

Illegal Wildlife Trade: Half Year Report

(due 31 October)

Project Ref No	IWT016
Project Title	Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Lead Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program
Collaborator(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 Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority); Indonesian National Police (INP); Customs; Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology; TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network; UNDP.
Project Leader	Dr Tom Clements
Report date and number (eg HYR1)	1 st April 2016 – 31 st September 2016, (HYR2)
Project website	programs.wcs.org/Indonesia

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

The Project. In this project, WCS is scaling-up lessons learned from 10 years of operating the Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU) to address the systemic institutional and capacity barriers that limit effective national-level action on illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia and the region. WCS will work with partners (Eijkman Institute, TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and UNDP) to support the Indonesian government agencies (especially INP, LIPI, Customs and MoEF) to:

- Strengthen the legal framework regarding wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade, including CITES implementation, by removing loopholes and inconsistencies in the current regulations (particularly for African elephants and other non-native species).
- Strengthen the capacity of Indonesian law enforcement agencies to apprehend and prosecute wildlife traffickers.
- Undertake at least 20 high-profile cases against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos, elephants and pangolins.
- Around critical tiger conservation landscapes in Indonesia, support local communities to mitigate tiger conflict, reducing damages to humans and their property as well as reducing tiger mortalities which then enter the trade.
- Enhance national and regional collaborations both between Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and with other Southeast Asian nations (especially Vietnam), serving as a model for inter-agency and south-south collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade.

Outcomes during the last reporting period for the project are shown below.

Project updates (end of September 2016):

Output 1. Legal and regulatory reform:

- Set of recommendations (List of Problem Inventory) for draft revision of Law No. 5/1990

submitted to Indonesian Parliament (DPR) for review and consideration. This document highlights the likely 'conflict' clauses within the revised draft so that they can be discussed in a more open forum.

- As reported in the previous report (March 2016) WCS's paper, 'An Analysis of Species Protection and Legislation in Indonesia and A Rapid Assessment Methodology for Species Protection Designation' was submitted to MOEF and LIPI at the time of report submission. Three follow on meetings were held with LIPI after submission to explore the finalization of Government Regulation 7/1999. Although a final list was proposed and intended for submission in May 2016 internal disputes (MOEF, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation and Legal Bureau) on the categorization of species in the protected/regulated list has delayed further implementation. WCS continues to support the discussion and working with MOEF so the list can be finalized soon and the information submitted for a revised Government Regulation.

Reform of Law No.5/1990

- After a year of discussion and public consultations (DEFRA supported one national consultation in Makassar, and national travel and technical assistance for the other five national meetings), in May 2016 the MOEF and Indonesian Parliament (DPR) agreed that in order to accelerate the revision process the revision of Law No. 5/1990 would be led by DPR. The revision process is now a DPR Commission IV initiative, embedding the revision within the parliamentary system and WCS remains heavily engaged in providing technical assistance to this initiative.
- During August – September 2016 with DEFRA support WCS supported two expert discussions and internal discussion within MOEF and Parliament expert team to harmonize the draft produced by both institutions. The discussions engaged MOEF (including their Forest Research Development Agency), the POKJA (Law No.5/1990 working group) and the DPR expert team (15-20 participants in each meeting).
- Between August 11th – 12th August 2016, with DEFRA support WCS organised a coordination meeting with the parliament expert team (Commission IV) to discuss strategy on the revision of Law No. 5/1990 and provide recommendations for the bill. WCS input was welcomed and a regular communications strategy was agreed.
- On August 31st 2016 WCS and 3 other national NGOs were invited by parliamentary Commission IV to present recommendations for the draft of Law No.5/1990 revision. After the meeting, the Member of Parliament invited POKJA to provide and submit formal recommendations. To follow up with this request and to formulate the recommendations, a meeting with academic experts from Gajah Mada University was organized on 28th September in Jogjakarta. Formal inputs and recommendations from WCS and other POKJA (working group members) were compiled and submitted formally to Parliament on October 4th 2016.

