



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report



IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT027
Project title	Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia 2
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Contract holder institution	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
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; Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance; Criminal Investigation Division, Indonesian National Police of Republic of Indonesia; Yayasan Auriga.
Total IWT grant value	£ 159,574
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2016 – 31/03/2018
Project leader's name	Matthew Leggett
Project Website/Blog/Social Media	
Report author(s) and date	Matt Leggett and Sofi Mardiah

1. Project Summary

Indonesia is one of the world's top ten 'megadiverse' countries and the largest supplier of wildlife products in Asia, both 'legal' and illegal. Estimated at USD\$1 billion annually, the value of the illegal trade in Indonesia alone is on par with illegal logging. This translates into an enormous economic, environmental and social loss. Within Indonesia, the illegal wildlife trade is a preeminent threat to Sumatran rhinoceros (Critically Endangered; population 100-120 individuals), Sumatran tigers (Critically Endangered; <650 individuals), Asian elephants (Endangered) and Sunda pangolins (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 as a result of conflicts 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 (Vietnam 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.

Efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia are hindered by the lack of interest of and poor collaboration between law enforcement agencies, the lack of understanding of laws and enforcement procedures, and a weak legal framework provided by the Conservation Law. A unique opportunity exists to address these challenges following the Indonesian Parliament's decision to revise the law, which was a key achievement of WCS's first IWT grant.

2. Project Partnerships

In most respects, the division of roles and responsibilities among the partner institutions has corresponded closely to what was anticipated when the project was originally designed. Since IWT027 was a continuation grant from a previous WCS/DEFRA IWT grant, the extended engagement has deepened and developed pre-existing relationships with different government agencies.

WCS's most frequent and extended interactions were with POKJA (the Conservation Policy Working Group) and the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and Parliament (DPR) to develop the draft revision of Conservation Act (Law No.5/1990). Moreover, as part of the assessment on CITES and existing legal trade mechanisms, WCS and Yayasan Auriga also worked closely with KSDAE (as the CITES Management Authority) and the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI). WCS's relationship with KSDAE was also strengthened through the on the ground enforcement activities to support human-tiger conflict prevention work in two WCS landscapes. In all cases partners were engaged and consulted during work planning and in driving forward project outputs.

Over the course of WCS's two grants, project activities have helped to strengthen the relationship with the Criminal Investigation Division, Indonesian National Police of Republic of Indonesia and other law enforcement agencies, who have shown a growing interest in better understanding of wildlife trafficking issues. This is demonstrated by the increasing number of cases that have been successfully prosecuted by these agencies, (x to x) and an increasing number of internal trainings on WIT issues held by these agencies. These internal Government of Indonesia partnerships and the new willingness to cooperate across previously competing agencies are key achievements of this project and are likely to be sustainable into the future.

WCS has also developed new partnerships with institutions not previously been involved in the first project, including with Aviation Security officers and flight operators in 7 international airports in Sumatera, Java and Kalimantan. This collaboration was key to tackling IWT through transportation hubs.

Engagement with government agencies can occasionally be complex, and planned outputs can be confounded by political factors beyond the influence of the project. However, engagements have largely been fruitful and productive and in all cases will continue beyond the life of the project.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

The work under this project is divided into five main output areas: reform of the main legal frameworks of wildlife trade and species conservation, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and judicial system, improving prosecution on wildlife crime cases, mitigating human wildlife conflict and reinforcing transnational cooperation on law enforcement. The activities under the first output were primarily carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), Parliament, the Conservation Policy Working Group (POKJA), the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) and Yayasan Auriga, while output 2,3, and 5 were carried out in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, the supreme court and journalist networks. For output 4, most of the activities involved MOEF and communities living in villages close to the WSC landscapes (Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan).

Overall, the project has achieved most of its outputs as planned. The following paragraphs describe the project's achievement to date which can also be seen in Annex 2. Relevant indicators from the logframe are highlighted in brackets after the text.

Output 1. *The overall legislative framework governing species protection is revised to close down loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reform protected species regulations, and revise regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade.*

Prior to this project (early 2016), a Ministerial Taskforce was established by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) to develop the legal draft of the revision of Conservation Act (Law No. 5/1990). However, no formal agreement existed pre-project to include the revision within the Parliamentary National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) as a priority to be finalized. During the course of the project (2016-2018), significant progress was achieved. WCS provided substantial technical support for the development of the revised legal draft through the assignment of two WCS staff to the Ministerial Taskforce team. Between 2016-2018, in collaboration with POKJA, WCS supported more than 15 formal

meetings, participated in more than 50 meetings focusing on the revision of Law No.5/1990(10-15 participants in each meeting) and provided inputs for the bill. A series of public consultations in five major cities in each area of Indonesia was conducted from January – April 2016 to gather the inputs for the draft bill (since IWT 016). Following this work, a draft version of the revised Law No.5/1990 and an academic paper outlining the rationale for the draft were produced by the Ministerial Taskforce at the end of 2017. The documents are still being reviewed internally before submission to the Parliament. This met the indicator 1.1 and 1.2.

In parallel, WCS also worked with Parliament to develop a draft revised law and academic paper, and in December 2017 it was this version that was officially included in the National Legislation Program for 2018, with a target of completion within the year. WCS and POKJA have closely coordinated with Parliament's Commission IV (DPR) to provide inputs for this DPR draft. WCS also engaged heavily in the capacity building of parliament members in relation to this process, conducting several focus group discussions and a Public Hearing on Law No.5/1990 between 2016 – 2017 that was attended by more than 20 members of parliament. To support this process WCS also developed a policy brief on the key aspects of the revision, covering five main issues, including, Access and Benefit Sharing on Genetic Resources; Licensing, Surveillance and Administration Sanctions; Institutional Authority; Indigenous and Local Community; and Law Enforcement. This policy brief was submitted to the parliament to support the development of the draft bill of parliament (addressing Indicator 1.3)

Furthermore, to improve the system for legal wildlife trade, a legal assessment of the wildlife utilization system and quota system (under Government Regulation 8/1999) was conducted in March 2017. The report was circulated for review to MoEF and LIPI. The key recommendations from this report focus around the need to revise the regulation to improve the enforcement and monitoring procedure of the quota system, and to strengthen the management and authority competencies. A key priority is to tackle the overlapping management mandates of different government agencies, and to close legal enforcement loopholes in the existing regulation that allow the laundering of wild caught animals as captive bred, as well as establishing a rigorous methodology for setting quotas for species harvesting. It is suggested that this activity will be conducted after the revision of Law No.5/1990 is completed.

