

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2014

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only Date logged: Logged by: Application ID:

1. Name and address of lead organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Project Leader name:	Dr. Tom Clements
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 Feb 2015	End date: 30 Jun 2017	Duration: 2 yrs 5 mths		
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 8,289	£ 114,507	£ 87,203	£	£ 209,999
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: [Redacted]				

4. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 21 here).

(max 75 words)

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.

5. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Indonesia	Country 2: Vietnam
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products:

I. Support, and where appropriate undertake, effectively targeted actions to eradicate demand and supply for illegal wildlife products, including but not limited to, raising awareness and changing behaviour.

II. Endorse the action of Governments which have destroyed seized wildlife products being traded illegally; and encourage those Governments that have stockpiles of illegal products, particularly of high value items such as rhino horn or elephant ivory, to destroy them and to carry out policy research on measures which will benefit conservation.

V. Recognising the authority of the CITES Conference of the Parties, support the existing provisions of CITES prohibiting commercial international trade in elephant ivory until the CITES Conference of the Parties determines, informed by scientific analysis, that the survival of elephants in the wild is no longer threatened by poaching.

Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents:

VIII. Address the problem of the illegal wildlife trade by adopting or amending legislation, as necessary, to criminalise poaching and wildlife trafficking, and related crimes including by ensuring such criminal offences are “serious crimes” within the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

IX. Address the serious problem of corruption and money-laundering facilitating wildlife trafficking and related offences by adopting or amending legislation, as necessary, criminalising corruption and bribery facilitating poaching, wildlife trafficking, and related offences, and to institute measures to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption and detection of money laundering, particularly in cases involving wildlife trafficking.

X. Strengthen the legal framework and facilitate law enforcement to combat the illegal wildlife trade and assist prosecution and the imposition of penalties that are an effective deterrent. As part of this, support the use of the full range of existing legislation and law enforcement deployed against other forms of organised crime.

XI. Strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions by raising awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime. Dedicated training and increased capacity building are essential tools to achieve this goal.

Strengthening Law Enforcements:

XIII. Invest in capacity building to strengthen law enforcement to protect key populations of species threatened by poaching. Effective law enforcement requires an increase in the number of well-equipped and well-trained law enforcement officers at key sites, using appropriate tools and techniques.

XIV. Establish and maintain national cross-agency mechanisms to develop, resource and implement co-ordinated national and local action plans and strategies, and oversee the implementation of actions against wildlife crime; to strengthen enforcement systems for a stronger preventive and reactive response to wildlife crime by, inter alia, using the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit.

XV. Provide the necessary conditions for, and further support, including through international co-operation to share expertise, the use of the full range of investigative techniques and tools already deployed against other forms of domestic and transnational organised crime. This should include, but is not limited to: criminal intelligence; controlled deliveries; traceability systems; risk profiling detector dogs; ballistic analysis and the use of existing forensic technology, including the further development of such technologies.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development:

XX. Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife.

Way forward:

XXIV. Will undertake further assessment, initially over the next twelve months, building on existing assessments and collaborative work, of the markets and dynamics of the illegal wildlife trade, and the progress made in combatting it. This should address the links between wildlife crime and other organised crime and corruption, explore links to terrorism, and investigate the underlying causes and implications of trade, including on regional stability and security, the environment, socio-economic development, and on international relations.

7. About the lead organisation:

<p>What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?</p>	<p>1895</p>
<p>What is the legal status of your organisation?</p>	<p>NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (explain)</p>
<p>How is your organisation currently funded?</p>	<p>(Max 100 words)</p> <p>WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources (individuals, foundations, corporations). Our top government and agency partners include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the British government, the Norwegian government, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.</p>

<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

7b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

<p>Contract/ Project 1 Title</p>	<p>Tiger Futures (GEF)/Building Awareness and Capacity to Reduce the Illegal Cross-Border Trade of Wildlife from Vietnam to China (CEPF)</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	<p>\$ [REDACTED] from World Bank/GEF \$ [REDACTED] from CEPF</p>
<p>Duration</p>	<p>GEF component: 1st January 2009 to 30th June 2011 CEPF component: 1st September 2009 to 31st August 2011</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>WCS served as overall lead on the grants implementation. We sub-contracted portions of the work to our colleagues in other NGOs, namely TRAFFIC and the National NGO, PanNature</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>WCS established the required knowledge, awareness and importantly grown political commitment to combating illegal trade in wildlife, with an emphasis on cross-border trade. We compiled the most comprehensive analysis of cross-border wildlife trade in Vietnam, focused on Quang Ninh province on the Chinese border, presenting the first quantitative data on the scale of illegal cross-border traffic, that highlights the routes used and the weaknesses in the regulatory system. We increased the capacity and awareness of frontline enforcement officers (including police, customs, border army, and prosecutors) to the dynamics of wildlife crimes, the importance in fighting these crimes and the professional techniques required to detect and prevent them. Finally, and importantly we raised the profile of the issue of transnational wildlife crimes in this province to unprecedented levels within Vietnam, the region and globally.</p>

