

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

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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Project title	Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia
Country/ies	Indonesia
Contract holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program
Partner institution(s)	Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE, the CITES Management Authority) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Government of Indonesia; Indonesian Customs, Indonesian Quarantine; Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority); Indonesian National Police; Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology; UNDP.
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Project leader name	Matt Leggett
Project website	programs.wcs.org/Indonesia
Report author(s) and date	Matt Leggett

1. Project rationale

Indonesia is one of the world's top 10 'megadiverse' countries and the largest supplier of wildlife products in Asia, both 'legal' and illegal. The value of the illegal trade in Indonesia alone is on a par with illegal logging, estimated at USD\$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.

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

2. Project partnerships

This project has built upon and strengthened pre-existing relationships between WCS and its partner institutions. Each of the named partners have been instrumental in designing and delivering the activities relevant to their focus during the reporting period. Particular examples include a very fruitful partnership with the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority) that has resulted in near finalisation of formal amendments to the Indonesian protected species list (PP7/1999) and collaboration on formal recommendations for new protected species to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF); consistently valuable partnership with several Directorates within the MoEF, including the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation – KSDAE (Indonesia’s CITES Management Authority), which has supported human-tiger conflict prevention work in two WCS landscapes; and a unique and pioneering partnership with Indonesian law enforcement agencies which have resulted in the signing of a total of 7 technical agreements within this reporting period to improve collaboration on wildlife trafficking and trade. These include landmark agreements with the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), the Attorney General’s Office and the provincial police forces of five provinces to improve capacity building on wildlife crime, intelligence data sharing, case monitoring, joint preventive action (patrols) and evidence handling. A key aspect to WCS’s success in this project has been the high degree of trust that both law enforcement agencies and the Directorates within MoEF have in both WCS’s technical expertise on these issues, and the consistent and long term support made possible by DEFRA initial funding under IWT 016, and this project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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.

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.*

Progress under these three activities is presented in the following section. DEFRA support has been instrumental in supporting WCS's leading role in providing technical support to the coalition of organisations engaged in the revision process (POKJA Law No.5/1990). The main activities during the reporting period focused on harmonizing the various proposed drafts of Law. No. 5/1990, coordinating directly with Parliament (DPR) including members and their expert team/technical experts, and gathering recommendations from experts on specific issues of contention as they arose, including appropriate sanctions and penalties, authorities over marine species conservation, and the arrangement of species protection criteria.

There are currently two drafts of Law. No. 5/1990. The first draft was produced by MOEF at the beginning of the reform process, supported under IWT016 with major input from WCS through POKJA. The second draft was developed by Commission IV of the DPR (Parliament) when they agreed to pursue the revision of the law. DEFRA support enabled WCS to facilitate and host 5 internal meetings to harmonize these drafts between August and September 2016 (2-3, 4-5, 11, 22-23 August and 1-2 September). WCS also facilitated 2 further discussions with MOEF and DPR (parliament) and on the harmonization of the draft law, specifically on issues related to species protection (14-15 February 2017) and law enforcement (15-16 March 2017).

WCS, through the POKJA coalition, also conducted a meeting with the DPR expert team working on Law No.5/1990 on August 12, 2016 to streamline the harmonization process as well as to provide technical inputs to DPR on UU5/1990. WCS was then invited to present the recommendations for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 to the DPR on August 31st, 2016. Following from these meetings, in December 2016, through a plenary meeting, DPR officially included Law No. 5/1990 revision in the national legislation program for 2017. At the time of writing the draft revised under Activity 1.2. is now under discussion but Commission IV within the DPR, with an expectation that this process will be completed within the 2017/2018 legislative cycle.

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.*

With support from DEFRA, WCS and Yayasan Auriga conducted a legal assessment of GR No.8/1999 on the Indonesia's wildlife management and quota systems. Challenges with monitoring and managing an effective quota system were highlighted by LIPI and MOEF in 2015 as providing potential loopholes that enabled the illegal laundering of wild caught wildlife as 'captive bred', enabled the issuance of fake or inaccurate permits to breeding associations, or allowing the overexploitation of wild populations of certain species.

Under IWT027 WCS planned to assess these challenges, and build a set of recommendations to improve the quota system in order that the GoI could more easily meet its obligations under CITES. WCS began the assessment in September 2016 and finished in March 2017. WCS conducted a series of interviews and presentations between November 2016 – February 2017 with MOEF, MMAF, LIPI, BKSDA, Breeding associations and NGOs. These meetings were designed to identify further loopholes in the formulation of the existing regulations surrounding CITES species protection, and to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges of implementation.

In addition, DEFRA support (with 50% co-financing from USAID-BIJAK) enabled WCS and Yayasan Auriga to conduct a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on April 31st, 2016. This meeting focused on presenting and gaining feedback on the findings of the assessment of PP8/1999 and was attended by all participants in the study (MoEF, MMAF, LIPI, Breeding Association (Association of Indonesian Reef, Shell and Fish), and Technical Implementation Units (UPT) under MoEF from Jakarta, West Java, Bali, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and West Papua. and also NGOs (Animals Indonesia, Yayasan Gibbon Indonesia, Aspinnall Foundation and Conservation Policy Working Group (ICEL, FKKM). A critical outcome of this key meeting was to ensure that the recommendations from the report could then be aligned with the draft of the revisions to UU5/1990 revision.

The final report titled “An Assessment of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Wildlife Utilization” was completed in March 2017. The most significant finding was that species quotas are largely not evidence based (i.e. on viable off-takes of wild populations, nor on the breeding capacity of captive populations, and nor is the system used to define each species quota transparent and replicable. By setting often arbitrary quotas the potential impacts of the legal trade in certain species is not being adequately monitored. In addition, the study recommendations identify several areas where the regulatory framework relating to species protection requires harmonization and more clarity in order to better meet requirements under CITES. The findings of this study are being used to feed into recommendations for the reform of the overarching environmental law, UU5/90 and the review of other CITES related-regulations for marine and terrestrial species. A translated version of this report will be available by May 2017.

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.

This activity follows the findings from Activity 1.4 and will be focused on during the next reporting period.

Output 2

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.