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

Over the course of project, DEFRA IWT funding supported the training of 400 law enforcement officials on counter wildlife trafficking methods and enforcement techniques. Developed and delivered by WCS's specialist Wildlife Crime Unit team, these officers were drawn from a wide number of enforcement agencies, including the police, prosecutors, aviation security officers, and quarantine and customs officials. Training included modules on protected species identification (live and parts), the modus operandi of wildlife smuggling, and wildlife trafficking routes from Indonesia to market demand countries. is involved in the development of a wildlife trafficking curriculum which comprises training modules for environmental judges and the Indonesian National Police (Indicator 2.2).

During the reporting period the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund support also enabled WCS and the Indonesian Police Education and Training Centre (LEMDIKPOL) to collaboratively develop training modules and teaching curricula on wildlife trafficking, which will also have wide application for other enforcement agencies. 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. More than 60% of these modules have now been completed, developed in collaboration with LEMDIKPOL, and full completion is expected by late 2018. Once these materials are completed (co-funding support already secured) 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.

In addition, the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund support enabled WCS to work with the Supreme Court. In 2017 the Supreme Court carried out an 'Environmental Judges Certification' training in the Supreme Court Training Centre, with WCS acting as a technical advisor to this process. In early 2018, funding from DEFRA IWT supported a second environment judges training, held in Bogor. A total of 123 environment judges from across the countries participated in the training. During the training, WCU

experts, as well as other speakers from LIPI, the University of Indonesia, and the Eijkman Institute (a centre of excellence of genetic testing in Indonesia) spoke.

Under DEFRA IWT WCS also established a new secure state-of-the-art intelligence database of wildlife trafficking and traffickers (i2) to support and catalyse professionalized intelligence-led enforcement operations by its country programs and site-based projects. Since then, the i2 intelligence database for wildlife has been used to analyse crime networks and store wildlife cases and has supported the majority of the investigations and prosecutions presented in Output 3 (2.3). As a result of the progress demonstrated via this database the Directorate of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) is in the process of establishing an Operations Room to counter wildlife trafficking and trade using their own i2 system, with WCS providing technical support. Once established, WCS held data will be transferred to this new system.

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

Over the course of the project DEFRA IWT funding supported WCS and Government of Indonesia partners to pursue a total of 92 investigations per year (276 total) (Indicator 3.1). During this period, WCU provided technical support to various law enforcement agencies. This includes providing information of poaching and trafficking, supporting legal assistance to police and civil investigator, and court trial monitoring. These investigations were carried out in 22 provinces, out of a total of 33 provinces in Indonesia. From these investigations 175 individuals were arrested, and 68 prosecutions were successfully completed. 41 suspects received administration sanctions, and 31 suspects have ongoing legal process. From the arrests, the agencies supported by WCU also secured and confiscated 667 live animals and 2601 animal parts and products. The live animals were transferred to rescue centres and released into the wild. Indicator 3.2

During this grant, coverage generated from the activities under this program resulted in over 1800 incidences of coverage – including 451 international news stories, 283 blog posts, 2 magazine articles, 130 stories in print media, 2 radio interviews, 10 online magazine stories, 156 online news (domestic), 53 stories in online newspapers, 26 online videos, 23 stories shared widely on social media, and 55 television interviews/news stories. (Indicator 3.3).

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

Within the reporting period (April 2016-February 2018), the teams from the Wildlife Response Unit responded to 85 incidents of human-tiger conflict in 352 villages (42 incidents in 23 villages in Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 43 incidents in 329 villages in the Leuser Landscape), and 289 incidents of human-elephant conflict (221 incidents in the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 68 incidents in the Leuser Landscape). The human-tiger conflicts have resulted in a total loss of four buffalos, four cows, 48 goats and three dogs to tigers, and a large amount of crop damage from elephants. Despite the conflicts, no retaliatory action was taken by the communities related to tiger conflict. This represents considerable progress, as previously, tigers would be hunted down and shot. The mitigation of 85 of these cases during the reporting period is attributed to support from DEFRA IWT. (Indicator 4.1, 4.3)

In total, within the reporting period, the WRU team also supported the building of 54 TPEs (Tiger Proof Enclosure). The TPE is part of the responsible animal husbandry approach that is implemented to protect livestock from potential attacks by tigers and increase community awareness that livestock should be put in protected cages (i.e. TPEs) in human-tiger conflict prone areas, especially during the night time. The construction of 16 TPEs can be directly attributed to DEFRA IWT support. Over the duration of the project communities have moved from an expectation of all funding for constructing the TPEs to come from external sources to a real appreciation of their value. As such, in most cases (apart from in communities where WCS engagement is relatively recent) TPEs are now being constructed and maintained independently by communities.

To combat the potential occurrence of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) which is a threat to the tiger population in the Leuser Landscape (Indicator 4.2), WCS held a series of training events for veterinarians likely to be engaged in cases of human wildlife conflict. Two sessions were held in 2017, one in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape and one in Banda Aceh. These were each attended by 25 veterinarians. Trainees were trained in handling wild, and collected samples from livestock, pets and conflict wildlife

(when possible) for the monitoring of disease, particularly the potential occurrence of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV).

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.*

WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) provided key information to facilitate sting operations conducted by government agencies in several transnational cases. The Indonesian National Police (INP), supported with key information from the WCU, conducted a sting operation to arrest two Indian nationals in Jakarta in August 2017. The suspects were arrested smuggling a baby siamang and two albino long-tailed macaques through the airport, with the end destination of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The arrest took place after a two year WCU investigation that identified the suspects, their modus operandi and plan to transport these animals from Indonesia to Bangladesh. The investigation started in 2015 when WCU investigators uncovered illegal smuggling of birds of paradise and cockatoos to India. After the main suspect was identified, his whereabouts were lost, but in July 2017 the WCU received a tip-off that he was back in Indonesia and trying to buy orangutans, bears, and Sulawesi macaques. WCS i2 network analysis also supported the arrest and prosecution of an animal smuggler in Jakarta International Airport. A Japanese man, initialed *Nai*, was arrested by the Aviation Security with 63 live reptiles, including green tree pythons, Timor pythons, Timor monitors, mangrove monitors, blue-tongued skinks, pig-nosed turtles, Borneo earless lizards, and frilled-necked lizards. After i2 analysis revealed a wider network and previous convictions for animal trafficking (in 2015), the suspect was sentenced to 2.5 years in prison (Output 5.1)

Activities under Output 5.2 (key international strategic partnerships, transnational wildlife crime supply chain network research) made slow but positive progress throughout the project period. In follow up to Indonesia/Vietnam side meetings at the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016, in June 2017, in collaboration with WCS Vietnam and WCS China, WCS Indonesia facilitated an informal meeting between the Indonesian Government and China Government. The meeting aimed to promote initial cooperation on law enforcement for actions against wildlife trafficking networks between Indonesia and China, focusing on pangolin, tiger, and hornbill trade networks. From Indonesia, the meeting was attended by Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate General of Law Enforcement, CITES Management Authority), Indonesia National Police and Indonesia Customs. From China, the meeting was attended by Coastal and Anti-Smuggling Office, Guangxi Anti-Smuggling Office, Guangdong Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau and WCS China.

