

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2015

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-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:206

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 (WCS)
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
Project Leader name:	Dr. Tom Clements
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) IWT027: Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia 2

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01/04/2016		End date: 31/03/2018		Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request		
£ 0	£ 50090	£ 109884	£ 159,574		

Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 0	
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4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

(max 80 words)

The aim of this project is to build upon the successes of the first IWT grant to WCS (2015-2017), extending that grant for a third year (until 2018) and capitalising upon a key achievement – convincing the Indonesian Parliament to revise the Conservation Law. The project will (1) support the Law reform; (2) train Indonesian law enforcement agencies; (3) undertake 20 high-profile cases against prominent wildlife trafficking networks; (4) continue efforts to mitigate human-tiger conflict; and (5) initiate transnational enforcement operations.

5. 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 24 here).

(max 50 words)

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

6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1: Indonesia	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:
Additional Countries: Other SE Asian countries (for transnational enforcement actions)	

7. 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"/>

7b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(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.

8. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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>

8b. 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.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Tiger Futures (GEF)/Building Awareness and Capacity to Reduce the Illegal Cross-Border Trade of Wildlife from Vietnam to China (CEPF)
Contract Value/ Project budget	\$ [REDACTED] from World Bank/GEF \$ [REDACTED] from CEPF
Duration	GEF component: 1st January 2009 to 30th June 2011 CEPF component: 1st September 2009 to 31st August 201
Role of organisation in project	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
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	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.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Jack Tordoff, Grant Director, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, [REDACTED]

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade in Indonesia: the Wildlife Crimes Unit
Contract Value/ Project budget	\$ [REDACTED] (Current Period: \$ [REDACTED])
Duration	July 1, 2010 - June 31, 2016
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%. The long-term goal of this project was to ensure a viable and healthy tigers in Sumatra, focusing on the Leuser Ecosystem. There have been five grants from the LCAOF Foundation in pursuit of this goal, totaling \$1,732,000 since July 2010. The most recent award, made in August 2015, was for \$200,000. The specific objectives of the proposal to LCAOF for 2015-2016 were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue the ongoing robust human-tiger conflict mitigation efforts across nearly all the boundary areas of GLNP; 2. To continue ranger patrols in the eastern half of GLNP to stop new illegal encroachments and remove snares; 3. To continue Wildlife Crimes Units across the GLNP region and nation-wide to catch, arrest and prosecute tiger and other

	<p>wildlife hunters, couriers, and traders; and</p> <p>4. To scale-up efforts by the Forest Crimes Unit (FCU) to shut down or impose fines on land encroachers and illegal loggers in GLNP.</p> <p>Some previous project results include:</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 contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Jim Murtaugh, Program Director, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, [REDACTED]

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]
Duration	2 years (2011-2013)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	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>To achieve this, the project had three specific objectives which were progressively implemented throughout the project period:</p> <p>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,</p> <p>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</p> <p>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> <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, coverage and poaching pressure.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Alessandro Badalotti</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their

involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website address:	www.wcs.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>WCS has been protecting biodiversity in Indonesia since 1965, with a permanent office in the country since 1995, under an MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). WCS Indonesia's programs include science and capacity-building, landscape conservation, community conservation and the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU). Initiated in 2003, the WCU is an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia including MoEF; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF); Indonesian National Police; Attorney General; Customs; anti-corruption agencies (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, PPTAK); civil society and media organisations. Over 350 cases have been prosecuted by law enforcement agencies facilitated by 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>

Partner Name:	Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)
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Website address:	www.dephut.go.id
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	<p>The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), 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 KSDAE, different directorates are responsible CITES, 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 KSDAE in Jakarta.</p> <p>KSDAE/MoEF 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) and wildlife trade quotas (PP.8/1999). Consequently, KSDAE will be the key partner for all components of this project, including responsibilities for reform of the Conservation Law Act No.5/1990 (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 transnational enforcement with other countries (Output 5).</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