During the reporting period DEFRA support enabled WCS and the Indonesian Police Education and Training Centre (LEMDIKPOL) to collaboratively develop training modules and teaching curricula on wildlife trafficking, which will also have wide application for other enforcement agencies, including Customs and Quarantine. These materials will be used to train law enforcement officers passing through the LEMDIKPOL centre, and focus on increasing their understanding on wildlife trafficking nationally and globally, the various modus operandi of poaching and trafficking in Indonesia, improving understanding of wildlife trade/trafficking regulations in Indonesia and internationally, identifying the most traded species, and detailing several case studies on wildlife trade in Indonesia. The development of the training modules is not yet complete (expected completion is during July 2017). Once these materials are completed WCS and LEMDIKPOL will conduct a ‘train the trainer’ event for the established police trainers, who will then be able to roll out the courses throughout the police force and other enforcement agencies.

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.

At the request of the Attorney General’s Office, WCS supported the delivery of 4 training courses for state prosecutors focusing on increasing their capacity in handling wildlife crime cases. Training sessions were carried out in 4 provinces: South Sulawesi (Makassar), North Sumatra (Medan), South Sumatra

(Lampung) and West Java (Bandung), and involved over 131 prosecutors from 21 provinces. Details included:

Makassar (August 8-12) – 30 prosecutors from North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi Selatan, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and Bali.

Lampung (August 22-24) – 31 prosecutors from Lampung, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, and Jambi.

Medan (October 17-19) - 40 prosecutors from North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Aceh, Riau, Kepulauan Riau and Bangka Belitung.

Bandung (February 21-24) - 30 prosecutors from DKI Jakarta, Banten, and Jawa Barat.

In addition, DEFRA support enabled WCS to work with the Supreme Court to develop a wildlife trafficking curriculum to be used in the existing Supreme Court 'Environmental Judges Certification' training scheme. These materials are the first that have been used by the Supreme Court to train judges, and consist of a number of elements, including an understanding of the modus operandi of wildlife traffickers, commonly traded species and wildlife parts and their values, deepening an understanding of the impacts of trafficking and trade, and case studies on wildlife trafficking. After a series of meetings, the Supreme Court carried out an 'Environmental Judges Certification' training on April 3-18th in the Supreme Court Training Centre – WCS acted as an observer to this process. The Supreme Court will conduct similar training courses every year, with WCS acting as training support to this process.

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.

Building on the establishment of the i2 database under IWT016, WCS continues to develop and share data and analysis from i2 with Indonesian law enforcement agencies. The i2 database drastically increases the ability of the Wildlife Crime Unit to collate, process, and analyse intelligence on wildlife crime across the country. The Wildlife Crime Unit facilitated a number of arrests and prosecutions of wildlife criminals through the sharing of data and analysis stored in the centralised database. Data products included criminal network maps showing links among poachers, traders, dealers, and exporters; and Targeted Intelligence Product (TIP) reports to the Criminal Investigations Division of the Indonesian National Police (INP), Customs, Quarantine, MMAF, MoEF, and the Indonesian Financial Transactions and Analysis Centre (INTRAC/PPATK). Key examples of success include:

On March 8th, 2017, WCS shared analysis from WCS's i2 database to the Financial Transactions and Analysis Centre. The information shared on this occasion included data on the connections between a known criminal network trading in pangolins in Indonesia and their financial backers. Using i2, WCU provided PPATK with a criminal networks map, showing connections among pangolin criminals, from poachers and traders to the financial backers. The map and data also showed the current effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to dismantle the pangolin network in Indonesia.

WCS conducted a series of meetings between February – March 2017 with the Criminal Investigation Division of the Indonesian Police (BARESKRIM) to discuss i2 analysis related to tiger trafficking and pangolins. The discussion focused on how to conduct a series of arrests for key criminals. The data analysis shared included a visual network analysis of various levels of wildlife criminals, as well as their connections. These kinds of information analyses and visual tools have proved very useful in supporting law enforcement officers to target and arrest the key criminals in wildlife trade networks.

As originally intended, these successes have demonstrated to other government Ministries the value of the i2 software in supporting enforcement on wildlife trafficking. As a result, Gakkum (the Directorate of Law Enforcement in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry - MoEF) has expressed interest in investing in i2 to establish an Operations Room for wildlife trafficking. At the end of March 2017 WCS presented i2 to the MoEF and discussed how i2 could be implemented in the Operations Room. Following this meeting MoEF tasked 15 officers to the Operations Room establishment. The Wildlife Crimes Unit will serve as a trainer for Gakkum, making sure that they are able to operate i2, and ensuring a smooth connection between WCS's i2 system and the government system.

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.

With DEFRA support the Wildlife Crime Unit conducted more than 60 investigations related to marine and terrestrial species in 76 districts. The investigations were carried out in 22 provinces, out of a total of 33 provinces in Indonesia.

Ivory: In 2013 WCS identified a centre of African ivory trade in Jakarta, at the Rawa Bening gemstone market, which has been a focus of investigations since this date. Little is known of the volume of African ivory trade and its trading networks in Indonesia, however, a survey of the Rawa Bening market in Jakarta conducted by WCS in 2013 found at least 7 shops selling around \$2.4 million worth of ivory/year. Market monitoring uncovered more than 1,200 ivory smoking pipes and hundreds of ivory trinkets between 2013-2014. Although the import of African ivory into Indonesia is illegal (under CITES), once in-country, the sale or use of African ivory is not regulated under Indonesian law.

In the Rawa Bening market ivory trinkets, daggers, canes, chopsticks, smoking pipes, and statues are selling openly in at least 4 shops. Several traders have hidden raw ivory tusks inside their shops, and the tusks will be shown to potential buyer if they have confidence in the buyer. On the 14 May 2016, two elephant ivory traders were arrested in Rawa Bening market. This was the result of an investigation by the WCU which began in 2013. Police confiscated 5 ivory tusks (origin unknown), raw ivories of various sizes, hundreds of ivory trinkets (necklaces, bracelets), chopsticks made of ivory, deer antlers, walrus tusks, and a stuffed pangolin. Due to the current loophole in the law, the trader received 8 months in prison and \$100 fines for selling stuffed pangolin and deer antler, but was not prosecuted for the trade in ivory.

On 10th June 2016 an elephant ivory trader and intermediary trader were arrested by the Lampung province police (POLDA) in Bandar Lampung. Both individuals were closely connected to the trade in ivory coming from protected areas in South Sumatra, and were also linked to ivory suppliers who had previously been arrested for trading in African elephant ivory in 2011. In this case, police confiscated 38 ivory smoking pipes from the suspects. The legal process in this case is ongoing, and is currently being assisted by the Wildlife Crime Unit's Legal Specialist through the courts. Two other individuals, already identified by the WCU team, have been targeted for arrest in the next phase of operations, and intelligence gathered to date indicates that, once complete, these 4 arrests will significantly dismantle the ivory trade in South Sumatra.