During the project period, WCS also signed 7 technical agreements with key law enforcement agencies, including East Nusa Tenggara police, North Maluku police, North Sulawesi police, Riau police, Batam police, the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and with the Attorney General's Office. 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. Facilitated by WCS Indonesia and WCS Vietnam, a bilateral meeting to follow up the MOU (signed 2014) between both countries was held on 1 – 2 August 2017 and hosted by Vietnam CITES MA. From Indonesia, the representatives were from the Directorate General of Law Enforcement for Environment and Forestry (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), the International Cooperation Bureau of MOEF, the Indonesian national police and the Indonesian Institute Science as the CITES Scientific Authority, and from Vietnam there were representatives from the Department of Anti-smuggling and Investigation (Customs Administration), the Department of Anti-smuggling Police, the Department of Environmental Police, the Department of International Cooperation (Ministry of Public Security), the Forest Protection Department, and the Supreme People's Procuracy. The delegates discussed measures to further increase the effectiveness of the existing cooperation mechanism to destruct transnational illegal wildlife trade networks and handle wildlife trade cases. The meeting resulted on an agreement on priorities cooperation and both countries have also identified information channels and focal points from law enforcement and functional agencies of their counterparts to facilitate the cooperation and information sharing process for the future activities. (5.2)

Outcome

The outcome of the project is targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws to significantly stem declines in rhinos, tigers and elephants. In doing so, human-wildlife conflict, the mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal trade networks, is mitigated. This also improves livelihoods and reduces criminal activities in vulnerable communities.

Built upon the achievement of the previous project IWT 1, this IWT project has broadly achieved its intended outcome.

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

Project activities have helped the law enforcement agencies and judicial system to gain a better understanding of the wildlife crime issues. WCU has worked closely with the Supreme Court, especially the environment judges, to assess the effectiveness of wildlife crime prosecution. During the course of the project, the wildlife cases which were handled by trained prosecutors and environment judges were all prosecuted (100%), with the average sentence being approximately 1.5 to 4 years in prison (depend on the level of suspects' crime). The record of the cases are available in the supreme court website and state/provincial court. WCU also collected the penal code from Supreme Court's case tracking system for future deterrent effect analysis and the modus operandi of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

Outcome 2. *During 2017-2018, at least 20 major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species are being or have been successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of < 2 per year during the five years period from 2009-2013.*

10 criminal networks involved in the trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species were successfully prosecuted or in the process of being prosecuted at project completion. This builds on the successful prosecution/investigation of 14 networks recorded under the IWT016 project that preceded IWT027, bringing the total to 24.

Outcome 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.*

The revision of Conservation Act (Law No. 5/1990) is still underway. The revision of this Act has been included in the National Legislation Program for 2018, meaning that the law is scheduled for revision within 2018. The Presidential Letter has been sent to Parliament which indicated that the process to discuss the bill between Government and Parliament has started. The proposed revision includes a wholesale reform of species protection, including increased penalties, sanctions and fines, and a streamlined enforcement system. The new law will also include an expanded protected species list, drafted with the support of WCS. The Ministerial Regulation dealing with this expansion is awaiting the approval and signature from the Minister of Environmental and Forestry. DEFRA support also directly contributed to assessments of the regulatory frameworks for Indonesia's legal wildlife trade and quota system as regulated in the Government Regulation No. 8/1999. The progress of the Law No.5/1990revision is available at <http://www.dpr.go.id/prolegnas/rekam-jejak/id/90>.

A series of attached files and links demonstrate the policy reports and papers developed as part of this project.

Outcome 4. *During 2017-18, the number of people harmed or killed in human-tiger conflicts in the target landscapes is reduced by 50%, against a baseline of 8 people harmed or killed during 2008-2013. Statistics will be gender-disaggregated.*

Within the two year period (April 2016-February 2018), WCS's Wildlife Response Unit (WRU) responded to 85 incidents of human-tiger conflict in 352 villages (42 incidents in 23 villages in Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 43 incidents in 329 villages in the Leuser Landscape), and 289 incidents of human-elephant conflict (221 incidents in the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 68 incidents in the Leuser Landscape). The human-tiger conflicts have resulted in the total loss of four buffalos, four cows, 48 goats and three dogs to tigers, and a large amount of crop damage from elephants. Despite the conflicts, there was no retaliatory action taken by the communities (on tigers) in any of these cases. This represents a considerable progress, as previously, tigers in particular would be hunted down and shot. The mitigation of 85 of these incidents during the reporting period can be attributed to the support from

DEFRA IWT. The number of people harmed or killed annually as a result of human-wildlife conflict is now zero, from a baseline of eight. All human-wildlife conflict incidents are recorded within the WRU database, held by WCS and shared with the relevant authorities.

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

This project aimed to significantly reduce the illegal wildlife trade in rhinos, tigers and elephants originating from and in transit through Indonesia, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation in Indonesia. During the course of the project, to make a higher-level impact, WCS focused on developing interventions to tackle the enabling conditions behind the illegal wildlife trade. This involved closing loopholes in the legal frameworks through the revision of the Conservation Act (Law No. 5/1990), and updating the protected species list, as well as improving the system of legal trade through an assessment of the regulation on wildlife utilization and quotas. In addition, WCS’s targeted interventions against wildlife trafficking networks have been very successful, with 24 networks shut down or investigated as a result of DEFRA IWT funding, resulting in 175 arrests of traffickers, including traders, smugglers, and illegal wildlife keepers. DEFRA IWT funding also supported the development of professional analysis software for wildlife crime analysis (i2), which is proving its worth within the GoI, and is being replicated by Gakkum (Directorate of Law Enforcement) to catalyse the dismantling of illegal trade networks. In forest landscapes, where wildlife trafficking often begins as a result of human wildlife conflict, WCS has proactively responded to 374 incidents, and supported communities to build 54 TPEs, which have played a role in reducing human deaths and injuries from wildlife conflict to zero, and retaliatory attacks on tigers to zero. This in turn has mitigated the impact of illegal trafficking at the community level, improving livelihoods and economic security, and reducing criminal activities. These efforts have also had impacts beyond Indonesia’s borders. WCS’s efforts to facilitate government-to-government meetings on wildlife trafficking with Vietnam and other Asian countries have led to greater cooperation, and a set of action plans to reduce the trade in specific species, such as helmeted hornbills.