Partner Name:	Yayasan Auriga
Website address:	http://auriga.or.id/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Yayasan AURIGA (formerly Silvagama) is a local NGO, established in 2009 as non-profit organization that aims to advocate and promote actions on environmental and natural resources preservation. Since its establishment, AURIGA has been actively involved in legal advocacy and activities to improve environment and forest governance and advocating illegal wildlife trade. AURIGA has long involvement providing assistance to Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) on legal assessment and licenses on forestry and also research on forest crimes and forest management including development of Indonesia Forest Monitoring Portal. More recently, AURIGA has been working closely with Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and Ministry of Environmental and Forestry (MoEF) on National Actions for Saving Natural Resources (GNPSDA) through harmonization of laws and regulations on environmental and natural resources management. In this project, AURIGA will be a key partner in our work to assess and strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks for wildlife protection, and work on Law No.5/1990 and PP.8/1999, specifically under Output 1.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.beacukai.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 Customs is the government agency responsible for customs and excise and enacting government policy related to the traffic of goods entering and leaving customs territory. Customs have played important role in reducing smuggling and illegal trade. The Directorate of Investigation and Prosecution also has the power of law enforcement and is able to investigate and prosecute crimes in their jurisdiction. Engagement with Customs is critical for scaling up enforcement against illegal wildlife trafficking in Indonesia's ports. Although the WCU have collaborated with Customs previously on several cases, this is the first time WCS will have a formal relationship with the agency, which is critical in order to support training and capacity needs, and enforcement actions, under Outputs 2 and 3.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>As a matter of policy, the Directorate of Customs do not provide letters of support for applications such as this. However, WCS and Customs have an ongoing collaboration, as evidenced by several joint investigations and successful prosecutions.</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 transnational enforcement with other countries (Output 5).</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>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>

10. 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	5%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Dwi Adhiasto	WCU Manager	33%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Sofi Mardiah	Wildlife Policy Program Manager	50%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Irma Hermawati	WCS Illegal Wildlife Trade Legal Expert	33%	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>

11. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.2)

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
Other species Pangolin	

12. 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. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty

(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 a weak legal framework provided by the Conservation Law. A unique opportunity exists to address these challenges following the Indonesian Parliament's decision to revise the law, which was a key achievement of WCS's first IWT grant.

13. 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 750 words)

The aim of this project is to build upon the successes of the first IWT grant to WCS (2015-2017), by extending that grant for a third year (until 2018) and capitalising upon a key achievement of the first six months of implementation – convincing the Indonesian Parliament to revise the Conservation Law (1990) – by supporting the legal reform process. With IWT funding, WCS will:

Support revision of the legal framework regarding wildlife crime and wildlife trade

The Conservation Law is over 25 years old and contains a large number of flaws and

loopholes, which have been detailed by WCS in a recent legal report¹. A huge opportunity now exists to revise the legal framework. WCS will provide technical advice to the Ministerial Taskforce formed to draft the new Law (which includes invited WCS staff members) and support the civil society coalition POKJA (Conservation Policy Working Group) to ensure that the Law is comprehensive and addresses the principal flaws. The project will undertake training and capacity-building events with members of Parliament to build their understanding of wildlife trade and species protection, focusing on Commission IV which is responsible for environmental legislation. WCS will also support Auriga, a local NGO, to undertake analyses regarding the quota systems, which are subsidiary regulations to the law, and advise on regulatory changes.

Strengthen law enforcement capacity

In WCS's experience, the most common reason why cases are not acted upon is because the government agencies, police, prosecutors or judges are not interested in wildlife crime or do not understand the relevant laws and regulations. WCS has already developed training modules and investigation procedures for prosecutors, and is developing similar materials for the Indonesian National Police under the first IWT grant. Under this grant, training modules and procedures will be developed for the Indonesian Customs authorities, and WCS's training program for MoEF and MMAF investigators, police, quarantine, customs and judges will be extended until 2018. Finally, WCS will introduce to Indonesia the i2 intelligence database, which is used by law enforcement agencies worldwide.