Tigers and pangolins: Twenty-four arrests related to tigers and pangolins have been carried out by various law enforcement agencies and WCU during this period. Evidence suggests that these cases are also linked to international as well as national criminal networks. On the 17 March 2016, supported by a WCU investigation, 2 suspects were arrested by the Aceh Provincial Police and Bireun District Police (POLRES Bireun). The arrest was led by Police Brigadier Julian Zaeri and involved eight police officers. The bust resulted in the seizure of two fresh tiger skins, and four kilograms of tiger bones, and one tiger skull. One of the individuals arrested was a repeat offender who was arrested by the Aceh Police in 2014 for wildlife trafficking. The WCU's i2 analysis connected these individuals to national tiger syndicate networks, further demonstrating the wider value and application of the software. The suspects were sentenced by Aceh Court in June 2016. The trader who confessed to selling tiger parts was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and fined USD. The supplier, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and fined USD.

On the 25 May 2016 the Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) and the Langkat District Police (POLRES Langkat), supported by the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) carried out an enforcement action against 3 wildlife traders of tiger parts. The perpetrators were arrested in Kuta Gajah, Langkat, North Sumatra. The arrest was led by Second Police Inspector Relapang Sitepu, and 9 police and forest rangers from GLNP. The sting operation centred around the sale of one whole tiger skin and a full set of tiger bones, including the skull. The traders confessed that the tiger, believed to have originated from GLNP, was

trapped by a snare and later killed by a poacher. The poacher then contacted the traders to help him sell the tiger parts. This was the quickest operation carried out by the Wildlife Crimes Unit. Three suspects were sentenced for 1.4 years and a total fine of USD.

On the 25th August 2016 East Java provincial police arrested two pangolin dealers in Surabaya. The suspect, was arrested with 675 kilograms of frozen pangolins in his possession, found in frozen containers behind his bedroom. The WCU supported the police to investigate the suspects connection to the wider illegal pangolin trade network by analyzing the suspect's communication records and their connection to other known criminals in Medan, Palembang (South Sumatra), West Kalimantan, and Hong Kong. Both the pangolin dealer and his associate were prosecuted, receiving 1 year and 18 months imprisonment respectively, and an fine.

On the 20th September 2016, Lampung Barat Police in collaboration with Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park rangers (BBSNP), the WCS-Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) and Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) arrested three suspects and confiscated a Sumatran tiger skin found on sale in the West Lampung area. Head of the West Lampung Police, Superintendent Andy Kemala, stated the three offenders were arrested in Tembakak, Krui, West Lampung, and confessed to obtaining the skin by killing the tiger using poison, violating conservation laws for killing and trading in protected species. Two of the suspects were sentenced for 1.7 years in prison and each received fines.

On the 24 September 2016 the WCS-Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU), in collaboration with Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN) and the Indonesia National Police arrested a trader in stuffed wildlife in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. The team confiscated stuffed and mounted protected wildlife and wildlife parts from many species including stuffed and fresh tiger skins, gibbons, sun bears, a clouded leopard, a green turtle, a host of exotic birds and more. The main suspect was identified after being linked to traders of stuffed tigers, one of whom was arrested in Jakarta in 2015, and the other who was arrested in South Sumatra in 2009, respectively. WCU also assisted in the arrests and prosecutions of those individuals. After his arrest, the main suspect claimed that he received an order to make a stuffed tiger from the West Java Conservation Agency and that a Zoo located in West Java owned the rest of the confiscated items. Multiple cases handled by WCU have involved the selling of dead animals by corrupt staff at zoos in Sumatra and Java. The cases highlight the need for regular inspections of zoos by the government. From this case, INP arrested a corrupt Ministry of Environment and Forestry officer in Bandung and a member of staff from Garut Zoo. The trader was sentenced for 1.3 years and the cases of the two other suspects remain ongoing.

On the 29 September 2016 the WCU provided the Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA) with i2 intelligence analysis on an illegal tiger trade case from Riau. BKSDA Jambi and the Riau provincial Police succeeded in subsequently arresting two traders in Riau confiscating 1 fresh tiger skin and skull from the suspect. Both traders were sentenced for 2.5 years in prison each.

On the 14 October 2016 the WCU launched an investigation to investigate a tiger and pangolin supplier from North Sumatra. His network covered Aceh and North Sumatra province, and was connected to groups of hunters who poached and sold tigers and pangolins to order. On October 12th a WCU informant posed as a buyer for a tiger skin, offered by the suspect. The following investigation and sting operation resulted in the arrests of three suspects, and the confiscation of one tiger skin and 3 kilograms of pangolin scales. Evidence related to the main suspect demonstrates that he was a known dealer of ivory, tiger, pangolin, freshwater turtles, tortoise, snakes, and monitors. Digital forensic data also proved that the suspect and his lawyer tried to smuggle pangolin scales to Laos by air freight. Using i2 intelligence analysis, the WCU team also detected a connection with legal pangolin captive breeding companies in North Sumatra. The suspect was also connected to another pangolin dealer and exporter, previously arrested by the Indonesian police and the WCU. The weight of evidence provided by i2 helped to ensure that the suspect was sentenced to 2 years in prison and fines, while the two other suspects were sentenced for 1.5 years in prison respectively.

Also in October 2016, the WCU i2 analysis supported the arrests of 4 men in Jambi by BKSDA. Data shared by the WCU with BKSDA Jambi and the police resulted in the arrest of a tiger and reptile trader

in Jambi, and the confiscation of two fresh tiger skins, 3 crocodile skins, 1,500 reticulated python skins, and 1,500 monitor lizard skins. The suspect was sentenced for 5 months in prison. In a second operation Jambi police, in collaboration with the Jakartan Metropolitan Police, arrested 3 suspects (2 Indonesian, 1 Malaysian) in Batanghari, Jambi. The suspects were arrested with 4.7 tones of frozen pangolins and 13 sacks of scales. They confessed that the pangolins and scales were destined for China, Hong Kong, and Malaysia. The case began when Jakarta Metropolitan Police and Jambi Police moved to arrest a drugs trafficker in Jambi and found a major store of frozen pangolin in the suspect's house. This case demonstrates the connections between general crime networks and wildlife trafficking. The WCU is now using i2 network analysis and working with the Jambi Police to track the suspect's connections with other pangolin criminals within the known network. The suspect was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a fine, while the cases for the other two suspects remain ongoing.