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Jack Tordoff, Grant Director, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, [REDACTED]
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Contract/ Project 2 Title	Conservation of Tigers, Elephants, Orangutans and other threatened wildlife in the greater Leuser landscape of Sumatra, Indonesia by capturing wildlife poachers and traders through WCS-led detective work in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies
Contract Value/ Project budget	\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	October 1, 2010 - May 31, 2014
Role of organisation in project	WCS Indonesia, through its Wildlife Crimes Unit (WCU), undertakes detailed investigations into wildlife poachers and traders to obtain incriminating evidence, collaborates with local law enforcement agencies to capture, arrest and prosecute these wildlife criminals, manages complex informer networks numbering in the hundreds across Sumatra and Java to obtain information, verify this information through intensive investigations, then collaborate with law enforcement agencies to undertake sting operations that lead to capture and arrest. After wildlife criminals are arrested, WCS trains and provides legal advice to law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to ensure thorough and fair prosecutions, and collaborates with Indonesia's independent media to ensure that the prosecution process is transparent.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The purpose of this project, which supported major components of WCU objectives, was to conserve tigers and other endangered wildlife of the Gunung Leuser landscape in northern Sumatra. Since the start (in 2003) of WCS's detective efforts over 350 wildlife criminals have been captured and issued fines or given jail time, with an arrest to successful prosecution ratio of over 85%. Other project results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrest and successful prosecution of the largest wildlife trader ever captured in Indonesia (at the time of arrest the trader had 18 whole, stuffed tigers in his warehouse, hundreds of tiger skin pieces, and thousands of other wildlife products); • The arrest in March 2013 of a major wildlife trader based inside the Indonesian military and his successful prosecution in October 2013 by the Indonesian Military Police; • The arrest and successful prosecution of scores of wildlife traders who traded in elephant ivory products; • The capture and successful prosecution of hundreds of smaller players in the wildlife trade network inside Indonesia.
Client/Project Manager	Jim Murtaugh, Program Director, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg

contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Foundation, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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Contract/ Project 3 Title	SMART Implementation: A Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool to Strengthen Law Enforcement and Improve Effectiveness of Tiger Protection in Source Sites
Contract Value/ Project budget	Donor Total (IUCN SoS): \$ [REDACTED] Cost Share Total: \$ [REDACTED] Total Funding: \$ [REDACTED]
Duration	2 years (2011-2013)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The overall goal was to demonstrably reduce illegal activities and specifically poaching of tigers and their prey in our implementation sites, by improving both efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.</p> <p>To achieve this, the project had three specific objectives which were progressively implemented throughout the project period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a SMART Version 1.0 is delivered having been fully-tested in a number of demonstration sites, is scalable to a wide range of regional contexts and capacities, and is supported by a regional capacity building strategy, b) a fully-functional SMART system for monitoring law enforcement activities is implemented in each of the target sites, operated by a fully trained local team of site managers and implemented in the field by a cadre of motivated, well-trained rangers equipped with the necessary leadership, infrastructure and field equipment, and c) reliable indicators of poaching pressure and law enforcement effectiveness are developed, based upon standardized data collection, reporting and analysis protocols that reflect best scientific practices <p>SMART 1.0 was publicly released in February 2013 and was implemented in 15 sites across 5 countries in Asia (13 tiger and 2 non-tiger sites). Thirty regional technical focal points from nine countries were trained by SMART-standard trainers. Those focal points went on to train a further 39 technical staff across four countries. More than 380 rangers were trained in SMART patrol data collection protocols in demonstration countries. By the project's end, a standardized data model was developed in all five countries with SMART demonstration sites in collaboration with in-country government and NGO partners, and thirteen demonstration sites were using standardized indicators on law enforcement efforts,</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>WCS has been working to protect biodiversity in Indonesia since 1965, and has had a permanent office in the country since 1995, under an MoU with the Ministry of Forestry. WCS Indonesia's programs include science and capacity-building, landscape-level conservation, community conservation and the <i>Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU)</i>. Initiated in 2003, the WCU is an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia including: Ministry of Forestry; Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division; Attorney General; Customs; anti-corruption agencies (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, PPTAK); civil society and media organisations. Over 250 cases have been prosecuted by law enforcement agencies based upon information from the WCU, including the 10 largest wildlife crime cases in Indonesia. This is unparalleled in the Southeast Asian context, and the WCU is the most successful example of an approach to combat illegal wildlife crime in the region.</p> <p>In this project, WCS will scale-up lessons learned from 10 years of operating the WCU, to address the systemic institutional and capacity barriers that limit effective national-level action on illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. WCS will be responsible for management of all project components, facilitating partnerships with government and non-government organisations, and delivery of the project outcome.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.dephut.go.id</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), of the Ministry of Forestry (MoF), is the government agency responsible planning and implementation of policy related to forest protection and nature conservation, including protected area management, implementation of CITES, regulation of legal wildlife trade, and action to reduce poaching and combatting illegal wildlife trade. Within PHKA, different directorates are responsible law enforcement and forest crime prevention, biodiversity conservation, and protected area management. National Parks are managed by dedicated park authorities, whilst areas and species outside National Parks areas are managed by regional offices for Conservation of Natural Resources (BKSDA) as part of a wider remit. Both report to the PHKA in Jakarta.</p> <p>PHKA/MoF is responsible for all law enforcement activities against wildlife crime, and for developing and updating species protection regulations, including the protected species list (PP.7/1999). Consequently, PHKA will be the key partner for all components of this project, including responsibilities for reform of the protected species regulations (Output 1), involvement in capacity-building activities (Output 2), enforcement against illegal wildlife trade networks (Output 3), supporting efforts to mitigate human-tiger conflict (Output 4), and leading on regional collaborations with other countries (Output 5).</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Criminal Investigation Division, Indonesian National Police, Republic of Indonesia</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.polri.go.id</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Indonesian National Police (INP), particularly its Criminal Investigation Division (CID, Bareskrim POLRI), based in Jakarta, is the national agency responsible for investigating and combating organized crime, including environmental offences and transnational crime. INP-CID is both interested and active in efforts to combat nationwide illegal wildlife trade, and has played a leading role in the majority of high-profile prosecutions brought successfully in Indonesia over the past 5 years. However, the effectiveness of CID is hampered by organizational deficiencies, particularly related to investigative capacity and training systems, the small number of staff assigned to wildlife crime, the lack of interested and motivated police officers throughout the country, and the limited importance attached to wildlife crimes by prosecutors, the judiciary and customs.</p> <p>INP-CID will lead on all law enforcement components of this project, including involvement in capacity-building activities (Output 2), enforcement against illegal wildlife trade networks (Output 3), and engaging in regional collaborations with other countries (Output 5).</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As a matter of policy the Indonesian National Police never provide letters of support for applications such as this. However, the active and ongoing partnership between WCS and the INP is evident by the large number of successful cases brought by the INP based upon WCS support and facilitation over the past 5 years.</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>The Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.eijkman.go.id</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Eijkman Institute is a non-profit, government-funded, research institute with a mission to develop the domestic science base in the field of medical molecular biology and biotechnology. The institute is directly responsible to the Minister of Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia and is named after Christiaan Eijkman, its first director, who won the Nobel Prize for his research on the effect of vitamins against human diseases.</p> <p>Over the past 15 years, the Institute has been at the forefront of efforts to develop forensic science techniques in Indonesia for law enforcement, including identification of the perpetrator of the 2004 Australian Embassy bombing in Jakarta. This work has included providing expert witness testimony and evidence for criminal prosecutions. More recently, the Institute has been invited by the Indonesian National Police and prosecutors to develop expertise in wildlife forensics, in order to assist with wildlife crime cases. The institute has also been developing expertise in species fecal DNA analysis, and has used this to complete population assessments for tigers, rhinos and elephants in Indonesia.</p> <p>In this project, Eijkman will be responsible for initiating the first wildlife forensics laboratory in Indonesia, with technical support from the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.tracenetwork.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>TRACE is an international NGO, established in 2006 as non-profit organization that aims to promote the use of forensic science in biodiversity conservation and the investigation of wildlife crime. TRACE brings together forensic scientists and enforcement agencies in order to exchange information and develop, disseminate and implement forensic tools to help tackle wildlife crime. Although wildlife trafficking and persecution are recognized as global issues, regional hotspots exist. In such areas, specialist techniques may be required to assist local enforcement agencies in wildlife crime investigation. Where regional capacity in wildlife forensics is not already in place, TRACE aims to develop the skills and infrastructure required to meet enforcement needs on a national or regional level.</p> <p>TRACE is currently working with a number of organizations in Africa and Asia to help implement forensic testing services. This includes a secondment to SE Asia full time for the Technical Director of TRACE (Dr Ross McEwing), funded by DEFRA. Dr. Ross McEwing will lead the TRACE component of activities for this project.</p> <p>In this project, TRACE will be responsible for developing additional wildlife forensic DNA capacity in the Eijkman Institute laboratories and in collaboration with other partners to the project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.undp.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and WCS, is currently in the process of developing a project for the 6th phase of the GEF, focused on combatting illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. The project is expected to start in 2016.</p> <p>This DEFRA IWT proposal has been specifically designed to complement the preparation phase of GEF project. This includes establishing a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combatting illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. These partnerships and activities will then be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project.</p> <p>UNDP will not undertake any specific activities under the DEFRA IWT project. However, UNDP will facilitate partnership between key government partners and WCS with regards to designing and planning the strategic investments that will be funded by the GEF.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

9. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Dr. Tom Clements	Project Leader	8%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dwi Adhiasto	Wildlife Crimes Unit manager	50%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Irma Ale	Legal advisor	50%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.1)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1. Tiger	2. Sumatran Rhinoceros
3. Asian elephant	4. African Elephant
5. Pangolin	

11. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned, and which communities are affected, and how?

(Max 300 words)

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\$1 billion 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.

12. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

(Max 1000 words)

The aim of this project is to build upon the government relationships WCS has already established to address illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia, and extend it to address some of the institutional, legal and capacity barriers that limit effective national and regional level action. With IWT funding, WCS will:

- 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, deterring people from engaging in a criminal, unsustainable livelihood.
- 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.

Strengthening the legal framework: Based upon WCS's long experience of working with the Indonesian National Police and Attorney General, criminal prosecutions under Indonesian law are only possible for species on the 'protected species list' PP.7/1999 under Law 5/1990. This list is incomplete, and hence for many 'protected' species criminal prosecutions for trafficking, hunting or sale are not possible, including non-native species, such as trafficking of African ivory, and species listed by CITES, unless they also happen to also be on the PP.7/1999. WCS will hire a team of Indonesian lawyers and CITES experts to conduct an analysis of the current legal framework regarding wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade, in order to identify the loopholes and inconsistencies and opportunities for reform. Appropriate guidance would be taken from the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytical Toolkit chapter on Legislation. WCS will also undertake an assessment of the current trade in non-native CITES Appendix I species (e.g. African Ivory), in Indonesia, in order to document the extent of the illegal trade and provide evidence to inform subsequent government action. Once these reviews are

complete WCS will then work with the Government of Indonesia to implement their recommendations. Species' protected status could be enhanced by adding them to PP.7/1999 through a Decree from the Minister of Forestry, based upon the advice of LIPI, the Indonesian Institute of Science which is the CITES Scientific Authority for Indonesia.

Strengthening law enforcement capacity: In WCS's experience, the most common reason why cases are not acted upon or prosecuted is because the government technical agencies, police, prosecutors or judges, are not interested in wildlife crime, do not consider it important, or do not understand the relevant laws and regulations. WCS will develop a training module and investigation procedures for the Indonesian National Police training course focused on wildlife trafficking and poaching, similar to those developed already by WCS for prosecutors. Training modules will be produced and training sessions will also be implemented for quarantine, customs and judges, as appropriate. WCS will partner with TRACE and the Eijkman Institute to train police and forestry investigators regarding the use of wildlife forensics data in prosecutions, and to enhance capacity at the Institute. Finally, WCS will hire a database programmer to assist the police and Attorney General's Office develop a centralized database for wildlife crimes. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women government officers to participate in trainings. The project's lead government counterpart is a woman, as is the project's partner at the Eijkman Institute.

High-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks: We will undertake at least 20 operations to catalyze the arrest and prosecution of hunters, traders, collectors and kingpins of trade in tigers, elephants (African and Asian ivory), rhinos and pangolins. These operations will immediately reduce the threats to these species by removing key actors in the trade networks, as well as serving as a deterrent to future potential illegal wildlife trade activities. The approach includes establishing informant networks comprising hundreds of people in forested landscapes and major trade centres (e.g. Jakarta); detailed investigations by highly trained investigators to gather further evidence, which is passed to enforcement agencies; building the understanding of prosecutors and judges to ensure that cases are fully and fairly administered, and working with media to keep the judicial proceedings transparent.

Wildlife-conflict mitigation: Focusing on the Leuser Ecosystem and the Bukit Barisan Selatan, two of the priority Tiger, Asian elephant and Sumatran Rhinoceros Landscapes in Indonesia, WCS will support human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams to work with local communities to reduce conflicts with tigers and elephants and thereby prevent loss of livestock, crop damages, human mortalities, and revenge killing of tigers and elephants. If unchecked, such conflict can have significant impacts on human livelihoods. In addition, both tigers and Asian elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict. Conflict mitigation activities will include building tiger-proof livestock enclosures that ensure tigers are unable to attack domestic livestock at night, and community patrols of areas to prevent conflict before it happens through alarm systems and the coordinated use of multiple noisemakers such as acetylene pipe noise cannons. Women will benefit equally from these activities as men, because women are often responsible for safeguarding livestock.

