively engaging in education and awareness building at the community level.



During the project (February 2015 to June 2017) the WRUs responded to **278** human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes, recorded in 93 villages. In the LE human wildlife conflict with elephant (43%), tiger (38%) and orang-utan (13%) was most prevalent. In BBS the majority of the cases were related to elephants (75%), tiger (18%) and sun-bear (7%). 100% of reported cases were responded to during the project (**Indicator 4.1**). The WRU teams also conducted awareness activities on human wildlife conflict mitigation, particularly on the approaches needed by community members in the event of a conflict occurring (See Annexes). In total the teams provided training and materials designed to raise the awareness of these approaches to 625 people in 25 villages around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and 269 people in 59 villages around the Leuser National Park (**Indicator 4.2**).

One of the key elements of the WRU activities also focuses on the construction (or support for the construction) of reinforced enclosures for livestock, principally to prevent predation by tigers, which in turn prevents retaliatory killings by villagers. During the project period the Wildlife Response Unit has built and or assisted the communities to build a total of 89 Tiger Protective Enclosures across 93 villages (45 TPEs in the LE/ 44 TPEs in BBS). These TPEs were built in villages where there was a history of predation of livestock or where their presence had been recorded. In all areas, due to the increase in human-wildlife conflict, communities are also 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).

During the final year of the DEFRA project, no deaths of tigers, orang-utans or elephants were reported in either the Leuser or BBS landscapes (3 tigers were reported to have been killed by villagers in the first report under IWT016 for example), despite a sizeable increase in the recorded cases of human wildlife conflict (88 cases in year 1; 190 in year 2 across both landscapes). As this is the main mechanism through which much charismatic wildlife (tigers/orang-utans etc) enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, mitigating its impact improves livelihoods and economic security at the community level, and reduces criminal activities in more than 93 villages across the Bukit Barisan and Leuser landscapes. This also represents a highly significant reduction in comparison with the baseline previously recorded (**Indicator 4.3**).

**Output 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.**

*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).*

*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).*

*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).*

During the project WCS facilitated 5 joint meetings and collaborative actions between enforcement agencies working on wildlife crime. As highlighted in Output 3, many of these led to successful arrests and prosecutions. Of particular note was the willingness of agencies such as the Financial Transactions and Analysis Center (PPATK) to engage in wildlife crime enforcement efforts, alongside more traditionally engaged Ministries, such as MOEF. In addition, WCS also signed 7 technical agreements with key law enforcement agencies, including East Nusa Tenggara police, North Maluku police, North Sulawesi police, Riau police, Batam police, the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and with the Attorney General's Office (**Indicator 5.1**). These technical agreements relate to capacity building improvement, intelligence data sharing with other agencies, case monitoring, joint preventive action (patrols) and sting operations (arrest suspect), and evidence handling post-trial process but collectively will support the ability of the enforcement agencies to undertake transnational enforcement operations with other countries, particularly Vietnam. To date, coordination has been happening largely at the political level but during the next period more technical progress on enforcement is expected.

In relation to reports and investigations of international illegal trade networks, WCS conducted several investigations on the trade in African elephant ivory through Indonesia and the trade in tigers and pangolins from Indonesia to Southeast and East Asia. These investigations led to the uncovering of a centre of African ivory trade in Jakarta selling African ivory products and raw tusks. Ivory products such as trinkets, dagger's sticks, chopsticks, smoking pipes, or statutes were found to be selling openly in at least 4 shops. Based on the investigation and reports from WCS, two major arrests were conducted by the CID INP. Similar investigations and reports were completed by WCS on the international connections of the Indonesian tiger and pangolin trade to the rest of Asia, which also resulted in additional arrests and prosecutions, as reported under Output 3 (**Indicator 5.2**).