On November 2nd 2016 the WCU supported the arrest of two suspected tiger traders in Jambi. The WCU provided i2 data to BKSDA Jambi and Jambi provincial Police which facilitated arrests of two traders and the confiscation of several tiger skins in various sizes. Both of these cases are ongoing. The WCU is also working with BKSDA Jambi to find connections between this arrest and the other tiger traders from October 2016.

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 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.

During this period, the Wildlife Crime Unit identified several capacity gaps within law enforcement agencies related to evidence handling. These gaps included: properly securing the crime scene; conducting species identification; samples/evidence collection (particularly forensics), chain of custody guidelines, and knowledge and understanding of existing wildlife regulations. During the reporting period the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) supported Indonesian law enforcement agencies with over 50 arrests, 86% of which led to convictions and fines during the reporting period. DEFRA supports the costs of the WCU's Legal Specialist, who has an important role in ensuring wildlife traffickers are prosecuted. The legal specialist works with police and civil investigators to prepare suspect's legal documents, assess the quality of evidence, and to provide support with the scientific analysis of evidence (including chain of custody and forensics). 13 of the cases dealt with by the WCU in this period involved the use of the Eijkman laboratory for forensic testing, particularly on elephant and tiger cases, maintaining the partnership established under the MOU within the IWT016 DEFRA project. The legal specialist also works with prosecutors and judges to ensure that the scale of the crime is fully understood, and to push for strong penalties by making sure all parties are aware of legal precedent and the various options for prosecution.

In addition, at the time of writing the team leader for the Wildlife Crime Unit has been invited to attend advanced training in forensics related to wildlife trade and trafficking at the US Fish and Wildlife Service laboratory in Oregon, USA with other representatives of law enforcement agencies in Indonesia. The training will 'license' the WCU team leader as a 'first responder' on wildlife crime cases and a trainer, recognising that the individual is a front line expert who has the ability to secure crime scenes, collect samples from evidence, and has an advanced knowledge of the issues related to chain of custody. The planned follow up from this activity is to conduct a series of training sessions with other agencies (Police, Customs, MoEF) to translate the relevant documents from USFWS training into training materials for these agencies.

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.

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

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

Output 4

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

Throughout the project DEFRA has supported WCS's Wildlife Response Units (WRUs) in two critical tiger landscapes – the Leuser Ecosystem (LE) and Bukit Barisan Selatan (BBS) landscapes. The WRUs are human-wildlife conflict mitigation response teams, which work with local communities to reduce conflicts with tigers, elephants and orang-utans and thereby prevent loss of livestock, crop damages, human mortalities, and revenge killing of those species. If unchecked, such conflict can have significant impacts on human livelihoods. In addition, tigers, Orang-utans and Asian elephants frequently initially enter illegal wildlife trade networks through becoming embroiled in conflict. One of the main activities of the WRU teams is working with communities to avoid retaliatory killing of tigers due to human-wildlife conflict (predominantly tigers preying on livestock) by assisting the communities in building and maintaining Tiger Proof Enclosures (TPEs), and actively engaging in education and awareness building at the community level.

Within the reporting period in the Leuser Ecosystem, DEFRA support enabled the team to build 18 TPEs (11 TPEs for buffalos, and 7 TPEs for cows; see Annexes, bringing the total of 246 TPEs that have been built since 2008 (63 with direct DEFRA support). In the BBS landscape, within the reporting period the teams did not build any new TPEs while the effectiveness of the existing community actions towards reducing human wildlife conflict are assessed. WCS has supported the construction of 190 TPEs across the BBS landscape since 2008, including 44 with direct DEFRA support to date.

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.

Within the reporting period (March 2016-April 2017), the WRU teams in the Leuser Landscape responded to 86 human wildlife conflict incidents across 69 villages. The conflict incidents consisted of 33 incidents of human-tiger conflict, 37 incidents of human-elephant conflict, 11 human-orangutan conflicts, and five incidents with other wildlife (e.g. wild boar). During this year no deaths of tigers, orang-utans or elephants were reported in either the Leuser or BBS landscapes (3 tigers were reported to have been killed by villagers in the first report under IWT016 for example), despite the rising levels of human wildlife conflict (88 cases in year 1; 190 in year 2 across both landscapes).

The teams also conducted awareness activities on human wildlife conflict mitigation, particularly on approach need to be taken when conflict occur (Figure 4.2.1). In total the teams provided awareness materials to 269 people in 59 villages around the Leuser National Park.

In the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape, the the WRU teams responded to 104 human wildlife conflict incidents (see Annexes) in 24 villages. The conflict incidents consisted of 19 incidents of human-tiger conflicts, 78 incidents of human-elephant conflicts, and seven incidents of human-sun bear conflicts. The teams also conducted awareness activities on human wildlife conflict mitigation, particularly on the approaches needed by community members in the event of a conflict occurring (See Annexes). In total the teams provided training and materials designed to raise the awareness of these approaches to 625 people in 25 villages around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. In all areas, due to the increase in human-wildlife conflict, communities are more willing to share the cost in building TPEs than in past years. For example, the poles and labour costs are covered by the communities while WRU team only provided wires, nails, and technical guidance in building the TPEs (in few cases WRU team only provide the technical guidance).

Output 5

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.

During the reporting period, WCS signed 7 technical agreements with key law enforcement agencies, including East Nusa Tenggara police, North Maluku police, North Sulawesi police, Riau police, Batam police, the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and with the Attorney General's Office. These technical agreements relate to capacity building improvement, intelligence data sharing, case monitoring, joint preventive action (patrols) and sting operations (arrest suspect), and evidence handling post-trial process but collectively will support the ability of the enforcement agencies to undertake transnational enforcement operations with other countries, particularly Vietnam. To date, coordination has been happening largely at the political level but during the next period more technical progress on enforcement is expected.