4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions level assumptions 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, was found to be only partly true during the project. 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 did not generate the pace of progress expected, though gains were made.

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.

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

The IWT Challenge Fund has three key objectives:

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade;
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system;
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade.

This project targets IWT objectives (1): Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade, (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. These in turn create an increased deterrent effect and 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 can be summarised as follows:

IWT targets (1, 2 and 3):

- To date, 276 investigations (175 people arrested) for wildlife trafficking, with up to 68 suspects were sentenced and/or fined and 31 suspects are on-going legal process.
- More than 500 law enforcement officials trained from a number of different agencies, including the national police, prosecutors, customs, MoEF, MMAF, quarantine, etc.
- Revision of Law No.5/1990 included in the Prolegnas 2018 and targeted to be finalized in 2018.
- Over 1800 articles in the media on cases supported by WCS Wildlife Crime Unit. A total of 595 articles covered by local media, 783 in national media, and 451 in international media.
- Tackled human-wildlife conflict by responding to a total of 85 incidents and built 16 TPEs (Tiger Proof Enclosures) – directly attributable to DEFRA support.

Furthermore, the project also contributed to the commitment set out in the [London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade](#) and/or the [Kasane Statement](#).

1. Eradicating the Market for Illegal Wildlife Product
2. Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents
3. Strengthening Law Enforcements
4. Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

The contributions are as follow:

- Support in revising the Conservation Act with focus on strengthening species protection category and increasing sentences for IWT and law enforcement authority. The bill has been prioritized to be finalized in 2018. (2,3)
- Worked with the law enforcement agency and supreme court. This resulted in 100% prosecution cases with the average of sentence lasting approximately 1.5 to 4 years in prison (depending on the level of suspects' crime). (2,3)
- Support bilateral meetings among law enforcement agencies and CITES MA between China and Indonesia; Indonesia and Vietnam (3).

6. Impact on species in focus

This project significantly contributed to species in the three key areas, namely improving national law enforcement capacity, strengthening legal frameworks for conservation and mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Over the period of the project, WCS's work resulted in 175 arrests of traders, smugglers and illegal wildlife keepers. This will have a direct impact of reducing poaching pressure on threatened species, in particular rhinos, tigers and orangutans, but also other species, including elephants, leopard cats and pangolins, amongst many others. As traders in illegal wildlife deal in multiple species, the footprint of these arrests will have a far-reaching impact. Additionally, arrests and prosecutions of illegal loggers will ensure that the conversion pressure on vital forest habitat is reduced in key areas, in particular, around core tiger areas in Gunung Leuser National Park. The work of Wildlife Response Units around forest landscapes has significantly reduced, and will continue to reduce, the number of tigers and elephant ivory entering the illegal trade, addressing 95% of the reported human-wildlife conflict cases during the project period. In the longer term, as the reform of the Law No.5/1990 is now underway and targeted to be finished in 2018, the species protection legacy of the project will be significant. As well as increasing the deterrence effect of the existing law, revisions will double the number of species under protecting, and extend protection to non-native species, closing a number of loopholes allowing the exploitation of African elephant ivory and pangolins.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The direct impacts of poverty alleviation are not expected 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 – as most of the financial benefits of wildlife poaching and trafficking are realised at the trader or exporter level. At the local level, poor hunters typically incur majority of the costs, including the loss of wildlife, which can have indirect impacts on the ecosystem services provided by forests, 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 may also have wider economic impacts on the household. Similarly, human-wildlife conflict, such as human-elephant conflict, human-tiger conflict and conflict with other species like bears and leopards, results in immense negative impacts to local livelihoods through property damage, human injuries or deaths. This frequently leads to retaliatory killing of wildlife.

A total of >90,000 people in 352 villages living in the Leuser and Bukit Barisan Selatan landscapes in Sumatra have benefited indirectly from WCS's work on human-wildlife conflict mitigation during the project period. The WRU responded to incidents of human wildlife conflict in 352 villages across two forest landscapes, and have seen no retaliatory action taken by the communities to human tiger conflict in any of these cases during the period, and consequently, no human deaths (down from an annual baseline of eight fatalities). This represents considerable progress, as previously, tigers would be hunted down and shot, and villagers would often be injured or killed. This in turn has mitigated the impact of illegal trafficking at the community level, improving livelihoods and economic security, and reducing criminal activities.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

Direct gender-based impacts are not expected from this project. However, there are a number of identifiable indirect impacts. The benefits from reducing wildlife trafficking at the local level and community level are different for men and women though different group benefits. 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 forests, the loss of potential tourism revenue, and the societal disruption caused by criminal gangs. Men are also predominantly at risk of arrest and prosecution for these crimes, which has a destabilising effect on small rural communities. 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.

In addition, WCS is committed to gender equality in the delivery of our projects, as evident from 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.

9. Lessons learnt

Facilitated by WCS, this project has been specifically designed to establish a broad partnership of government agencies dedicated to combatting illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. It has also informed the preparation of a six-year long \$7 million project to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6). The GEF project was designed during 2015-17, and began in early 2018. The partnerships and activities initiated under this proposal will therefore be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project. By revising the Conservation Law, the project will also have a lasting impact on species protection and law enforcement efforts in Indonesia for a generation. By working with the Indonesian law enforcement agencies at a high political level, building considerations of wildlife crime into national-level training courses, and improving understanding the project has begun to mainstream action to combat illegal wildlife trade into "business as usual" in Indonesia. This has largely ensured that results are increasingly not dependent on individual interests and capacities, and instead becoming part of the enforcement culture.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

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

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

In previous reviews the project was awarded a score of 2 – 'Likely to be largely achieved'. Feedback included the need to provide further evidence of achievements and meeting of outputs/outcomes, and if possible records of UK AID contributions made more public. In this report a set of attached documents will be submitted along with the narrative report to meet this request, with a series of links to online materials and documents to accompany this work.

10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

NA

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project profile has risen considerably in the last two years. IWT027 has also benefited from the profile of the previous IWT016, which was well regarded within policy circles within the Government of Indonesia. Written outputs from the project, for example the reports on the Indonesian legal framework and policy and gap analysis work, have all been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and 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 has informed a 6-year \$9 million project funded by the Global Environment Facility (under GEF-6) that began in early 2018. The partnerships and activities initiated under this proposal will therefore be continued and scaled-up under the GEF project, and WCS is already continuing to push hard to finalise work on the legislative framework completed with DEFRA support. This work also ensures a lasting project legacy - 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. Although controversial, the law is under discussion in Parliament at the time of writing, and has been slated for completion in 2018. 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 has had 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. Project staff and resources will continue to be maintained under a GEF grant for the near term, and the research completed on Indonesia’s quota system and CITES is likely to be funded by upcoming grants from the EU and other major donors.