Undertake high-profile operations against prominent wildlife trafficking networks

In the initial 6 months of the first IWT grant, the WCU supported Indonesian law enforcement agencies to arrest the leaders of 14 wildlife trafficking networks. Under this grant, the WCU will be supported for a third year (2017-2018), to undertake a further 20 operations to catalyze the arrest and prosecution of traffickers in tigers, elephants (African and Asian ivory), rhinos and pangolins and other key species. These operations will immediately reduce the threats to these species by removing key actors in the trade networks, as well as deterring people from engaging in a criminal, unsustainable livelihood. 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 personnel to gather evidence; building the understanding of prosecutors and judges to ensure that cases are fairly administered, and working with media to keep the proceedings transparent.

Mitigate wildlife conflicts around critical tiger conservation landscapes, reducing damages to humans and their property as well as tiger mortalities

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

¹ Wildlife Trade: Policy and Legal Context:

<https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERvY3VtZW50cy5Eb2N1bWVudF9UaXRsZTood2IsZGxpZmUpKSBBTkQgKERvY3VtZW50cy5EZXRjcmVudG9yc19HZW9ncmFwaGljOigSW5kb25lc2lhlkpk&cid=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDYyYy&rid=MzYyMzE5&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDYyYy&ph=VHJ1ZQ==&bckToL=VHJ1ZQ==&>

continue to support human-wildlife conflict mitigation teams until 2018 to work with local communities to reduce wildlife conflicts 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 elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict. Conflict mitigation activities include building enclosures to protect domestic livestock from tigers, and community patrols to prevent conflict from happening through alarm systems and the coordinated use of multiple noisemakers such as pipe noise cannons.

Initiate transnational enforcement cases

Building upon the successes achieved by the Indonesian law enforcement agencies with the WCU's support, the next challenge is to attempt transnational enforcement operations in cooperation with other Southeast Asian nations. Based upon previous cases, WCS has identified at least 20 major wildlife traders who buy from Indonesia but are located in neighbouring ASEAN countries. The project will support Indonesian law enforcement agencies to undertake transnational enforcement operations with law enforcement agencies from other Southeast Asian nations, including investigations, documentation of evidence, and exchanges between the countries. This will serve as a model for inter-agency and south-south collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade.

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to 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 revision of the Conservation Law, the project will transform the legal framework for species protection in Indonesia for a generation (the last law dated from 1990). 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. A total of >90,000 people in 165 villages in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes will benefit from these actions.

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 \$7 million, six-year, GEF project. The GEF project will scale-up the activities, approaches and strategies developed under this proposal, ensuring maximum impact nation-wide 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.

15. Gender

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether their project is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

During the process of reforming Law No.5/1990 (Output 1) the technical working groups with whom WCS is involved will ensure that the revised clauses contribute to reducing inequality between genders. The legal framework around the revision will be gender neutral and will benefit women as equally as men.

Women and men will also be equally engaged and invited to capacity-building activities conducted under Output 2. Where institutional gender balances exist (for example where agencies have a very unequal number of men/women attending training courses) WCS will endeavour to ensure that the under-represented gender is equally represented. Similarly, WCS efforts to support efforts to mitigate human-tiger conflict (Output 4), may provide greater benefits to women – tiger protective enclosures reduce pastoral workloads and minimise risk to women who are often responsible for tending livestock.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 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 through enforcement operations to prosecute ivory traffickers, reducing the volume of African ivory trade passing through Indonesia and contributing to a recovery of African elephant populations.

17. 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 inform the preparation of a 6-year \$ [REDACTED] project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6). The GEF project will be designed during 2015-17, to start in late 2017 or 2018, 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 Conservation Law, the project will also have a lasting impact on species protection and law enforcement efforts in Indonesia for a generation. 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.

18. Funding

18a) 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, 3 and 5 of this proposal will scale-up this existing work to combat major wildlife traders in Indonesia.

Under the current IWT grant, WCS began a new program of work focusing on addressing the institutional, legal and capacity barriers that limit effective national and regional level action. Outputs 1 and 2 of this proposal continue this new program of work, which will lead into the larger GEF project.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

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 invited by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to advise on legal and regulatory reform. Two key WCS staff members are members of the Ministry's Taskforce which was formed in August 2015 to support revision of the Conservation Law; which is more members than any other conservation NGO.