Activities under Output 5.3 have made slow but positive progress. Technical progress on cases that involve markets in Vietnam and beyond has been made, though this has been largely driven by WCS offices in Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS staff in both countries coordinated a side meeting to the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016 between senior officials from the Indonesian and Vietnamese governments to discuss the operationalization of the existing MOU between the countries on illegal wildlife trade. A follow up meeting has been agreed for late June 2017, and WCS is stepping up efforts during the final weeks of the project to coordinate this meeting. WCS staff also 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. With the latest CITES decisions from the COP uplisting pangolins to CITES Appendix I, further collaboration can be expected between Vietnam and Indonesia to combat the trade in this species (**Indicator 5.3**)

### 3.2 Outcome

**Outcome:** Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws significantly stem declines in rhinos, tigers and elephants. Human-wildlife conflict, the mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal trade networks, is mitigated thereby improving livelihoods and reducing criminal activities in vulnerable communities.

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, 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 during the project have not yet been sentenced. It will therefore be difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator as supported by DEFRA until the project has been closed, but indications are that overall success rates for prosecutions throughout the project will reach 90% or over.

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 14 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. With the high number of arrests made during the project period it is therefore likely that this indicator will be met, though uncovering how these arrests connect to wider networks may take more time than envisaged.



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: Law No.5/1990 is now under review within the parliament (tabled for completion within 2017) and one article specifically deals with the protection of CITES species that are non-native to Indonesia – currently a major loophole. Finalisation of this revision may yet be subject to further delay beyond the control of the project, depending on political factors. The inclusion of non-native species within the protected species list (under Ministerial decree) was not taken up by the Government, and closing this major loophole was instead tackled within the revision of the overarching environmental law, which allows stronger penalties for perpetrators, and clearer enforcement actions.

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.*

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 during the high level meeting in Vietnam on wildlife trade, WCS facilitated the informal meeting between both countries resulted in scheduling the formal meeting to revisit the MOU and further actions on combating IWT. The formal meeting is scheduled at the end of June 2017 after previously scheduled in December and February. However to date, no inter-government partnership yet exists.

### **3.3 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 during the reporting period) 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. The development of the i2 database with DEFRA support is demonstrating its value within WCS but also across Indonesian law enforcement agencies, with i2 analysis and network visualisation tools developed by WCS being utilised by all Indonesian law enforcement agencies during the reporting period.

At the policy level, comprehensive legislative changes are on the brink of finalisation, with a 99% increase in species under protection slated for approval (building on IWT016), and major improvements in Indonesia’s environmental law now under debate in the parliament which will close key loopholes in Indonesian laws. Once finalised, these changes will enable stronger nationwide enforcement against wildlife trafficking and trade of rhinos, tigers, elephants and other species.

In addition, human-wildlife conflict (278 interventions to date within this reporting period, with a total of 89 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 more than 93 villages across the Bukit Barisan and Leuser landscapes. 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.

#### 4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions 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 (see below).

*Outcome level assumptions:*

<b>Assumption 1</b>	WCS Indonesia remains a credible and trusted partner with relevant law enforcement agencies, with a mandate to build capacity and understanding regarding wildlife crime, facilitate partnerships, and to provide information concerning the extent of wildlife trade and law enforcement actions.
<b>Assumption 2</b>	Indonesia remains committed to reducing illegal wildlife trade through improvements in policing and prosecutions, and reforms of the criminal justice system.
<b>Assumption 3</b>	Increased numbers and higher rates of prosecutions leads to fewer cases of hunting of elephants, rhinos and tigers and consequently recovery in these species populations.

There have been some changes in output level assumptions (see below). Assumptions 1,2 and 4 remain true as written and are largely the driver behind the project success. Assumption 3, that WCS can facilitate transnational enforcement operations between the Government of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations, is currently being tested. Although WCS acts as a technical advisor to the CITES delegation within the Government of Indonesia and is heavily engaged in Vietnam at a political level on wildlife crime, coordinating technical partnerships between governments has thus far not generated rapid progress, though gains are being made with major meetings planned for June 2017.