Activities under Output 5.1/5.2 (key international strategic partnerships, transnational wildlife crime supply chain network research) are making slow but positive progress. Technical progress on cases that involve markets in Vietnam and beyond has been made, though this has been largely driven by WCS offices in Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS staff in both countries coordinated a side meeting to the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016 between senior officials from the Indonesian and Vietnamese governments to discuss the operationalization of the existing MOU between the countries on illegal wildlife trade. A follow up meeting has been agreed for June 2017, and WCS is stepping up efforts during the next phase of the project to coordinate this meeting.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

- 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.*

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Following from IWT016, the finalisation of PP7/1999 and the protected species list is now in the final stages of completion. If not subject to further bureaucratic delays this revision should be achieved before the end of the project – a major step forward in the legal protection of many CITES I and II species in Indonesia. The revision of the overarching environmental law (Law No.5/1990) has made major progress and is now under active debate in the parliament, with completion intended (though not guaranteed) within the parliamentary agenda of 2017. At this late stage WCS has relatively little

impact on the precise timing of legal revision within DPR. However, the WCS Policy Unit are providing ongoing input and guidance for DPR members during the debate period.

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

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Over 131 individuals from a number of agencies (including all above) have been trained during this period. The majority of these individuals were prosecutors from over 20 provinces across Indonesia, and the training focused specifically on increasing their technical capacity in handling wildlife crime cases and conducting successful prosecutions. See also reported progress under Output 2 activities above.

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

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. Several high profile test cases have been supported by the WCU team within WCS during the reporting period, with **60 investigations resulting in 50 arrests, of which 86% resulted in successful prosecutions and fines.** 28 of these arrests were directly related to the trade in tigers, elephant ivory and pangolins, of which 19 resulted in prosecutions. Many cases remain in progress.

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

Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. See also reported progress under Output 4 activities above. In the reporting period, the WRUs have responded to a total of 190 human-wildlife conflict cases across the two landscapes (69 LE/24 BBS) within 24 villages. There were no recorded cases of tiger deaths as a result of wildlife conflict, despite an increase in the overall reported level of conflict, which may be an early indication of the success of this strategy in reducing the numbers of tiger deaths, although data collected over a longer period would be needed to fully support this. The Wildlife Response Unit has also built and or assisted the communities in building a total of an additional 18 Tiger Protective Enclosures across the Leuser landscape.

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.*

Progress: Some positive signs of progress were made during the first year, but progress has been slow. Political motivation for deepening the collaboration between Vietnam and Indonesia has been lacking on both sides. With the latest CITES decisions from the COP uplisting pangolins to CITES Appendix I, further collaboration can be expected between Vietnam and Indonesia to combat the trade in this species. WCS is facilitating a major meeting of representatives from both governments in June 2017.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome and the outcome indicators are as follows:

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

1. *In 2018, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts in Indonesia is 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.

Progress: Against Indicator 1, early indications are that the arrest to prosecution rate for wildlife crime cases is likely to be well over 80% (86% during this reporting period). However, due to the slow judicial process, many of the WCU cases that have thus far led to arrests have not yet been sentenced. It will therefore be difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator until the end of the project, but initial indications are that overall success rates for prosecutions throughout the project will reach 90% or over.

2. 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.

Progress: Against indicator 2 progress has been very positive with parts of 14 criminal networks for tiger and elephant ivory trading arrested and undergoing prosecution at time of writing. It is anticipated that this outcome indicator will be met before the completion of the project.

3. 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.

Progress: Law No.5/1990 is now under review within the parliament (tabled for completion within 2017) and one article specifically deals with the protection of CITES species that are non-native to Indonesia – currently a major loophole. Finalisation of this revision may yet be subject to further delay beyond the control of the project, depending on political factors.

4. 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.

At the time of writing no information has been received related to human-tiger conflict deaths in either landscape despite the increase in the number of human-wildlife conflict cases reported during the same period.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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

Outcome level assumptions:

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.

There have been some changes in output level assumptions (see below). Assumptions 1,2 and 4 remain true as written and are largely the driver behind the project success. Assumption 3, that WCS can

facilitate transnational enforcement operations between the Government of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations, is currently being tested. Although WCS acts as a technical advisor to the CITES delegation within the Government of Indonesia and is heavily engaged in Vietnam at a political level on wildlife crime, coordinating technical partnerships between governments has thus far not generated rapid progress, though gains are being made with major meetings planned for June 2017.

Output level assumptions:

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.

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

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

Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks (with 50 arrests during the reporting period) are creating the enabling conditions to significantly stem declines in Sumatran Rhinos, Sumatra’s tigers, and Asian elephants, and shut down a growing market for African elephant ivory. Improved training across Indonesian enforcement agencies, including MoEF, Customs, and the national Police, is also creating a higher level and sustainable impact on illegal wildlife trade. The development of the i2 database with DEFRA support is demonstrating its value within WCS but also across Indonesian law enforcement agencies, with i2 analysis and network visualisation tools developed by WCS being utilised by all Indonesian law enforcement agencies during the reporting period.

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

In addition, human-wildlife conflict (190 interventions to date within this reporting period, with an additional 18 tiger protective enclosures built) is also being tackled on a regular basis. As this is the main mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal Indonesian trade networks, mitigating its impact improves livelihoods and economic security at the community level, and reduces criminal activities in in more than 93 villages across the Bukit Barisan and Leuser landscapes.

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

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

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

Key contributions to IWT targets during the reporting period can be summarised as follows:

IWT targets (2 and 3):

- 60 investigations cases (50 people arrested) for wildlife trafficking, with an 86% successful prosecutions rate in this period.
- 7 technical agreements to collaborate on combatting wildlife trafficking and trade signed with different government agencies in Indonesia
- Over 131 government staff trained from a number of different agencies, including the national police, customs, MoEF etc.
- Revision of Law No.5/1990 is now underway within parliament and Indonesia's protected species list (PP7/1999) awaiting finalisation, which will secure a 99% increase in the number of Indonesian species protected.
- 645 articles in the media on cases supported by WCS Wildlife Crime Unit during the reporting period.

6. Impact on species in focus

WCS work during this period has resulted in 50 arrests of traders, poachers and middlemen involved in the illegal trafficking of wildlife. These arrests and the subsequent prosecutions (86% prosecuted or fined) have removed a large number of poachers and middlemen from criminal networks. This will have a direct impact on the reduction of poaching pressure on threatened species, in particular rhino, tiger and orang-utan, but also other species, including elephant, leopard cat and pangolin, amongst many others. As traders in illegal wildlife deal in multiple species the footprint of these arrests will have a far reaching impact. Additional arrests and prosecutions of illegal loggers will also ensure that the conversion pressure on vital forest habitat is reduced in key areas, in particular around the core tiger areas in Gunung Leuser National Park.