Output 2. Capacity building on wildlife crime, and targeted government engagement

- On June 17, 2016 organized a coordination meeting with Eijkman, TSI (Taman Safari Indonesia), PKBSI (Indonesian Zoo Association), IBRC (Indonesian Biodiversity Research Centre), IPB (Bogor Agricultural Institute) to share information and experiences on wildlife DNA forensic activities and explore opportunities to cooperate on developing a DNA reference sample list for species identification for all enforcement agencies. On July 2016, DEFRA IWT support enabled WCS to draft and circulate an MoU/agreement between Eijkman, IPB, TSI and IBRC to facilitate the development of this list. The agreement focuses on sampling protocol and the data sharing mechanism that could operationalize this activity. Since this date Eijkman have been unable to finalise internal agreement on this activity, and WCS continues to try to support Eijkman to resolve these issues.
- In August 2016, two training sessions were carried out by SATGAS SDA (AGO's task force for natural resources) and WCS in Makassar (South Sulawesi) and Bandar Lampung (Lampung). These training sessions were each evenly co-funded by DEFRA and Darwin, through their complementary project (Darwin 22-008). A total of 66

prosecutors from 12 provinces in Sumatra and Wallace region were trained by various trainers from MMAF (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Forestry), the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Supreme Court, AGO, and WCS. Prosecutors were trained on wildlife trade cases, standard modus operandi, and species identification. To follow up on the trainings, JAMPIDUM (Attorney General for General Crimes) issued a letter to all prosecutors ordering them to speed up the processing of legal documents related to wildlife crime, to encourage increased coordination among relevant stakeholders, to impose significant charges to wildlife crime offenders, to increase prosecutors capacity through in house training or any relevant trainings, to use the multi door approach for wildlife crime cases, to work with the intelligence division to socialize wildlife regulations, and to report wildlife crime cases to the AGO.

- To increase coordination among WCS and POLDA (Province District Police) in North Maluku, NTT (Nusa Tenggara Timur), North Sulawesi, and Kepri (Kepulauan Riau), WCS and four POLDA established a formal collaboration to address wildlife crime on marine and terrestrial species. Four chiefs of provincial police signed technical agreements on Friday 21st, 2016 at the Indonesian National Police office. This technical agreement will assist WCS and police as a guideline to conduct patrols, intelligence information gathering, and to conduct sting operations. DEFRA IWT funded staff time to coordinate and deliver this event, however, the largest impact for this project will likely come from the new collaborations that this agreement will enable which will be reported on in the next period.
- On August 23-25th, 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.
- On April 5-7th, WCU conducted a joint training with Leuser Conservation 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 & 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.

Output 3. Wildlife Crimes Unit facilitated arrests and prosecutions:

- Between April – September 2016 the WCU handled 28 terrestrial cases involving 53 suspects in Sorong (Papua), Lantaka, East Solor, Lebelen, and Lembata (NTT), Manado (North Sulawesi), Ternate (North Maluku), Rawabening (Jakarta), Pulau Banyak and Aceh Jaya (Aceh), Sukabumi and Bandung (West Java), Langkat (North Sumatra), Surabaya (East Java), Makassar (North Sulawesi), Jambi, Ambon (Maluku), Tanjungkarang, Danau Ranau, and Krui (Lampung), Sumatra, Java, and eastern Indonesia. Various wildlife (live and parts) were seized (318 live animals), including 2 live whale sharks, various protected cockatoos, lorries, and hornbills. More than 900 animal parts and stuffed animals were also seized including 4 stuffed Sumatran Tiger and skins, 675 frozen pangolins, hundreds of sea turtle eggs, and 6 stuffed gibbons. Out of these cases, 2 suspects were released due to lack of evidence, 1 suspect was given a letter of warning, and 5 suspects were sentenced. The remaining cases remain in progress. From interrogations in this reporting period Thailand, Philippines, and Hong Kong were identified as destination markets for the seized wildlife.
- In a continuing collaboration supported by DEFRA IWT, WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit worked with the Eijkman Institute to support DNA testing on evidence from wildlife crime cases. Samples tested by Eijkman included Sumatran tiger skins, fangs, and bones, sea turtle carapace, bear fangs, manta gills and bones powder, manta meats, shark

fins, and also Sumatran and African ivory. In this period, Eijkman also agreed to conduct paternity test for pangolin from the Probolinggo captive breeding centre to determine if the sample was from a wild caught or captive bred animal. Results are pending, but the intention was to provide strong evidence to MOEF to demonstrate that the 'laundering' of wild caught as captive bred animals is a significant problem.

- Up to 309 articles related to WCS WCU cases in Indonesia were published by the international and national media, including The Guardian, The Daily Mail, Kompas, and DetikNews. WCU cases were featured on 168 news websites, 15 TV news channels, 20 blogs, 1 magazine, 3 online magazines, 2 online videos, 2 social media channels.