*Output level assumptions:*

<b>Assumption 1</b>	WCS is able to continue to effectively negotiate the complex internal politics of various branches of the Governments of Indonesia.
<b>Assumption 2</b>	WCS is able to maintain good relations with the villages where human-wildlife conflict is high.
<b>Assumption 3</b>	WCS is able to facilitate transnational enforcement operations between the Government of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations.
<b>Assumption 4</b>	The Indonesian Parliament fulfils the commitment it made during 2015 to revise Conservation Law Act No.5/1990.

#### 5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

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 during the reporting period can be summarised as follows:

IWT targets (2 and 3):

- 64 cases (98 people arrested) for wildlife trafficking.
- Over 290 government staff trained from a number of different agencies, including the national police, customs, MoEF etc.

- Revision of Law No.5/1990 is now underway within parliament and Indonesia's protected species list (PP7/1999) awaiting finalisation, which will secure a 99% increase in the number of Indonesian species protected.
- 645 articles in the media on cases supported by WCS Wildlife Crime Unit during the reporting period.

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

WCS work during this project has resulted in 98 arrests of traders, poachers and middlemen involved in the illegal trafficking of wildlife. These arrests and the subsequent prosecutions (86% prosecuted or fined) 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.

One notable success within this project, particularly in the last year (2016/2017) has been the absence of any recorded deaths of tigers, elephants and rhinos deriving from human wildlife conflict across the two focal landscapes, despite an increase in the number of cases of human wildlife conflict overall. Tigers, Orang-utans and Asian elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict, and one of the main activities of the WRU teams is working with communities to avoid retaliatory killing. This may be an early indication of a shift in trend in these landscapes away from retaliatory killings and towards species protection. Several high profile tiger traders have also been arrested who were found to be sourcing tigers from communities in the Gunung Lesuer and Bukit Barisan landscapes, which is also likely to be contributing towards a reduction in demand for tigers and tiger parts in these areas, thus bolstering this positive progress made by the Wildlife Response Units in the field.

Additionally, the progress made towards a comprehensive revision of the Indonesian protected species list (PP7/1999), and the work to increase the fines and sentences for those charged under the environmental law (Law No.5/1990) will have a substantive and wide-reaching deterrent impact on illegal wildlife trafficking of all species, and will give more power to enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute perpetrators.

## **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 190 human-wildlife conflict cases. 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 18 tiger protective enclosures for livestock.

## **8. Consideration of gender equality issues**

WCS is committed to gender equality. 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 and rural economies, leaving women bearing many of social and financial costs of wildlife crime. 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.

WCS is also 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. Meetings, trainings and awareness-raising events also promote participation of and leadership by women throughout the stakeholder groups we work with, from local communities to government and academia.

## **9. 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 throughout the project within the enforcement teams with many major successes, but also within the teams working on policy and legal issues, where the value of WCS's engagement has become well recognised. Success in this area 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.

Building on lessons learnt from IWT016 has also been important. Due the delays with progress in the partnership with the Eijkman Institute for example have led WCS to begin to develop a closer partnership with the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Forensic team to explore opportunities to build forensic capacity on wildlife crime in Indonesia, and these opportunities have the potential to be taken further under the next reporting period. The lesson learnt through this engagement is that, as much is feasible, a closer review of the institutional capacity and organisational commitment to the project is needed of potential partners prior to engagement, although we recognise that to some degree challenges with institutional capacity are an integral part of working in Indonesia, and may not always be foreseeable, as in this case.

### **9.1 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 overseen 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.

## **9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

A number of general points were raised during the review of the first annual report from this project. Following this report further clarifications were made in response to this feedback, but in addition there were several areas that deserve more detailed explanation. These include:

*Attribution and recognition of DEFRA support* – DEFRA support is recognized in print in all publications produced with the support of this project (for example the legal review of GR No.8/1999 on species utilization – the full 70+ page report is available on request). DEFRA support is also acknowledged in each of the other activities carried out under this project. Where co-funding has been used to develop activities (notably with USAID in the publication of 2 of the reports developed in late 2015/early 2016) this was also formally acknowledged. DEFRA support is also acknowledged where possible and appropriate during all events supported financially under this project (in certain sensitive Government meetings, acknowledging the financial support of the UK government needs to be handled sensitively).