12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

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

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section. This is taken from a submission to the IWT Newsletter and is co-authored by WCS and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The revision of Indonesia’s conservation law – harnessing the power of public opinion to stop wildlife trafficking

Sofi Mardiah (WCS), Indra Exploitasia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Indonesia)

Public opinion plays an important but often undervalued role in driving policy reforms. For politicians, whose jobs depend on the public vote, public opinion is everything. In Indonesia, a country endowed with perhaps the greatest concentration of marine and terrestrial biodiversity on earth, and where wildlife trafficking is driving species loss at an alarming rate, wildlife protection has historically taken a back seat to the wider economic and social concerns driving the majority of the political agenda. However, there are now positive signs that this trend is shifting, and that new approaches to tackling wildlife trafficking are yielding powerful results.

In May 2015, an Indonesian news story broke across the world - dozens of Yellow Crested Cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea*) were seized by Indonesian customs officials from a shipment leaving Surabaya, one of Indonesia’s major port cities. Destined for sale in overseas markets, each cockatoo was worth up to £650 to illegal traders, a significant financial incentive in a country where the average monthly income is around £125. Although already protected under Indonesian law and a critically endangered species, this was only one of the hundreds of illegal wildlife trafficking cases uncovered by the Indonesian authorities every year. What made this case different?

Recognising that public interest in the case within Indonesia was extremely high, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), a DEFRA IWT grantee, moved quickly to develop an online [petition](#) with [Change.org](#) and the Conservation Policy Working Group (*POKJA Kebijakan Konservasi*) to call for an urgent revision of Indonesia’s principal wildlife protection and conservation law (Law No.5/1990). The petition quickly gained massive public support, gathering signatures from more than 322,000 people in less than 3 months, an unprecedented level of interest for an environmental petition in Indonesia.

Although WCS had been supporting the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in revising Indonesia’s conservation law prior to the breaking of the cockatoo story, moving quickly to harness and amplify public opinion gave this work the perfect momentum to rapidly accelerate this process. In its 25 years in force, the law had yet to receive any revisions or even a review by Parliament, and its multiple loopholes and inaccuracies meant that it was no longer strong enough to prevent the trafficking of protected and endangered wildlife in Indonesia. And yet within a month of the cockatoo seizure, after several meetings between WCS and Members of Parliament and the Minister of Environment and Forestry to present the petition, in June 2015 a formal decision was made to begin the process of revising the law. Two years

later in December 2017, with continued DEFRA support for ongoing technical meetings with the Government, a new draft law had been prepared and the Indonesian Parliament had agreed to schedule the revision of the law as a priority for 2018.

Once the revision is finalised, Indonesia's legal framework for conservation and wildlife protection will be substantively overhauled, increasing sentences and fines for offenders to reduce the temptation to engage in wildlife trafficking, and making sure that the law allows the Indonesian authorities to keep pace with poachers, traders and traffickers for the next decade. This case serves as an important reminder that, if harnessed well, public opinion can be a powerful tool in setting policy objectives, and in the age of social media and increased connectivity, recognising and amplifying these inflection points that demonstrate support for conservation is easier and more crucial than ever. For now, WCS Indonesia will continue to ensure that public attention remains focused on pushing the revision of Indonesia's conservation law over the finishing line within 2018.

14. Finance and administration

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

14.1 Project expenditure

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

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

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
TOTAL	

Capital items – description <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

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

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

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

14.3 Value for Money

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

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2018, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts 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 reasons such as the lack of properly collected evidence, lack of understanding, corruption or collusion. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated. 2. During 2017-2018, at least 20 major criminal networks involved in the trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species are being or have been successfully prosecuted. This is compared against a baseline of < 2prosecutions per year during the five years period from 2009-2013. 3. By 2018, Indonesia will have a new 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court case records, which are publicly available, will be the source material for Indicator 1. 2. WCS-Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crimes Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during the investigation. We also use this database to record how specific individuals fit into the larger wildlife crime trade networks. We will therefore use the Wildlife Crimes Unit database as the source material for Indicator 2. During the course of the project this database will be updated to i2. 3. Publicly available records of changes to Government of Indonesia laws and regulations will be the source material for Indicator 3 4. WCS-Indonesia operates a database on all incidences of human-wildlife conflict in the target landscapes from 2008 until the present day. This will be used to provide the source material for Indicator 4. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Indonesia remains committed to reducing illegal wildlife trade through improvements in policing and prosecutions, and reforms of the criminal justice system. 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.

	<p>legal framework for species protection and wildlife trade, which closes loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reforms protected species regulations, and revises regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade.</p> <p>4. During 2017-18, the number of people harmed or killed in human-tiger conflicts in the target landscapes was reduced by 50%, against a baseline of 8 people harmed or killed during 2008-2013. Statistics will be gender-disaggregated.</p>		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The overall legislative framework governing species protection is revised to close loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reform protected species regulations, and revise regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of 2016, a revised draft of Conservation Law Act No.5/1990 was produced by the Ministerial Taskforce which has the support from key non-government stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2 By the end of 2016, an academic paper (Naskah Akademik) has been produced setting out the rationale for reform of the Conservation Law.</p> <p>1.3 By 2018, at least 20 members of parliament have been trained or made aware of key issues around protected species and wildlife trade.</p>	<p>Publicly available records of Indonesian laws and regulations and meetings of parliamentary commissions and will be the source material for the indicators for Output.</p>	<p>1. WCS is able to continue to effectively negotiate the complex internal politics of various branches of the Governments of Indonesia.</p> <p>2. WCS is able to maintain good relations with the villages where human-wildlife conflict is high.</p> <p>3. WCS is able to facilitate transnational enforcement operations between the Government of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations</p> <p>4. The Indonesian Parliament fulfils the commitment it made during 2015 to revise Conservation Law Act No.5/1990.</p>
<p>2. Indonesian law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General's office, customs and quarantine) and anti-corruption agencies (e.g. Financial Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre) have greater understanding of the law, are better able to effectively report criminal activity, undertake investigations and evidence collection, and conduct</p>	<p>2.1 New training modules and law enforcement guidelines produced for Customs and Quarantine as a result of project activities during 2016-2018 (baseline = no guidance or training modules for customs).</p> <p>2.2 At least 100 law enforcement officials from Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors offices, anti-corruption agencies and</p>	<p>WCS records the numbers of trainings, numbers of participants in the trainings and this will be the source materials for the indicators for Output 2.</p>	