Human-wildlife conflict mitigation

Since project inception, WCS has supported Wildlife Response Units (WRUs) in two critical tiger landscapes – the Leuser Ecosystem and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape, two of the priority tiger, Asian Elephant and Sumatran Rhinoceros landscapes in Indonesia (all three species are Critically Endangered). Leuser also contains >75% of the world's Sumatran Orang-utan population (also Critically Endangered). The WRUs are human-wildlife conflict mitigation response teams, which work with local communities to reduce conflicts with tigers, elephants and orang-utans and thereby prevent loss of livestock, crop damages, human mortalities, and revenge killing of those species. If unchecked, such conflict can have significant impacts on human livelihoods. In addition, tigers, Orang-utans and Asian elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict. WCS WRU teams are co-financed by other donors, and 50% of the achievements below are directly attributable to IWT support. Key achievements included:

- The Wildlife Response Unit teams responded to 17 incidents of human-tiger conflict, and 34 incidents of human-elephant conflict during the reporting period. Human wildlife conflict remains an ongoing challenge in these landscapes, and during this period resulted in the loss of 1 buffalo, 1 cow, and 1 dog to tigers, and a large amount of crop damage from elephants. No retaliatory action was taken by the communities in any of these cases, which represents a considerable progress, as previously tigers in particular would be hunted down and shot. DEFRA IWT support is attributable to mitigating 26 of these incidents during the reporting period.
- Eight Tiger Proof Enclosures (TPE) for protecting buffalo's and 15 TPEs for protecting cows were built to protect livestock in the Leuser landscape. The TPE is part of the responsible animal husbandry approach that is implemented not only to protect livestock from potential attacks by tigers but also to increase community awareness that in the human-tiger conflict prone areas they should put their livestock in protected cages (i.e. TPEs) especially at night time. In Bukit Barisan no TPEs were constructed as the team assessed that there was no immediate. WCS is also seeking to evaluate whether the investment to date in assisting the community in building TPEs has resulted in the community acceptance that they need to build secure cages if they want to secure their livestock from tiger attacks. The construction of 4 of these TPEs can be attributed to DEFRA IWT.
- The availability of trained veterinarians in the field is also an important part of the human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategy. If vets are available, injured tigers in snares can be rescued quickly, which prevents them from causing injury to people or property, or from being killed and entering the illegal wildlife trade. However, in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape the availability of veterinarians with good skills in handling wild animal is very limited. Support from DEFRA IWT enabled WCS-IP and the Indonesian Veterinary Association to hold a 3-days veterinarian training session (23-25 August 2016) conducted in Prof. Dr. Ir Rubini Atmawidjaja Animal Hospital (Lampung). In this training, eleven veterinarians from eight districts around Bukit Barisan were trained in handling wild animals to support the reduction in the impacts of human wildlife conflict.

2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

There has been little progress with GOI engagement with the Vietnamese government on issues related to wildlife crime, and the operationalization of the existing collaborative agreement due to a slower than anticipated political process. Further progress is expected in October and November in advance of a planned major bilateral discussion in Hanoi, where wildlife crime issues are a key focus. A lack of political progress on these issues is likely to present ongoing delays, but a clearer assessment of the likely achievable outcomes will be possible in December 2016.

There are also on-going challenges with engagement with the Eijkman Institute on forensics capacity building, as originally envisaged under this project. While Eijkman are supportive and responsive to requests for forensic tests to support for enforcement efforts on wildlife crime, coordinating collaborations and direct support for capacity building within Eijkman and between other agencies has been slower than anticipated. Internal governance issues within Eijkman appear to be prime driver of these delays, but WCS remains closely engaged with the Institute to work on defined activities – for example the DNA reference sample list described above.

2b. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with LTS: annual report.	Yes - Eijkman issues flagged in previous
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Formal change request submitted:	No
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Received confirmation of change acceptance	No
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3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (eg more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully as it is unlikely that any requests to carry forward funds will be approved this year. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project and would like to talk to someone about the options available this year, please indicate below when you think you might be in a position to do this and what the reasons might be:

4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to IWT challenge Fund management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also be raised with LTS International through a Change Request.**

Please send your **completed report by email** to Joanne Gordon at IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message eg Subject: 001 IWT Half Year Report**