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.

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

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.

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.

WCS is currently working with UNDP to develop a long-term GEF (Global Environment Facility) funded project, which is expected to start in 2017 or 2018 for up to six years. The DEFRA IWT projects will directly inform and lead into this GEF project.

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/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

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.

19. Co-financing

19a) 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]
- USAID-LESTARI: £ [REDACTED]

- Fondation Segré: £ [REDACTED]

- WCS Overheads: £ [REDACTED]

19b) 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

19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

(max 150 words)

21. 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 (10s to 100s of million 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 closely with Indonesian partners, building long term capacity in country and promoting sustainability
- Consistent and participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enables adaptive management and increases local capacity.

22. Ethics

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

(See Guidance Note 5.4)

(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 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.

WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes_hrands/scpl_cih_r/). This project will 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. WCS has also initiated a review of human rights issues in the places where we work (<http://www.justconservation.org/responding-to-the-threat-of-organized-crime-to-wildlife-and-people>).

WCS's Internal Review Board ensures that our research protects the rights of human subjects. This project will collect data from informants about possible illegal wildlife traders. 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's Duty of Care policy 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.

All of our work with partners in Indonesia uses the principals of Prior Informed Consent.

23. 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 fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(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.

24. 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 12, 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 5 here).

(Max 50 words)

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

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 just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	In 2018, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts in Indonesia is 95% against
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	<p>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.</p>
Indicator 2	<p>During 2017-2018, at least 20 major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species in Indonesia are being or have been successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of < 2 per year during the five year period from 2009-2013.</p>
Indicator 3	<p>By 2018, Indonesia has a new legal framework for species protection and wildlife trade, which closes down loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reforms protected species regulations, and revises regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade.</p>
Indicator 4	<p>During 2017-18, the number of people harmed or killed in human-tiger conflicts in the target landscapes in Indonesia is reduced by 50%, against a baseline of 8 people harmed or killed during 2008-2013. Statistics will be gender-disaggregated. A total of >90,000 people in 165 villages live in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes in Sumatra and will benefit from the project activities.</p>

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	<p>Court case records, which are publicly available, will be the source material for Indicator 1.</p>
Indicator 2	<p>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. During the course of the project this database will be updated to i2.</p>

Indicator 3	Publicly available records of changes to Government of Indonesia laws and regulations will be the source material for Indicator 3
Indicator 4	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 4.

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	The overall legislative framework governing species protection in Indonesia is revised to close down loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reform protected species regulations, and revise regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade.
Output 2	Indonesian law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police,

	Attorney General's office, customs and quarantine) and anti-corruption agencies (e.g. Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre) 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 in Indonesia mitigated, reducing both human and tiger mortalities and preventing tiger parts from entering the trade.
Output 5	Transnational enforcement operations between Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and with other South-east Asian nations (especially Vietnam) are undertaken, 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	By end of 2016, a revised draft of Indonesian Conservation Law Act No.5/1990 is produced by the Ministerial Taskforce which has the support from key non-government stakeholders.
Indicator 2	By end of 2016, an academic paper (Naskah Akademik) has been produced setting out the rationale for reform of the Indonesian Conservation Law.
Indicator 3	By 2018, at least 20 members of Indonesian parliament have been trained or made of aware of key issues around protected species and wildlife trade.

Output 2	
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Indicator 1	New training modules and law enforcement guidelines produced for Indonesian Customs and Quarantine as a consequence of the project activities during 2016-2018 (baseline = no guidance or training modules for customs).
Indicator 2	At least 100 law enforcement officials from Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors offices, anti-corruption agencies and customs and quarantine trained in new approaches/process and able to demonstrate an adequate understanding of the law and enforcement procedures during 2016 to 2018 (baseline = 30 people trained in 2013). All reports on the number of people trained will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 3	i2 intelligence database is operational by 2017 in Indonesia and able to store wildlife crime cases and track prosecutions (baseline = no national wildlife crime database exists).