<p>successful prosecutions.</p>	<p>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 and able to store wildlife crime cases and track prosecutions (baseline = no national wildlife crime database exists). □</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>3.1 At least 25 investigations per year undertaken into wildlife criminals and trafficking networks between 2016-2018 (baseline is five cases/year between 2009-2013).</p> <p>3.2 At least ten high-profile test cases per year 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>WCS-Indonesia operates a Wildlife Crimes Unit database, in which we record all information gathered on wildlife criminals during the investigation. We also use this database to record how specific individuals fit into larger wildlife crimes trade networks. This database also records media pieces. We will therefore use the Wildlife Crimes Unit database as the source material for the indicators for Output 3. During the course of the project this database will be updated to i2.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>4.1 95% cases of human-tiger conflict (typically there are about 200 conflict cases per year in landscapes where WCS works) are followed-up and with support provided to local communities (baseline= 95% cases followed up on by WCS during 2010-2013, however this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we</p>	<p>WCS operates a comprehensive database on human-wildlife conflict incidents across the landscapes in Indonesia where we work. We will use this database as the source material for indicators for Output 4.</p>	

	<p>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). All information on the number of people trained will be gender-disaggregated.</p> <p>4.3 Only one tiger killed per year in retaliation to human-tiger conflict in the tiger conservation landscapes (baseline = 22 tigers killed in retaliation in years before WCS conflict mitigation teams were active. We began in 2006 in one landscape called Bukit Barisan Selatan and began in 2010 in the second landscape called Leuser). □</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>5.1 At least two high-profile transnational wildlife trafficking cases, successfully prosecuted during 2016-2018 against a baseline of 0 cases per year in 2009-2013. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The source material for indicators for Output 5 will be the reports of meetings between the Government of Indonesia law enforcement agencies and other Southeast Asian nations, and evidence of transnational operations.</p>	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Activity 1.1 Provide support to the Ministerial Taskforce formed to revise Conservation Law Act No.5/1990 to produce a draft version of the new law for consideration by the Indonesian Parliament (two members of the Taskforce are WCS staff, more than any other NGO).

Activity 1.2 Support the civil society organisation coalition POKJA (Conservation Policy Working Group) to advocate for revisions to the Conservation Law Act No.5/1990, based on analyses of its structure, clauses and implementing regulations.

Activity 1.3 Undertake necessary training and capacity-building events with members of Parliament to build their understanding of wildlife trade and species protection, focusing on Parliamentary Commission IV which is responsible for environmental legislation, including the revision of Conservation Law Act No.5/1990.

Activity 1.4 In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga, a local NGO specialising in legal assessments of natural resource management, conduct an assessment of the implementation of government regulation PP.8/1999 which regulates the legal domestic/ international trade in species in Indonesia, and the issuance of licenses for captive breeding.

Activity 1.5 In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga determine whether revisions are needed to PP.8/1999 in order to regulate wildlife trade in Indonesia or which improved enforcement and monitoring procedures are needed.

Activity 2.1 Support the Indonesian Customs and Quarantine to develop a module for the police training course focused on wildlife trafficking and poaching, similar to that produced by WCS with the Attorney General's Office for prosecutors during 2013-4.

Activity 2.2 Undertake targeted trainings, based on the training modules and prosecution guidelines, for the Ministry of Forestry law enforcement agencies, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors and customs. The project will ensure equal opportunity for women government officers to participate in trainings.

Activity 2.3 Setup the i2 intelligence database in Indonesia, and support Indonesian law enforcement agencies to gather information on wildlife crimes cases and prosecutions, and store this data in the database.

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 not just focus on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, but also identify the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.

Activity 3.2 Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following chain of custody guidelines to be admissible for prosecutions.

Activity 3.3 Provide legal advice to Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.

Activity 3.4 Support a communication platform with Indonesian journalists (the Alliance of Independent Journalists Aliansi Jurnalis Independen and the Indonesian Journalists Association Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia) and interested media organisations to promote action on illegal wildlife trade and ensure the 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.

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

Activity 4.2 Lead collaborative efforts between WCS staff and local village residents to mount coordinated responses to each tiger-conflict incidents that use noisemakers and other deterrents to 'push' tigers out of village agricultural areas and back into forested lands.

Activity 5.1 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.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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>This project aimed to significantly reduce the illegal wildlife trade in rhinos, tigers and elephants originating from and in transit through Indonesia, whilst contributing to poverty alleviation in Indonesia. During the course of the project, to make a higher-level impact, WCS focused on developing interventions to tackle the enabling conditions behind the illegal wildlife trade. This involved closing loopholes in the legal frameworks through the revision of the Conservation Act (Law No. 5/1990), and updating the protected species list, as well as improving the system of legal trade through an assessment of the regulation on wildlife utilization and quotas. In addition, WCS’s targeted interventions against wildlife trafficking networks have been very successful, with 24 networks shut down or investigated as a result of DEFRA IWT funding, resulting in 175 arrests of traffickers, including traders, smugglers, and illegal wildlife keepers. DEFRA IWT funding also supported the development of professional analysis software for wildlife crime analysis (i2), which is proving its worth within the GoI, and is being replicated by Gakkum (Directorate of Law Enforcement) to catalyse the dismantling of illegal trade networks. In forest landscapes, where wildlife trafficking often begins as a result of human wildlife conflict, WCS has proactively responded to 374 incidents, and supported communities to build 54 TPEs, which have played a role in reducing human deaths and injuries from wildlife conflict to zero, and retaliatory attacks on tigers to zero. This in turn has mitigated the impact of illegal trafficking at the community level, improving livelihoods and economic security, and reducing criminal activities. These efforts have also had impacts beyond Indonesia’s borders. WCS’s efforts to facilitate government-to-government meetings on wildlife trafficking with Vietnam and other Asian countries have led to greater cooperation, and a set of action plans to reduce the trade in specific species, such as helmeted hornbills.</p>