National and Regional Collaboration: As a critical step, WCS will convene a strategic partnership of the 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. This will serve as a platform for future programs on combatting illegal wildlife trade, including the GEF project that is under development. The project will also support the Government of Indonesia to become a regional leader in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade,

building upon the recently signed a joint MoU with the Government of Viet Nam. WCS will support the Ministry of Forestry to understand important major transnational wildlife trafficking networks originating or passing through Indonesia (e.g. African Ivory, Pangolins) and support the Ministry to operationalize regional collaborations to address the issues identified. This will include providing technical support and capacity building to joint activities of Indonesian and Vietnamese law enforcement agencies.

13. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above? How will you monitor the benefits they accrue? If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

(Max 750 words)

First and foremost, this project will serve as a best practice example of an inter-agency action to combat organized crime, both in Indonesia and internationally, leading to a significant improvement in the effectiveness of Indonesian law enforcement agencies and strengthening overall governance. Currently, challenges to tackle wildlife trafficking networks in Indonesia include weak institutional structures, limited coordination between law enforcement agencies, poor intelligence, and a lack of capacity and political will to act. Similar challenges are faced by efforts to address organized crime in other sectors. By demonstrating a best-practice approach, therefore, this project will build collaborations, approaches and practices that can be applied widely by Indonesian law enforcement agencies.

Our project will build collaborations based upon the strengths of each law enforcement agency (forestry, police, anti-corruption, etc.) and improve the capacity, political interest and long-term commitment of these agencies in Indonesia to specifically degrade, disrupt, and dismantle illegal wildlife trade networks through a coordinated, professionalized, and intelligence-led approach. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women government officers to participate in trainings. Through development of a database system, we will enable the Attorney General's Office to produce accurate statistics on wildlife trafficking cases in Indonesia for the first time, tracking enforcement responses, arrests, prosecutions and convictions. Through targeting the organized criminal networks involved in wildlife trafficking, we will have the maximum impact possible on the trade, both in Indonesia and internationally. Targeting the organized criminal networks also minimizes the impact of the project on local people, ensuring that enforcement efforts focus on affluent traders rather than small-scale hunters.

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. Poaching and illegal trafficking of ivory, rhinoceros horn, tigers, and other biodiversity affects not only wildlife but entire ecosystems, effectively depriving local communities of their livelihoods. 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 offtake will also increase

the amount of bushmeat 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. In addition, areas with high levels of unchecked wildlife conflict attract criminals seeking animals (live or dead) for the illegal wildlife trade. Our project will significantly reduce the levels of wildlife-conflict thereby improving livelihoods, reducing crime, and contributing to higher levels of governance in remote regions of Sumatra. Women will benefit equally from these activities as men, because women are often responsible for safeguarding livestock.

The project's action against the burgeoning trade in African ivory will have impacts beyond Indonesia. The massive recent declines in African Elephants are well-known, and this has potential to impact on wildlife tourism, which is a principal revenue-earner for many African countries and as such a key contributor to the African continent's socio-economic development. For example, in 2011, tourism in Tanzania accounted for 13% of GDP, with a total contribution of \$3.1bn, supporting more than 1 million jobs. Effective action against African ivory trafficking in Asia, including closing transit corridors such as Indonesia, will contribute towards overall efforts to maintain populations of African Elephants and the tourism industry that is dependent on them.

The project will build the partnership and strategic approach that will catalyse the preparation of a much larger \$9 million, six-year, GEF project. The GEF project will scale-up the activities, approaches and strategies developed under this proposal, ensuring maximum impact nationwide in Indonesia, including reductions in illegal wildlife trade, improvements in governance and the practice of law enforcement, and reduction in local poverty alleviation through community initiatives.

Finally, the proposed project complements parallel and on-going field-based initiatives by WCS and partners within Indonesia (outside the scope of the proposal) to directly support the capacity of local communities living in and around high-value wildlife, to manage and monitor their resources responsibly.

14. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 10 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

Poaching for wildlife trade is the greatest threat to rhinos, tigers, Asian elephants and pangolins in Indonesia. The project will benefit all these species in Indonesia through significantly improving national law enforcement capacity, undertaking targeted actions to remove many of the key illegal actors in the trade, and deterring potential future actors from becoming involved in the illegal trade. Tigers and Asian elephants will benefit from a reduction in conflict killings. The long-term impact of these efforts on rhinos, tigers, Asian elephants and pangolins will be a reduction in the numbers taken from the wild, leading to a quicker recovery

of these species populations in key regions of Sumatra.