*Integration of partners into monitoring and evaluation* – the feedback on the first annual report received flagged that “partners don’t appear to be integrated into the broader implementation or monitoring and evaluation of the project”. The project partners engaged in implementation of project activities (for example, the POKJA team working with WCS to provide technical input into the revision of Law No.5/1990) are de-facto engaged in monitoring and evaluation through the regular monthly meetings conducted in the running of this activity. As the project progressed, the number of regular informal and formal meetings held to maintain coordination were increased, and these have been reported in the general project narrative.

## **10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere**

No additional comments.

## **11. Sustainability and legacy**

The project profile throughout the year has risen alongside its successes. Written outputs from the project, for example all reports, are being translated into Bahasa Indonesia and are in the process of being 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 project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6), due to start in 2018. 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. Existing project staff will continue their work on these issues under the continuation project IWT027, and to a large degree these partnerships will continue to build on their successes to date.

## **12. IWT 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.

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

Due to the sensitivity of some of the existing work on law enforcement and the finalisation of several major cases that remain in process at the time of writing, the WCS team respectfully requests that we submit the outstanding achievements of the project in July 2017.



## 14. Finance and administration

This section seeks information about the finances of your project **over the course of the whole project**. Please amend the financial years in the tables to suit the reporting period and add/remove rows in the sub-tables if necessary.

### 14.1 Project expenditure

Complete the expenditure table below, providing a breakdown of salaries, capital items and explanations of 'Other' costs. If the budget was changed since the project started, please clarify the main differences. **Explain in full** any significant variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the approved budget lines.

Project spend (indicative)	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 actual IWT Costs (£)	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 actual IWT Costs (£)	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 actual IWT Costs (£)	Total Original Grant (£)	Total actual Costs (£)	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)									
Consultancy costs									
Overhead Costs									
Travel and subsistence									
Operating Costs									
Capital items (see below)									
Others (see below)									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Matt Leggett (Regional Technical Advisor)	
Sofi Mardiah (Manager of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Project)	
Dwi Ardhiasto (Manager of Wildlife Crime Unit)	
Iwan Hunowu (Manager of Sulawesi Program)	
Irma Hermawati (WCS Illegal Wildlife Trade Legal Expert)	
Giyanto, Nuruliawati (Partnership Coordination)	
Ismaison, M. Fiqih Nurseha, Nanda Nababan, Boy Sandi, Immanuel, Giyanto (WCU Officer)	
Alfons Patandung, Raymond Oroh, Hanafi Baso, Guspan, Muyun, Tomo Lomamai, Christomus Bode (WRU Officer)	
R. Agus, M. Rafi, Theresia Yunami, Ninik Rahayu, Eva Muhati (Administrative Management)	
Seconded to Eijkman – DNA Technician	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b> <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
Laptops	
Binnocular - WCU	
GPS Unit	
Office Equipment	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b> <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
Bank Fees	
Legal Stamp	
Shipping and Freight	
Supplies-Other	
Communications	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured**

Please confirm the additional funds raised for this project. This will include funds indicated at application stage as confirmed or unconfirmed, as well as additional funds raised during the project lifetime. Please include all funds relevant to running the project as well as levered funds for additional work after the project ends.

Were any additional in-kind contributions secured during the project?

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
WCS Private Donors	
Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation	
USFWS RTCF	
Fondation Segre	
WCS Overheads	
TRACE Contribution	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**14.3 Value for Money**

Provide comment on the value for money provided by this project. Was it good value for money? What evidence can you provide to support this? Value for money doesn't mean we are looking for the cheapest things, but that you have sought the desired quality at the lowest price.