<p>Outcome</p> <p>The outcome of the project is targeted law enforcement interventions against major wildlife trafficking networks and the closing of key loopholes in Indonesian laws to significantly stem declines in rhinos, tigers and elephants. In doing so, human-wildlife conflict, the mechanism through which much wildlife enters illegal trade networks, is mitigated. This also improves livelihoods and reduces criminal activities in vulnerable communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2018, the prosecution rate for cases involving the trade of tigers, rhinos and elephants or their parts 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. 2. During 2017-2018, at least 20 major criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species are being or have been successfully prosecuted, against a baseline of < 2 cases per year during the five years period from 2009-2013. 3. By 2018, Indonesia has a new legal framework for species protection and wildlife trade, which closes loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reforms protected species regulations, and revises regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade. 4. During 2017-18, the number of people harmed or killed in human-tiger conflicts in the target landscapes is reduced by 50%, against a baseline of 8 people harmed or killed during 2008-2013. Statistics will be gender-disaggregated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wildlife cases were handled by environment judges were all prosecuted (100%), with the average sentence lasting approximately 1.5 to 4 years in prison (depend on the level of suspects' crime). 2. At the time of report writing, there were up to 10 criminal networks involved in trafficking of tigers, rhinos and elephants or other protected species that were successfully prosecuted or in the process of being prosecuted. 3. Up to now, the revision of Conservation Act (Law No. 5/1990) is underway. The revision of this Act has been included in the National Legislation Program for 2018 meaning that it is targeted to be finished in 2108. The Presidential Letter has been sent to Parliament which indicates that the process to discuss the bill between Government and Parliament has started. The proposed revision includes the reforms of species protection, strengthen criminal penalties. In addition, the new protected species list and its ministerial regulation is now awaiting the approval and signature from the Minister of Environmental and Forestry whilst the revises regulatory frameworks for legal wildlife trade will depend on Conservation Act revision. 4. In two years, the number of people harmed or killed is reduced from 8 people to zero.
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>The overall legislative framework governing species protection is revised to close loopholes and inconsistencies, strengthen criminal penalties, reform protected species regulations, and revise regulatory</p>	<p>Insert agreed output level indicators)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 By 2016, a revised draft of Conservation Law, Act No.5/1990 is produced by the Ministerial Taskforce which has the support from key non-government stakeholders. 1.2 By 2016, an academic paper (Naskah Akademik) has been produced setting out the rationale for reform 	<p>All of activities have fulfilled the three major indicators under this output. Despite the challenges to achieve the first and second goal, the technical assistance of Ministerial Taskforce to support the development of the draft bill has been completed.</p> <p>1.1 A draft revision Law No.5/1990has been produced by the Ministerial Taskforce.</p>

<p>frameworks for legal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>of the Conservation Law.</p> <p>1.3 By 2018, at least 20 members of parliament have been trained or made of aware of key issues around protected species and wildlife trade.</p>	<p>1.2 An academic paper for the draft has been produced.</p> <p>1.3 More than 20 members of commission IV in parliament were involved in FGDs, meetings and hearings on UU5/1990 revision.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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>Under this activity, WCS has provided technical support through the assignment of two WCS staffs as Ministerial Taskforce team members. Through the process, this team has conducted a public consultation series in five big cities in each mainland in Indonesia between January-April 2016 to gather the inputs for the draft bill (since IWT 1). Currently, the draft bill and an academic paper from MOEF are still being reviewed by ministerial core team before submitted to the Parliament. However, as the revision process is led by parliament, the draft and the academic paper from DPR has also been produced and in December 2017 has officially included in the National Legislation Program for 2018.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.</p> <p>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>This support has been completely done both technically and substantially through the assistance of analysing the current parliament draft bill. During 2016-2018, in collaboration with POKJA, WCS supported and participated in a series of more than 15 meetings focusing on the revision of Law No.5/1990(10-15 participants in each meeting).</p> <p>From this process, we produced a policy brief on five main issues consisting Access and Benefit Sharing on Genetic Resources; Licensing, Surveillance and Administration Sanctions; Institutional Authority; Indigenous and Local Community; and Law Enforcement. This policy brief has been submitted to the parliament to support the development of the draft bill of parliament.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.</p> <p>Undertake necessary training and capacity-building events with members of Parliament to build their understanding on wildlife trade and species protection, focusing on Parliamentary Commission IV which is responsible for environmental legislation, including the revision of</p>		<p>To strengthen both sides of key stakeholder competencies in this revision process, the capacity building of parliament members have been done through FGDs and Public Hearing. The key points addressing the loopholes, inconsistencies on species protection and law enforcement in the current regulations have</p>

<p>Conservation Law Act No.5/1990.</p>	<p>been delivered through the process in details below.</p> <p>This activity has been completed through Focus Group Discussion Series on genetic resource and species conservation on 13-14 February 2017 with the Parliament members. It aimed to provide contextual materials for the draft bill and gather inputs from the various experts. Moreover, direct inputs for parliament draft bill have been directly submitted through Public Hearing which was held on 25 May 2016 and 18 September 2017, and was attended by more than 20 parliament members in total.</p> <p>(this activity has been partially funded by another donor)</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This assessment was conducted in March 2017. Data has been collected since September 2016 through semi-structured interviews with ten key stakeholders from different roles. Six of them are governmental institutions which consist four sub-division under Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) (two Natural Resource Conservation Agencies in Jakarta and Surabaya, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation and Directorate of Law Enforcement); Ministry of Marine and Fishery (MMaF) (Directorate of Marine Biodiversity Conservation) and Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI). The rest of the four institutions are breeding association (Association of Indonesian Clam, Coral and Fish) and non-governmental institutions/NGOs (Yayasan International Animal Rescue, Aspinall Foundation and Animal Indonesia). The results have been consulted and presented at the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on 31 March 2017 attended by those stakeholders. The report has been circulated for review by the key implementer institutions (MoEF and LIPI).</p> <p>A report titled “Legal Assessment of Wildlife Utilization System and Quota System” has been produced.</p> <p>(this activity was partially funded by another donor)</p>
<p>Activity 1.5.</p> <p>In collaboration with Yayasan Auriga, determine whether revisions are needed to PP.8/1999 to regulate wildlife trade in Indonesia or which improved enforcement and monitoring procedures are needed.</p>	<p>This activity result has been determined through assessment process and an FGD with 33 participants from the various key institutions as abovementioned which agreed to suggest a revision for PP.8/1999 to improve the enforcement procedure, monitoring procedure and strengthen the management and authority competencies. It is suggested that this activity will be</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>Insert agreed Output level indicators</p> <p>2.1 New training modules and law enforcement guidelines produced for Customs and Quarantine as a result 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 Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, prosecutors' offices, anti-corruption agencies and customs and quarantine trained in new approaches/processes, 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 and able to store wildlife crime cases and track prosecutions (baseline = no national wildlife crime database exists). □</p>	<p>conducted after the revision of Law No.5/1990 is completed.</p> <p>During 2016-2018, WCU has been engaged formally and informally with the law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General Office, Supreme Court, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Customs, and the Indonesia's Financial Transaction and Analysis Centre (INTRAC/PPATK)). The progress has been very positive as below:</p> <p>2.1 Materials consisted of species identification (live and parts), modus operandi of wildlife smuggling, and wildlife trafficking routes from Indonesia to market demand countries has been compiled and used in the training for Customs and Quarantine.</p> <p>2.2 During the course of project, a total of 592 law enforcement officials were trained (150 attributable to DEFRA)</p> <p>2.3 The i2 intelligence database for wildlife crime has been used to analyse the crime networks and been able to store wildlife cases since 2016.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.</p> <p>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>WCU has actively engaged with Customs and Quarantine, and trained them on materials related with wildlife trafficking such as species identification (live and parts), modus operandi of wildlife smuggling, and wildlife trafficking routes from Indonesia to market demand countries. Moreover, WCU is involved in the development of a wildlife trafficking curriculum comprising training modules for environmental judges and the Indonesian National Police. Furthermore, around 60% wildlife trafficking investigation and modus operandi training modules have been developed and will be completed by the end of 2018.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.</p> <p>Undertake targeted trainings, based on 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</p>		<p>During the course of project, co-funded with [USFWS, BUMB, BIJAK, INL] a total of 592 law enforcement officials were trained (150 attributable to DEFRA) This consisted of a total of 8 police, 212 prosecutors, 196 Aviation Security officers, airport quarantine, airlines operators, airport Customs, and cargo</p>