Indonesia is becoming an important transit country in the African ivory trade, as recent CITES data shows. The project will have a significant impact on the African ivory trade by closing loopholes in Indonesian law, making the trade and sale of African ivory a criminal offence. This will make it possible for Indonesian law enforcement agencies, supported by the project, to prosecute ivory traffickers, reducing the volume of African ivory trade passing through Indonesia and contributing to a recovery of African elephant populations.

15. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

This project has been specifically designed to establish a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combatting illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia, facilitated by WCS. It will fund the initial analysis, partnership-building and strategy development that will inform the preparation of a 6-year \$9 million project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6). The GEF project will be designed during 2015-16, to start in late 2016, as this project is finishing. The partnerships and activities initiated under this proposal will therefore be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project.

By revising the protected species list, the project will also have a lasting impact on law enforcement efforts in Indonesia (e.g. making African ivory trafficking illegal). Through working with the Indonesian law enforcement agencies at a high political level, building considerations of wildlife crime into national-level training courses, and improving understanding the project will mainstream action to combat illegal wildlife trade into “business as usual” in Indonesia. This will ensure that results are not dependent upon individual interests and capacities, and instead become part of the enforcement culture. Once established (e.g. national training programs in place, funded by government) these project results will have a lasting impact.

16. Funding

16 a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

WCS’s work on illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia began in 2003, initially facilitating over 100 small-scale operations against low-level wildlife criminals. Over the past 5 years, WCS has slowly developed successful collaborations with higher ranked law enforcement personnel

(including the top officials in the Indonesian National Police), funded primarily (but not exclusively) by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Liz Claiborne/Art Ortenberg Foundation. This has enabled actions against higher and higher level wildlife criminals, including kingpins of the trade, catalyzing arrests and successful prosecutions. Key to this success has been WCS maintaining a low profile and instead consistently supporting and encouraging law enforcement and judicial personnel who do a good job. Outputs 2 and 3 of this proposal will scale-up this existing work to combat major wildlife traders in Indonesia.

Based upon this existing experience and the established, strong relationships with law enforcement agencies, WCS is now proposing a new program of work focusing on addressing the institutional, legal and capacity barriers that limit effective national and regional level action. Outputs 1, 2 and 5 of this proposal is the first stage in this new program of work, which will lead into the larger GEF project

16. b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

WCS is the only organization in Indonesia with established relationships with Indonesian law enforcement agencies at high levels focused on combatting illegal wildlife trade and has been specifically asked by the Ministry of Forestry to develop a new large program focused on illegal wildlife trade involving all relevant law enforcement agencies, to be funded by the GEF.

Other agencies to have similar programs focused on combatting forest crime (e.g. the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC). The US Government, through the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) is undertaking training programs for law enforcement agencies in Indonesia regarding environmental crimes, and WCS is a partner for ICITAP on planning training programs for wildlife crime. ICITAP is not, however, providing funding.

16. c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

This is the only proposal WCS has submitted to develop the partnership of Indonesian law enforcement agencies to address the institutional, legal and capacity barriers that limit effective national and regional level action on illegal wildlife trade. This program of work will lead into the larger GEF program when it is developed in 2015-2016. WCS has secured [REDACTED] of

cofinancing for this proposal.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

17. Co-financing

17 a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed:

The majority of co-financing for this project will be towards supporting project-personnel salaries, followed by field and national travel, and overheads.

- WCS Private Donors: £ [REDACTED]
- Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation: £ [REDACTED]
- USFWS RTCF: £ [REDACTED]
- Fondation Segré: £ [REDACTED]
- WCS Overheads: £ [REDACTED]
- TRACE Contribution: £ [REDACTED]

17 b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

18. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

(Max 250 words)

Indonesian government law enforcement agencies have significant capacity, professional standards and funding (██████████ USD per annum), in comparison with other countries in Southeast Asia. Facilitated by WCS, these law enforcement agencies have demonstrated over the past few years that they are willing and able to take action against high-level wildlife traffickers, once they understand the issues and are provided with appropriate information. This project will scale-up these model examples, to start to address the more systemic legal, information and capacity barriers to effective national-level action. It will lead directly into a much larger program of work funded by the GEF, which will scale-up the ideas and strategies developed. This project is therefore excellent value for money, both in terms of leveraging the significant capacities and resources of the Government of Indonesia, and securing the GEF resources for long-term implementation. Critical to securing this value for money will be building lasting partnerships with the government, both across scales (national, provincial, and local), and between agencies.

We will take several measures to maximize economy and efficiency of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge funds, which are outlined below:

- Working in remote parts of Indonesia where conservation and development projects do not typically reach.
- Working with low indirect costs, enabling greater investment in field operations.
- Working with Indonesian partners as integral members of the team, which builds long term capacity in country and promotes sustainability.