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

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

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

There are not expected to be any direct poverty alleviation impacts from this project. However, there are a number of likely indirect impacts. Illegal wildlife trafficking and trade has been shown to have negative economic impacts at the community level – most of the financial benefits of wildlife poaching and trafficking are realised at the trader or exporter level, where values are very high. At the local level, typically poor hunters incur the majority of the costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can have indirect impacts on the ecosystem services provided by their forests, and the loss of potential tourism revenue (particularly in the case of elephants and orang-utans), and the societal disruption caused by

criminal gangs. The arrest of local men for wildlife poaching can also have wider economic impacts on the household. Similarly, human-wildlife conflict, including human-elephant conflict, human-tiger conflict and conflict with other species such as bears and leopards, causes immense negative impacts to human livelihoods through damage to human property, human injuries or deaths, and frequently leads to retaliatory killing of wildlife. A total of >90,000 people in 165 villages live in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes in Sumatra are expected to indirectly benefit from WCS's work on human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and during the reporting period, DEFRA support has enabled WCS to respond to and mitigate a total of 190 human-wildlife conflict cases. To reduce the economic impact of livestock loss in high risk areas in the future, where requested by the community WCS provided co-funding support for the construction of 18 tiger protective enclosures for livestock.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

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

WCS is also committed to gender equality in our delivery of projects, as evidenced by the composition of our management and project teams. For example, the Director of WCS Indonesia, Dr. Noviar Andayani, is a woman, as is the team leader for the policy component, Sofi Mardiah, and several senior WCU staff, including WCS's lead WCU Legal Advisor, Irma Hermawati. Meetings, trainings and awareness-raising events also promote participation of and leadership by women throughout the stakeholder groups we work with, from local communities to government and academia.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

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

10. Lessons learnt

As this project builds on existing strategies and partnerships developed by the WCS Indonesia team, largely progress has been as predicted or better than expected. Progress has been notably strong throughout the project within the enforcement teams with many major successes, but also within the teams working on policy and legal issues, where the value of WCS's engagement has become well recognised. Success in this area is down to the strength of our partnerships in government at a technical and senior level. One lesson perhaps learned is that as the efforts increase in scale and complexity the need for close coordination, particularly between teams working on direct enforcement

and those on policy revision, has been reinforced to ensure clarity of communication with Ministry staff externally. This has been recognised by all teams however, and now joint formal and informal briefings happen on a regular basis to update both teams on current progress and issues.

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

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

Not yet reviewed.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No additional comments

13. Sustainability and legacy

The project profile throughout the year has risen alongside its successes. Written outputs from the project, for example the report on PP8/1999 on the quota system are being translated into Bahasa Indonesia and are in the process of being widely distributed to partners and links and/or full documents made available online where document size allows. The wide group of stakeholders directly or indirectly engaged in training courses or capacity building efforts linked with this project, either individuals or agencies, has also ensured that the work is well promoted throughout the landscape of people working on wildlife crime and enforcement across Indonesia. As planned, the initial analysis, partnership-building and strategy development under this project is also now informing the preparation of a 6-year \$9 million project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6), due to start in 2017. The partnerships and activities initiated under this proposal will therefore be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project. In addition, the project legacy will be ensured through some of its work on the legislative framework. Current amendments to the environmental law and its protected species list are the first since 1990, and are expected to have major, long lasting impact. By also working with the Indonesian law enforcement agencies at a high political level, and embedding wildlife crime into national-level training courses, the project is having a major contribution in mainstreaming action to combat illegal wildlife trade into "business as usual" in Indonesia. This intention is that this ensures that results are not dependent upon individual interests and capacities, and instead become part of the enforcement culture.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

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

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)

Project spend (indicative since last annual report)	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by IWT?

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

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>A significant reduction in illegal wildlife trade in rhinos, tigers and elephants originating from and in transit through Indonesia, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation in Indonesia.</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws significantly stem declines in 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.</p>	<p>1: In 2018, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts in Indonesia is 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.</p> <p>2: 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> <p>3: 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early indications are that the arrest to prosecution rate for wildlife crime cases is likely to be well over 80% (86% during this reporting period). However, due to the slow judicial process, many of the WCU cases that have thus far led to arrests have not yet been sentenced. It will therefore be difficult to fully quantify success against this indicator until the end of the project, but initial indications are that overall success rates for prosecutions throughout the project will reach 90% or over. 2. 14 major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts are being or have been successfully prosecuted. 3. Law No.5/1990 is now under review within the parliament (tabled for completion in 2017) and one article specifically deals with the protection of CITES species that are non-native to Indonesia, a previous loophole identified under IWT016. 4. No people have been killed or harmed as a result of human wildlife conflict during the reporting period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued support for enforcement actions and prosecutions. A focus on training prosecutors and judges will continue to improve prosecution rates. 2. Continued investigations into known criminal networks – particularly for ivory and pangolins, will continue to yield positive results. 3. WCS will continue to provide ongoing technical support for policy makers with the parliament during the reform process. 4. Continued engagement of WRUs within focal landscapes to ensure human-wildlife conflict is mitigated.

	<p>4: 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>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>1.1: 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.</p> <p>1.2: By end of 2016, an academic paper (Naskah Akademik) has been produced setting out the rationale for reform of the Indonesian Conservation Law.</p> <p>1.3: 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.</p>	<p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project. The revision of the overarching environmental law (Law No.5/1990) has made major progress and is now under active debate in the parliament, with completion intended (though not guaranteed) within the parliamentary agenda of 2017. At this late stage WCS has relatively little impact on the precise timing of legal revision within DPR. However, the WCS Policy team are providing ongoing input and guidance for DPR members during the debate period. Targeted engagement of Indonesian parliamentarians has begun, but will scale up during the second reporting period. As expected under 1.2 the draft Naskah Akademik has now been completed by Parliament with the support of WCS's Policy Unit.</p>	
<p>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).</p>	<p>1.1 The main activities during the reporting period focused on harmonizing the various proposed drafts of UU5/90, coordinating directly with Parliament (DPR) including members and their expert team/technical experts, and gathering recommendations from experts on specific issues of contention as they arose. DEFRA supported enabled WCS to facilitate MOEF to conduct 5 internal meetings to harmonize these drafts between August and September 2016 (2-3, 4-5, 11, 22-23 August and 1-2 September). WCS also facilitated 2 further discussions with MOEF and DPR (parliament) and on the harmonization of the draft law, specifically on issues related to species protection (14-15 February 2017) and law enforcement (15-16 March 2017).</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>1.2 and 1.3 - In addition, WCS, through the POKJA coalition, conducted a meeting with the DPR expert team on August 12, 2016 to streamline the harmonization process as well as to provide technical inputs to DPR on UU5/1990. WCS was then invited to present the recommendations for the revision of Law No. 5/1990 to the DPR on August 31st, 2016. In December 2016, through a plenary meeting, DPR officially included Law No. 5/1990 revision in the national legislation program for 2017. It means that the draft will definitely be discussed with the legislative programme in 2017, with a view to potential finalisation of the revision process within this year. More than 10 internal meetings and discussions with MOEF and DPR have been conducted to support the legal reform process and</p>		
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.4: In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga, a local NGO specialising in legal assessments of natural resource management, conduct an assessment of the</p>			