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

**Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b> <b>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.</b></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 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-</p>	<p>1. Court case records, which are publicly available, will be the source material for indicator 1</p> <p>2. WCS Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crime Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during investigation. We also use this database to record how specific individuals fit into larger wildlife crime trade networks. We will therefore use the Wildlife Crime Unit database as the source material for indicator 2.</p> <p>3. Publicly available records of changes to Government of Indonesia rules and regulations will be the source material for indicator 3.</p> <p>4. Publicly available records of the formal activities of Government of Indonesia ministries will be the source of material for indicator 4.</p>	<p>1. WCS Indonesia remains a credible and trusted partner with relevant law enforcement agencies, with a mandate to build capacity and understanding regarding wildlife crime, facilitate partnerships, and to provide information concerning the extent of wildlife trade and law enforcement actions.</p> <p>2. Indonesia remains committed to reducing illegal wildlife trade through improvement in policing and prosecutions, and reforms of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>3. Increased numbers and higher rate of prosecutions leads to fewer cases of hunting elephants, rhino and tigers and consequently recovery in these species populations.</p>

	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.		
<b>Outputs:</b> <b>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</b>	<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>	Publicly available record of Indonesia regulations and legislation will be the source material for the indicator for Output 1	<p>1. As a consequence of the recent national election, there will not be a huge overhauling of the key mid-level and senior staff in the relevant ministries.</p> <p>2. WCS is able to continue to effectively negotiate the complex internal politics of various branches of the government of Indonesia and Vietnam.</p> <p>3. WCs is able to maintain good relations with the villages where human wildlife conflict is high.</p>
<b>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.</b>	<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-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>	WCS records of the number of trainings, number of participants in the trainings and the presence of a national wildlife crime database will be the source material for the indicators for Output 2	
<b>3. High-profile test cases conducted against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos and elephants both originating from</b>	3.1: At least 50 investigations undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks by 2017 (baseline is 20 cases between 2009-2013)	WCS Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crime Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during investigation. We also	

<p><b>and in transit through Indonesia.</b></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>use this database to record how specific individuals fit into larger wildlife crime trade networks. We will therefore use the Wildlife Crime Unit database as the source material for the indicator for Output 3.</p>	
<p><b>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.</b></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>WCS operates a comprehensive database on human-wildlife conflict incidents across the landscapes in Indonesia where we work. We will use this a the source material for indicator for Output 4.</p>	
<p><b>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.</b></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 analysing 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</p>	<p>The source material for indicator for Output 5 will be the occurrence of the partnership meetings and the creation of the reports.</p>	



	combat illegal wildlife trade by 2017 (baseline = 1 in 2013).		
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**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 – June 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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 (278 interventions to date, with a total of 89 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><b>Outcome</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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</p>	<p>(1) Early indications are that the arrest to prosecution rate for wildlife crime cases is likely to be over 90%. Due to slow judicial process it is difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator against all arrests achieved under this project.</p> <p>(2) Parts of 14 criminal networks for tiger and elephant ivory trading arrested and undergoing prosecution at time of writing.</p>	

<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>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.</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>(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 2017 and the draft text includes a new clause which would ensure the protection of non-native species.</p> <p>(4) 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 (<i>Manis pentadactyla and Manis javanica</i>) to CITES Appendix I for example. In November 2016 during the high level meeting in Vietnam on wildlife trade, WCS facilitated the informal meeting between both countries resulted in scheduling the formal meeting to revisit the MOU and further actions on combating IWT. The formal meeting is scheduled at the end of June 2017 after previously scheduled in December and February. However to date, no inter-government partnership yet exists.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Two major regulations were reviewed and prepared for revision during the project. PP7/99 annex is waiting for Ministerial signature and UU5/99 is in the process of revision in the parliament.</p> <p>(1.1) 3 wildlife trade reports produced.</p> <p>(1.2) 99% increase in species recommended for protection – draft document submitted by LIPI to MOEF and waiting to b signed through ministerial regulation.</p> <p>(1.3) Completed. Draft of Law No. 5/90 revision finalized and included in the Parliament National legislation Program for 2017. Final protected species list and draft Ministerial Regulation submitted to Minister and will be signed.</p>	