Consistent and participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enables adaptive management and increases local capacity.

19. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 3.11)

(Max 250 words)

WCS Indonesia's management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to Indonesia, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS is legally registered in Indonesia, operating under a MoU with MoEF.

WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes/hrande/scpl_cih/). This project will ensure activities conform to the Conservation and Human Rights framework by respecting the rights of people involved with or impacted by the project, including the rights of those accused of wildlife trafficking to fair treatment under the legal system; protecting the

vulnerable, through targeting high-level traders, rather than poor poachers, and supporting local farmers to minimise human-tiger conflict; and ensuring good governance through the improvements in the institutional framework, capacity-building and high-profile arrests of wildlife traffickers. WCS has also initiated a review of human rights issues in the places where we work (see <http://www.justconservation.org/responding-to-the-threat-of-organized-crime-to-wildlife-and-people>).

WCS's Internal Review Board ensures that research carried out by our programs protects the rights of human subjects. This project contains components focused on collecting data from informants about possible illegal wildlife traders, who have yet to be found guilty in court. We will safeguard the identities of all actors who chose to provide information about wildlife trade networks, and we will safeguard the identities of the accused. Where data is compiled and made available for analysis (e.g. crime statistics), the identities of both informants and offenders will be anonymised.

WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment of our mission, including access to medical care; insurance policies; and crisis management procedures.

WCS will work in close collaboration with Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies to ensure we meet all Indonesian legal obligations and that all prosecutions are carried out correctly and fairly. We work closely and in a culturally appropriate context on crime reduction with the leaders of villages adjacent to critical tiger, Asian elephant and rhinoceros landscapes. All of our work with partners in Indonesia uses the principals of Prior Informed Consent.

20. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to cover this.

(See Guidance Note 3.12)

(Max 250 words)

WCS is a science-based organization that is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make all analytic outputs publicly available through the WCS Indonesia website (indonesia.wcs.org)

Additional project outputs, including policy briefings, legal assessments, research findings, training manuals, tools and reports, and case-tracking statistics will also be made available through this portal. Some of this information will also be made incorporated into reports to the CITES secretariat/standing committee and available as information documents online. Funds have been allocated in the proposal budget for printing and disseminating reports, and holding meetings and workshops to disseminate these results.

In addition to the these reports, the Wildlife Crimes Unit will gather information on illegal wildlife trade occurring in Indonesia. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, WCS will share this information only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the Government of Indonesia. This sharing of information is typically done in person with the law enforcement staff – the costs for such meetings are in the WCS staff salary and travel lines in the budget.

21. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

(Max 30 words)

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.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 4 here).

(Max 75 words)

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.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please insert a row(s).

Indicator 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. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 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.
Indicator 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.
Indicator 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.
Indicator 5	During 2015-17, the number of people harmed or killed in human-tiger conflicts in the target landscapes is reduced by 50%, against a baseline of 8 people harmed or killed during 2008-2013. Statistics will be gender-disaggregated.

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

Indicator 1	Court case records, which are publicly available, will be the source material for Indicator 1.
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Indicator 2	WCS-Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crimes Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during the investigation. We also use this database to record how specific individuals fit into larger wildlife crimes trade networks. We will therefore use the Wildlife Crimes Unit database as the source material for Indicator 2.
Indicator 3	Publicly available records of changes to Government of Indonesia rules and regulations will be the source material for Indicator 3.
Indicator 4	Publicly available records of the formal activities of Government of Indonesia ministries will be the source material for Indicator 4
Indicator 5	WCS-Indonesia operates a database on all human-wildlife conflict incidences in the target landscapes from 2008 until the present day. This will be used to provide the source material for Indicator 5.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 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.
Assumption 2	Indonesia remains committed to reducing illegal wildlife trade through improvements in policing and prosecutions, and reforms of the criminal justice system.
Assumption 3	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.

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

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.
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.
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.

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.
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.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 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).
Indicator 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.
Indicator 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.

Output 2	
Indicator 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).
Indicator 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). All reports on the number of people trained will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 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).

Output 3	
Indicator 3.1	At least 50 investigations undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks by 2017 (baseline is 20 cases between 2009-2013)
Indicator 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. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 3.3	At least 30 media pieces per year on trafficking of target species against a baseline of 20 per year during 2009-2013.

Output 4	
Indicator 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%)
Indicator 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). All information on the number of people trained will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 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. We began in 2006 in one landscape called Bukit Baresan Selatan and began in 2010 in the second landscape called Leuser)

Output 5	
Indicator 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).
Indicator 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).
Indicator 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).