<p>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.</p>	<p>harmonizing the draft of UU5/90 revision.</p> <p>1.4 Study/assessment on legal framework of wildlife utilization system completed March 2017. The findings were presented in the FGD on March 31st, 2017 and set of recommendation will be aligned with the revision of UU5/90 and also further revision of related ministerial decree on CITES implementation (SK 447).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>1.5 This is currently under discussion now that the findings from 1.4 have been completed.</p>
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.1: 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).</p> <p>2.2: 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.</p> <p>2.3: 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).</p> <p>Progress: Very positive and highly likely to be achieved by the end of the project.</p> <p>2.1 – Direct training for customs has not yet been developed. However, WCS has established a technical agreement with the PUSDIKLAT which can provide training to all law enforcement officers. This course is in the process of being finalised at the time of writing and will be operational within the second annual reporting period. 12 data analyses have also been shared to Customs during the reporting period.</p> <p>2.2 – An additional 131 prosecutors trained by WCS staff during the reporting period. This indicator has been met and exceeded. Further training courses are planned for the next reporting period.</p> <p>2.3 – i2 wildlife crime database established within January 2016 and is now fully operational. As a result of the progress demonstrated via this database Gakkum (MoEF) is now in the process of establishing an Operations Room on wildlife trafficking and trade using the i2 system, with WCS providing technical support.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Technical agreement signed with LEMDIKPOL to develop training courses and modules for law enforcement officers training on wildlife trafficking. This course is in the process of being finalised at the time of writing and will be operational within the second annual reporting period. 12 data analyses have also been shared to Customs during the reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Undertake targeted trainings, based upon the training modules and prosecution guidelines, for the Ministry of Forestry law enforcement agencies, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors and customs. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women government officers to participate in trainings.</p>	<p>4 trainings conducted at request of Attorney General's Office for state prosecutors focusing on increasing their capacity in handling wildlife crime cases. 131 participants from 21 provinces attend.</p> <p>WCS and Supreme Court carried out an 'Environmental Judges Certification' training on April 3-18th in the Supreme Court Training Centre</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>The i2 database within WCS is now fully established and operational. As a result of the progress demonstrated via this database Gakkum (MoEF) is now in the process of establishing an Operations Room on wildlife trafficking and trade using the i2 system, with WCS providing technical support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On March 8th, 2017, WCS shared analysis from WCS's i2 database to the Financial Transactions and Analysis Centre, showing connections among pangolin criminals, from poachers and traders to the financial backers. The map and data also showed the current effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to dismantle the pangolin network in Indonesia. - February – March 2017 meetings held with the Criminal Investigation Division of the Indonesian Police (BARESKRIM) to discuss i2 analysis related to tiger trafficking and pangolins. WCS shared a visual network analysis of various levels of wildlife criminals, as well as their connections related to tiger and pangolin trade to support targeted enforcement actions. - On March 2017, WCS presented i2 to the Directorate of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) in MoEF and discussed how the i2 database could be implemented in Gakkum. Following this meeting MoEF tasked 15 officers to the establishment of the Operations Room. The Wildlife Crimes Unit will serve as a trainer for Gakkum, making sure that they are able to operate i2, and ensuring a smooth connection between WCS's i2 system and the government system.
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>High-profile test cases conducted against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos and elephants both originating from and in transit through Indonesia.</p>	<p>3.1: At least 25 investigations undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks between 2016-2018 (baseline is 5 cases/year 2009-2013)</p> <p>3.2: 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.</p> <p>3.3: At least 30 media pieces per year on trafficking of target species against a baseline of 20 per year during 2009-2013.</p> <p>3.1 – 60 investigations related to marine and terrestrial species in 76 districts during the reporting period. The investigations were carried out in 22 provinces, out of a total of 33 provinces in Indonesia.</p> <p>3.2 – 19 major prosecutions of ivory/tiger traders during the reporting period. 50 arrests were made, of which 86% resulted in prosecutions or fines. Other cases remain outstanding.</p> <p>3.3 – 645 articles published to raise the profile of wildlife crime with direct WCS support and engagement.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1: Undertake detailed investigations into wildlife trafficking networks for tigers, rhinos and elephants (African and Asian), both originating within Indonesia and in transit through Indonesia. These investigations will focus not just on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, but also identifying the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas, and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.</p>	<p>60 investigations related to marine and terrestrial species in 76 districts. The investigations were carried out in 22 provinces, out of a total of 33 provinces in Indonesia. Cross sectoral collaboration has also been improved with 7 strategic partnerships signed with Indonesian enforcement agencies in 5 provinces, facilitated by WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit as well as the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and the Attorney General's Office. These technical agreements relate to capacity building improvement, intelligence data sharing, case monitoring, joint preventive action (patrols) and sting operations (arrest suspect), and evidence handling post-trial process. Major busts</p>