	has not been updated since 1999.	
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"> <li>- 3 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). (3) “An Assessment of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Wildlife Utilization”</li> </ul>
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"> <li>- 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. The report recommendations from (3) included a number of steps to revise the quota setting process, including transparency on quota setting.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>- Technical support to LIPI (the CITES scientific authority) and the MoEF (the CITES management authority) in the revision of Indonesia’s protected species list. 4 focus groups discussions (9 October 2015/2nd February 2016) and a public consultation (10 December 2015) were supported.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Follow up meetings to finalise the list and draft the ministerial regulation were conducted on 24 February 2017 and 10 Mach 2017.</li> </ul>
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 completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study on the implications of the establishment of a new CITES Management Authority for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This outlined legal, institutional and financial hurdles for consideration, and the likely impact on species protection in marine and terrestrial ecosystems.</li> <li>- Analysis of Indonesia’s species quota system (under PP8/1999) has been undertaken in partnership with LIPI. This report assessed 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. An FGD supported by DEFRA and USAID BIJAK were conducted on 31 March 2017 to confirm the findings to relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.</b> <b>Indonesian law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General’s office, customs and</b>	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	Completed.  (2.1) – 10 new training courses coordinated and delivered by WCS staff.

<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>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-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>(2.2) - 290 law enforcement officials trained over reporting period.</p> <p>(2.3) – i2 wildlife crime database established in January 2016.</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"> <li>- DEFRA support enabled WCS to facilitate 10 training courses related to wildlife crime for law enforcement officials from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), the Indonesian National Police (INP) the Attorney General's Office, the Anti Corruption Commission (KPK), Customs and Quarantine, The Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA), The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and others. Over 290 staff received training over the project period. <b>(Indicator 2.1/2.2.)</b> Courses were held in Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and Papua.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>- In addition, WCS developed a wildlife trafficking curriculum for the Supreme Court, which is now being used to train and certify judges as 'environmental' specialist judges. WCS staff act as trainers for the Supreme Court. Modules include a focus on: the modus operandi of wildlife traffickers; species identification, illegal market trends etc. Further, at the request of the Attorney General's Office, WCS supported the delivery of 4 training courses for state prosecutors focusing on increasing their capacity in handling wildlife crime cases. Training sessions were carried out in 4 provinces: South Sulawesi (Makassar), North Sumatra (Medan), South Sumatra (Lampung) and West Java (Bandung), and involved over 131 prosecutors from 21 provinces.</li> <li>- During the reporting period DEFRA support also enabled WCS and the Indonesian Police Education and Training Centre (LEMDIKPOL) to collaboratively develop training modules and teaching curricula on wildlife trafficking, which will also have wide application for other enforcement agencies, including Customs and Quarantine. These materials will be used to train law enforcement officers passing through the LEMDIKPOL centre, and focus on increasing their understanding on wildlife trafficking nationally and globally, the various modus operandi of poaching and trafficking in Indonesia, improving understanding of wildlife trade/trafficking regulations in Indonesia and internationally, identifying the most traded species, and detailing several case studies on wildlife trade in Indonesia. Modules are complete, and training is expected to begin in July 2017.</li> </ul>