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the IWT fund (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Publicly available records of Indonesian regulations and legislation will be the source material for the indicators for Output 1.
Indicator 2	WCS records of the numbers of trainings, numbers of participants in the trainings and the presence of a national wildlife crimes database will be the source materials for the indicators for Output 2.
Indicator 3	WCS-Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crimes Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during the investigation. We also use this database to record how specific individuals fit into larger wildlife crimes trade networks. This database also records media pieces. We

	will therefore use the Wildlife Crimes Unit database as the source material for the indicators for Output 3.
Indicator 4	WCS operates a comprehensive database on human-wildlife conflict incidents across the landscapes in Indonesia where we work. We will use this database as the source material for indicators for Output 4.
Indicator 5	The source material for indicators for Output 5 will be the occurrence of the partnership meetings and the creation of the reports.

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions, please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	As a consequence of the recent national elections, there will not be a huge overhauling of the key mid-level and senior staff in the relevant ministries.
Assumption 2	WCS is able to continue to effectively negotiate the complex internal politics of various branches of the Governments of Indonesia and Vietnam.
Assumption 3	WCS is able to maintain good relations with the villages where human-wildlife conflict is high.

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

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.

Output 2

Activity 2.1	Support the Indonesian National Police to develop a module for the 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. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women government officers to participate in trainings.
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. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women to participate in trainings.
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.

Output 3

Activity 3.1	Undertake detailed investigations into wildlife trafficking networks for tigers, rhinos and elephants (African and Asian), both originating within Indonesia and in transit through Indonesia. These investigations will focus not just on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, but also identifying the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas, and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.
Activity 3.2	Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following chain of custody guidelines so as to be admissible for prosecutions, including partnerships with the TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network and the Eijkman Institute concerning the sampling of wildlife, or wildlife products, to ensure evidence continuity is maintained and that the most suitable samples are recovered for testing.
Activity 3.3	Provide legal advice to Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.
Activity 3.4	Develop a communication platform with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists <i>Aliansi Jurnalis Independen</i> and the Indonesian Journalists Association <i>Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia</i>) and interested media organisations to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. For example, when a legal case is handled well it is important that all of the key government officials are publicly praised. This helps to keep proceedings fair, transparent and uncorrupted and ensures that government officials receive recognition and promotion within their own government system.

Output 4

Activity 4.1	Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.
Activity 4.2	Lead collaborative efforts between WCS staff and local village residents to mount coordinated responses to each tiger-conflict incidents that use

	noisemakers and other deterrents to 'push' tigers out of village agricultural areas and back into forested lands.
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Output 5	
Activity 5.1	Establish strategic partnerships of key Indonesian government law enforcement agencies, and develop a formal set of agreements regarding inter-agency collaborations on activities to address wildlife crime in Indonesia.
Activity 5.2	Research and document major transnational wildlife trafficking networks, in particular focusing on the trade in African Ivory through Indonesia and the trade in tigers and pangolins from Indonesia to Southeast and East Asia (pangolins in particular are shipped to Viet Nam).
Activity 5.3	Support the Indonesia – Viet Nam dialogue on Wildlife Law Enforcement, based upon the signed MoU between the two countries. This will include providing technical support and capacity building to joint-activities of Indonesian and Vietnamese law enforcement agencies including enforcement planning, training exercises, and operations towards strengthening the policing and criminal justice response to wildlife crimes.

22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

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

23. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 250 words)

The WCS Project Manager, Dwi Adhiasto, with the support of Dr. Tom Clements will conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of the project.

This project brings together a partnership of multiple government law enforcement agencies, therefore ensuring strong coordination across the partnership is critical for the robust delivery of activities, and, importantly, to build political momentum and understanding of the need to act on illegal wildlife trade. For this reason the project includes a full-time partnerships coordination officer.

There are three mechanisms by which M&E will be directly integrated into this project, to ensure timely reporting on indicators and an adaptive management approach to project implementation:

1. Quarterly coordination, planning, and evaluation meetings will be held with all core project staff.
2. Tracking of enforcement operations and intelligence sharing will occur through the case-tracking database, building systematic approach to information gathering on wildlife crime. The database will permit a more detailed analysis of the impacts of individual arrests on the organization and operations of criminal networks, which will enable us to advise enforcement agencies in targeting subsequent enforcement actions.

Converting actionable intelligence into enforcement action is the ultimate goal of this project. In addition to the formal indicators, a unique role of WCS's field programs across Indonesia will be to independently act as the "eyes and ears" on the front-line, thus enabling us to target our support to government law enforcement agencies in the most effective way. This on-going and informal monitoring is a vital aspect of the project.

FCO notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Wildlife Conservation Society
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 209,999 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

Name (block capitals)	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Vice President for Field Conservation

Signed

Date:

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 9, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 8?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 6 August 2014 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.