	<p>achieved during this period included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20th September 2016, Lampung Barat Police in collaboration with Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park rangers (BBSNP), the WCS-Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) and Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) arrest 3 suspects and confiscated a Sumatran tiger skin. Two of the suspects were sentenced for 1.7 years in prison and each received \$1,900 fines. - October 2016, the WCU i2 analysis supported the arrests of 4 men in Jambi by BKSDA and the confiscation of two fresh tiger skins, 3 crocodile skins, 1,500 reticulated python skins, 1,500 monitor lizard skins, 4.7 tonnes of frozen pangolins and 13 sacks of scales. One suspect was sentenced for 5 months in prison, one was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a \$750 fine, while the cases for the other two suspects remain ongoing. This case was also linked to drug trafficking. - On the 14 May 2016, two elephant ivory traders were arrested in Rawa Bening market. This was the result of an investigation by the WCU which began in 2013. Police confiscated 5 ivory tusks (origin unknown), raw ivories of various sizes, hundreds of ivory trinkets (necklaces, bracelets), chopsticks made of ivory, deer antlers, walrus tusks, and a stuffed pangolin. Due to the current loophole in the law, the trader received 8 months in prison and \$100 fines for selling stuffed pangolin and deer antler, but was not prosecuted for the trade in ivory. - On 10th June 2016 an elephant ivory trader and intermediary trader were arrested by the Lampung province police (POLDA) in Bandar Lampung, confiscating 38 ivory smoking pipes. The legal process in this case is ongoing. Two other individuals, already identified by the WCU team, have been targeted for arrest in the next phase of operations, and intelligence gathered to date indicates that, once complete, these 4 arrests will significantly dismantle the ivory trade in South Sumatra. - On the 25th August 2016 East Java provincial police arrested two pangolin dealers in Surabaya. The suspect, was arrested with 675 kilograms of frozen pangolins in his possession. The WCU supported the police to investigate the suspects connection to the wider illegal pangolin trade network by analyzing the suspect's communication records and their connection to other known criminals in Medan, Palembang (South Sumatra), West Kalimantan, and Hong Kong. Both the pangolin dealer and his associate were prosecuted, receiving 1 year and 18 months imprisonment respectively, and an \$800 fine
<p>Activity 3.2: Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following chain of custody guidelines so as to be admissible for prosecutions.</p>	<p>At the time of writing the team leader for the Wildlife Crime Unit was invited to attend advanced training in forensics related to wildlife trade and trafficking at the US Fish and Wildlife Service laboratory in Oregon, USA. Other attendees will include staff from Gakkum (the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Law Enforcement Directorate), LIPI, and the Police, amongst others. After the training the laboratory will license attendees as 'first responders' on wildlife crime cases and a trainer. First responder status recognises that the individual is a front line expert who has the ability to secure crime scenes, collect samples from evidence, and has an advanced knowledge of the issues related to chain of custody. In near future, the WCU will conduct a series of follow up training to various agencies (Police, Customs, MoEF) to translate the relevant documents from USFWS</p>

	<p>training into training materials for these agencies.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 13 of the cases dealt with by the WCU involved the use of the Eijkman laboratory for forensic testing, particularly on elephant and tiger cases, maintaining the partnership established under the MOU within the DEFRA project.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3: Provide legal advice to Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.</p>	<p>During the reporting period the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) supported Indonesian law enforcement agencies with over 50 arrests. Up to arrests (86%) led to convictions and fines during the reporting period, largely due to the legal support provided by the WCU is case preparation.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4: Develop a communication platform with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia) and interested media organisations to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. 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.</p>	<p>Through collaborations with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia), over 645 articles have appeared in the media, with the majority in Bahasa Indonesian. This helps to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure transparent, fair application of the law in wildlife crime cases. Links to media coverage related to various cases in this reporting period are below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://poskotanews.com/2016/07/19/penjual-20-ekor-burung-elang-ditangkap-polisi/ • https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2016/03/23/058756158/terdakwa-perdagangan-orang-utan-divonis-2-5-tahun-penjara • http://news.detik.com/berita/3169912/penjual-dan-agen-kulit-harimau-di-aceh-dibekuk-polisi-pemilik-melarikan-diri
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Human-tiger conflict around of critical tiger conservation landscapes mitigated, reducing both human and tiger mortalities and preventing tiger parts from entering the trade.</p>	<p>4.1: 95% cases of human-tiger conflict (typically there are about 200 conflict cases per year in the landscapes were WCS works) are followed-up and with support provided to local communities (baseline= 95% cases followed up on by WCS during 2010-2013, however this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0%)</p> <p>4.2: 750 people living in areas with high conflict trained per year in human-tiger conflict mitigation methods, against a baseline of 750 per year in 2009-2013 (this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0 persons trained)</p> <p>4.3: Only one tiger killed per year in retaliation to human-tiger conflict in the tiger conservation landscapes (baseline = 22 tigers killed in retaliation in years before</p> <p>4.1. In total within the reporting period the teams responded to 190 human wildlife conflict in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes, approximately 95% of cases reported.</p> <p>4.2. 894 people in 84 villages living around Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park received information on how to mitigate human wildlife conflict during the reporting period.</p> <p>4.3. No tigers killed due to conflict within this reporting period, despite an increase in reported human wildlife conflict overall.</p>

	WCS conflict mitigation teams were active.	
Activity 4.1: Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.		4.1 - Within the reporting period in the Leuser Ecosystem, DEFRA support enabled the team to build 18 TPEs (11 TPEs for buffalos, and 7 TPEs for cows).
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.		4.2 - WRU teams in the Leuser Landscape responded to 86 human wildlife conflict incidents (Figure 4.2.1) across 69 villages. The teams also conducted awareness activities on human wildlife conflict mitigation, particularly on approach need to be taken when conflicts occur (Figure 4.2.1). In total the teams provided awareness materials to 269 people in 59 villages around the Leuser National Park. In the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape, the the WRU teams responded to 104 human wildlife conflict incidents in 24 villages. In total the teams provided training and materials designed to raise the awareness of these approaches to 625 people in 25 villages around the landscape. During this year no deaths of tigers, orang-utans or elephants were reported in either the Leuser or BBS landscapes (3 tigers were reported to have been killed by villagers in the first annual report under this project), despite the rising levels of human wildlife conflict (88 cases in year 1; 190 in year 2 across both landscapes).
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.	5.1: 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. 5.2 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).	5.1 – Early progress is being made on the inter-governmental structures for enforcement partnerships between Vietnam and Indonesia with high level meetings planned for June 2017. 5.2 – One meeting held at the IWT meeting on combatting wildlife trade in Hanoi in November 2016. No additional meetings yet held between Indonesia and Vietnam, but one is planned for June 2017.
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.		5.1 and 5.2 Efforts to support technical partnerships between Indonesia and Vietnam continue, with some progress during the next reporting period expected in response to the necessary work required to meet CITES COP commitments to support the uplisting of pangolins to CITES Appendix I. Progress is expected after the next high level bilateral meeting in June 2017.
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.		

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

Checklist for submission

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