	<p>Other specific course and training included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 25 staff from Customs trained (October 2015) on the most commonly trafficked species and the known modus operandi of smugglers.</li> <li>- Informal collaboration was established between Customs and WCS to share intelligence information related to pangolins, tigers, ivory tusks, shark fins and marine products smuggling.</li> <li>- February 2016 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.</li> <li>- On August 23-25<sup>th</sup> 2016, WCU trained 29 police officers from Provincial (POLDA) and District police departments in Aceh, including Nagan Raya, Aceh Selatan, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Selatan. The Natural Resources and Conservancy Agency (BKSDA) Aceh was also sent 3 Forest Rangers to participate. The aim of the training was to improve Police and Ranger skill related to species identification and to understand the modus operandi of wildlife traffickers.</li> <li>- On April 5-7<sup>th</sup> 2016, WCU conducted a joint training with Leuser Communication Forum (FKL) in Banda Aceh. The training was attended by 10 participants from FKL's Mobile Monitoring Unit. This training is aimed at deepening FKL's Mobile Monitoring Unit personnel's capacity &amp; investigation techniques, and to improve their personnel's capability in term of field monitoring in illegal trade and forest activities. Illegal activities committed in the protected forest area are so far checked by FKL's Mobile Monitoring Unit in the form of Ground Checking to obtain initial data. Investigation training is seen as a better way to equip FKL's Mobile Monitoring Unit so they can obtain initial data and a more detail information pertaining to cases like forestry crimes occurring in their respective working area.</li> <li>- WCS in collaboration with Attorney conducted 4 In House Trainings for state prosecutors. The aim of training is to increase prosecutors' capacity in handling wildlife crime case. In house trainings were carried out in 4 provinces, including Makassar, Medan, Lampung and Bandung with 131 prosecutors from 21 provinces between August 2017 and February 2017.</li> </ul>
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- February 2016, 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</li> </ul>

<p>prosecute illegal wildlife trafficking offences.</p>	<p>intelligence information related to middlemen involved in money laundering. The bank accounts of five middlemen were analyzed by PPAK, and the result of this analysis was disseminated to police investigators.</p>		
<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"> <li>- Meeting held between Taman Safari Indonesia (TSI), the Indonesian Biodiversity Research Center (IBRC), Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) and the Eijkman Institute on June 17<sup>th</sup> 2016 to discuss collaboration on drawing up a DNA reference list for Indonesian species to aid with rapid assessment in criminal cases where forensic evidence was important.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 50 people attended training programme supported 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.</li> </ul>		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- February – April 2017 meetings held with the Criminal Investigation Division of the Indonesian Police (BARESKRIM) to discuss i2 analysis related to tiger trafficking and pangolins. WCS shared a visual network analysis of various levels of wildlife criminals, as well as their connections related to tiger and pangolin trade to support targeted enforcement actions.</li> <li>- On April 3-4<sup>th</sup>, 2017, WCS presented i2 to the Directorate of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) in MoEF and discussed how the i2 database could be implemented in Gakkum. Following this meeting MoEF tasked 15 officers to the establishment of the Operations Room. The Wildlife Crimes Unit will serve as a trainer for Gakkum, making sure that they are able to operate i2, and ensuring a smooth connection between WCS's i2 system and the government system.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <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> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Progress: Largely completed with positive progress.</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 645 media pieces have been produced on wildlife crime cases connected with WCU support.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<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: Largely completed with positive progress.</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 645 media pieces have been produced on wildlife crime cases connected with WCU support.</p>
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<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. Examples include:</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"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>- 40 major 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.</li> <li>- Prosecution successes include the arrest and imprisonment for two years of Orangutan trader and Sumatran Tiger traders.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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 <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/endangered-deaths.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/01/endangered-deaths.html</a>)</li> </ul>
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through collaborations with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia), over 645 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:   <a href="http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2016/03/23/sumatran-tigers-close-to-extinction/">http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2016/03/23/sumatran-tigers-close-to-extinction/</a>  <a href="http://www.discoverwildlife.com/news/shocking-trade-tiger-skins-revealed-arrests">http://www.discoverwildlife.com/news/shocking-trade-tiger-skins-revealed-arrests</a>  <a href="http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/sumatran-authorities-arrest-wildlife-dealer-caught-with-young-orangutan/? r=0">http://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/sumatran-authorities-arrest-wildlife-dealer-caught-with-young-orangutan/? r=0</a> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4</b> <b>Human-tiger conflict around of critical tiger conservation landscapes mitigated, reducing both human and tiger mortalities and preventing tiger parts</b></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</p> <p>Progress: Completed.</p> <p>4.1: 278 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes in 93 villages. In the LE the majority of cases were related to elephant (43%, 37 incidents), tiger (38%, 33 incidents) and orang-utan (13%, 11 incidents). In BBS the majority of the cases were related to elephants (75%, 78 incidents), tiger (18%, 19 incidents) and sun-bear (7%, 7</p>