Output 3

Indicator 1	At least 25 investigations per year undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks in Indonesia between 2016-2018 (baseline is 5 cases/year between 2009-2013).
Indicator 2	At least 10 high-profile test cases per year in Indonesia against wildlife crimes (hunting or trafficking), successfully prosecuted during 2016-2018 against a baseline of 2 per year in 2009-2013. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 3	At least 30 media pieces per year in Indonesia on trafficking of target species against a baseline of 20 per year during 2009-2013.

Output 4

Indicator 1	95% cases of human-tiger conflict (typically there are about 200 conflict cases per year in the landscapes in Indonesia where WCS works) are followed-up and with support provided to local communities (baseline= 95% cases followed up on by WCS during 2010-2013, however this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0%).
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Indicator 2	750 people living in areas in Indonesia 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 3	Only one tiger killed per year in retaliation to human-tiger conflict in the tiger conservation landscapes in Indonesia (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 1	At least two high-profile transnational wildlife trafficking cases, successfully prosecuted during 2016-2018 against a baseline of 0 per year in 2009-2013. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.
Indicator 2	At least two meetings, joint training events or collaborative enforcement actions between Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations designed to combat illegal wildlife trade between 2016 and 2018 (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 laws and regulations and meetings of parliamentary commissions and 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 this 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. During the course of the project this database will be updated to i2.
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 reports of meetings between the Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and other Southeast Asian nations, and evidence of transnational operations.

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

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 (Indonesia)	
Activity 1.1	Provide support to the Ministerial Taskforce formed to revise Conservation Law Act No.5/1990 to produce a draft version of the new

	law for consideration by the Indonesian Parliament (two members of the Taskforce are WCS staff, more than any other NGO).
Activity 1.2	Support the civil society organisation coalition POKJA (Conservation Policy Working Group) to advocate for revisions to the Conservation Law Act No.5/1990, based on analyses of its structure, clauses and implementing regulations.
Activity 1.3	Undertake necessary training and capacity-building events with members of Parliament to build their understanding of wildlife trade and species protection, focusing on Parliamentary Commission IV which is responsible for environmental legislation, including the revision of Conservation Law Act No.5/1990.
Activity 1.4	In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga, a local NGO specialising in legal assessments of natural resource management, conduct an assessment of the implementation of government regulation PP.8/1999 which regulates the legal domestic/ international trade in species in Indonesia, and the issuance of licenses for captive breeding.
Activity 1.5	In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga determine whether revisions are needed to PP.8/1999 in order to regulate wildlife trade in Indonesia or which improved enforcement and monitoring procedures are needed.

Output 2 (Indonesia)	
Activity 2.1	Support the Indonesian Customs and Quarantine 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	Setup the i2 intelligence database in Indonesia, and support Indonesian law enforcement agencies to gather information on wildlife crimes cases and prosecutions, and store this data in the database.

Output 3 (Indonesia)

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.
Activity 3.3	Provide legal advice to Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 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	Support a communication platform with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia) and interested media organisations to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. 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 (Indonesia)	
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.

Output 5 (Transnational Enforcement)

Activity 5.1	Support Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies to undertake transnational enforcement operations with law enforcement agencies from other Southeast Asian nations, including investigations, documentation of evidence, and exchanges between the countries.
Activity 5.2	Support the Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies with regional exchanges and meetings with other Southeast Asian nations. This might include providing technical support and capacity building to enforcement planning, training exercises, sharing information on wildlife trade and operations towards strengthening the policing and criminal justice response to wildlife crimes.

25. 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			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1									
1.1	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.3	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4	9		X	X	X				
1.5	12					X	X	X	X
Output 2									
2.1	12	X	X	X	X				
2.2	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
2.3	12	X	X	X	X				
Output 3									
3.1	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
3.2	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
3.3	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
3.4	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
Output 4									
4.1	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
4.2	12	Funded under previous grant.				X	X	X	X
Output 5									
5.1	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.2	4					X	X	X	X

26. 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 of Wildlife Conservation Society
I apply for a grant of £ 159,574 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.

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

Signed

(PDF)

Date:

12 October 2015

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	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 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	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 12th October 2015 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.