<p><b>from entering the trade.</b></p>	<p>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>incidents). 100% response rate to reported incidents.</p> <p>4.2: 894 people have been trained in human-tiger conflict mitigation methods during the reporting period, across 93 villages.</p> <p>4.3: 3 tigers were killed in 2015/2016 as a direct 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 to protect livestock. This construction, combined with community led education, led to no further recorded tiger deaths in 2016/2017.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1: Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the project period (February 2015 to June 2017) the WRUs have responded to a total of 278 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>- Between February 2015 and June 2017, 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).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5:</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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: Good progress made, but not all indicators were met.</p> <p>5.1: 5 joint meetings and collaborative actions between enforcement agencies working on wildlife crime, many of these led to successful arrests and prosecutions. In addition, 7 technical agreements were signed with key law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>5.2: 2 investigative reports produced for Indonesian enforcement agencies on international wildlife trade networks and trafficking.</p> <p>5.3: 2 meetings held. 1 side meeting between Vietnam and Indonesia was held at the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016 between senior officials from the Indonesian and Vietnamese governments to discuss the operationalization of the existing MOU between the countries on illegal wildlife trade. A follow up meeting has been agreed for late June 2017, WCS staff also 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. With the latest CITES decisions from the COP uplisting pangolins to CITES Appendix I, further collaboration can be expected between Vietnam and Indonesia to combat the trade in this species</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>5.1: During the project WCS facilitated 5 joint meetings and collaborative actions between enforcement agencies working on wildlife crime. As highlighted in Output 3, many of these led to successful arrests and prosecutions. Of particular note was the willingness of agencies such as the Financial Transactions and Analysis Center (PPATK) to engage in wildlife crime enforcement efforts, alongside more traditionally engaged Ministries, such as MOEF. In addition, WCS also signed 7 technical agreements with key law enforcement agencies, including East Nusa Tenggara police, North Maluku police, North Sulawesi police, Riau police, Batam police, the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and with the Attorney General's Office</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>5.2: In relation to reports and investigations of international illegal trade networks, WCS conducted several investigations on the trade in African elephant ivory through Indonesia and the trade in tigers and pangolins from Indonesia to Southeast and East Asia. These investigations led to the uncovering of a centre of African ivory trade in Jakarta selling African ivory products and raw tusks. Ivory products such as trinkets, dagger's sticks, chopsticks, smoking pipes, or statuettes were found to be selling openly in at least 4 shops. Based on the investigation and reports from WCS, two major arrests were conducted by the CID INP. Similar investigations and reports were completed by WCS on the international connections of the Indonesian tiger and pangolin trade to the rest of Asia, which also resulted in additional arrests and prosecutions, as reported under Output 3. 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>5.3: Activities under Output 5.3 have made slow but positive progress. Technical progress on cases that involve markets in Vietnam and beyond has been made, though this has been largely driven by WCS offices in Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS staff in both countries coordinated a side meeting to the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016 between senior officials from the Indonesian and Vietnamese governments to discuss the operationalization of the existing MOU between the countries on illegal wildlife trade. A follow up meeting has been agreed for late June 2017, and WCS is stepping up efforts during the final weeks of the project to coordinate this meeting. WCS staff also 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. With the latest CITES decisions from the COP uplisting pangolins to CITES Appendix I, further collaboration can be expected between Vietnam and Indonesia to combat the trade in this species (<b>Indicator 5.3</b>)</p>

## Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	