<p>in trainings.</p>	<p>companies were trained by WCS, LIPI MMAF, and MoEF. In collaboration with the Supreme Court (SC), a second environment judges training was conducted in Bogor. It was participated by a total of 123 environment judges across the countries. During the training, WCU experts as well as other experts from LIPI, the University of Indonesia, and Eijkman spoke. WCU also trained 53 Customs officers in Manado and Bitung seaport Customs in North Sulawesi.</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>WCS established a new secure state-of-the-art intelligence database of wildlife trafficking and traffickers (i2) in January 2016 to support and catalyse professionalized intelligence-led enforcement operations by its country programs and site-based projects. Since then, i2 intelligence database for wildlife has been used to analyse the crime networks and been able to store wildlife cases.</p>
<p>Output 3. High-profile test cases conducted against prominent wildlife trafficking networks focused on tigers, rhinos and elephants both originating from and in transit through Indonesia.</p>	<p>3.1 At least 25 investigations per year on wildlife criminals and trafficking networks between 2016-2018 (baseline is 5 cases/year between 2009-2013).</p> <p>3.2 At least ten high-profile test cases per year against wildlife crimes (hunting or trafficking), successfully prosecuted during 2016-2018 against a baseline of 2 cases 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>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 on low-level hunting gangs and middlemen, and identify the higher-level traffickers who source products from across Indonesia and overseas and facilitate shipments primarily to buyers in East Asia.</p>	<p>During the period, WCU provided technical support to various law enforcement agencies. This includes providing information on poaching and trafficking, supporting legal assistance to police and civil investigator, and court trial monitoring. WCU assisted in 276 investigations for the arrests of 175 traffickers, including traders, smugglers, and illegal wildlife keepers. 68 suspects were sentenced, 41 suspects received administration sanctions, and 31 suspects are ongoing legal process.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Work with Ministry of Forestry and the Indonesian National Police to gather evidence following</p>	

<p>chain of custody guidelines to be admissible for prosecutions.</p>	<p>From the arrests, the agencies supported by WCU also secured and confiscated 343 live animals and 2,188 animal parts and products. The live animals were transferred to rescue centres and released into the wild.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3.</p> <p>Provide legal advice to Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesian National Police and prosecutors both in preparation for and during court cases, ensuring that cases are tried properly and are not rejected upon technicalities.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>During the period, over 1800 articles on wildlife crime cases connected with WCU support were published, with 451 articles in international media, 783 in national media, and 595 in local media. WCU and journalists published 732 articles related to wildlife cases.</p>
<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 support was 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 in human-tiger conflict mitigation methods, against a baseline of 750 per year in 2009-2013 (this has been dependent on WCS securing funds to do conflict mitigation – if we are unable to secure the funds then the baseline drops to 0 persons trained). All information on the number of people trained will be gender-disaggregated.</p> <p>4.3 Only one tiger was killed per year in retaliation to human-tiger conflict in the tiger conservation landscapes (baseline = 22 tigers killed in retaliation in years before WCS conflict mitigation teams were</p> <p>4.1 During 2016-2018, the Wildlife Response Unit responded to 95% cases of wildlife human conflict, with 85 incidents of human-tiger conflict and 289 incidents of human-elephant conflict. DEFRA IWT support is attributable to mitigating 85 of these incidents during the reporting period.</p> <p>4.2 WRU has trained more than 750 people living in 352 villages with high conflict for human-tiger conflict mitigation methods.</p> <p>4.3 No retaliatory action was taken by the communities (on tigers) in any of these cases and zero tiger deaths were reported.</p>

	active. We began in 2006 in one landscape called Bukit Barisan Selatan and began in 2010 in the second landscape called Leuser). □	
<p>Activity 4.1.</p> <p>Construct and maintain tiger-proof enclosures in villages where human-tiger conflict is high.</p>		<p>In total, within the reporting period, the WRU team supported the building of 54 TPEs (Tiger Proof Enclosure). The TPE is part of the responsible animal husbandry approach that is implemented not only to protect livestock from potential attacks by tigers but also to increase community awareness that in the human-tiger conflict prone areas, they should put their livestock in protected cages (i.e. TPEs), especially at night time. The construction of 16 of TPEs can be attributed to DEFRA IWT.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2.</p> <p>Lead collaborative efforts between WCS staff and local village residents to mount coordinated responses to each tiger-conflict incident that uses noisemakers and other deterrents to ‘push’ tigers out of village agricultural areas and back into forested lands.</p>		<p>Within the reporting period (April 2016-February 2018), the teams from the Wildlife Response Unit responded to 85 incidents of human-tiger conflict in 352 villages (42 incidents in 23 villages in Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 43 incidents in 329 villages in the Leuser Landscape), and 289 incidents of human-elephant conflict (221 incidents in the Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape and 68 incidents in the Leuser Landscape). The human-tiger conflicts have resulted in a total loss of four buffalos, four cows, 48 goats and three dogs to tigers, and a large amount of crop damage from elephants. Despite the conflicts, no retaliatory action was taken by the communities related to tiger conflict. This represents considerable progress, as previously, tigers would be hunted down and shot. The mitigation of 85 of these cases during the reporting period is attributed to support from DEFRA IWT.</p>
<p>Output 5.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>5.1 At least two high-profile transnational wildlife trafficking cases, successfully prosecuted during 2016-2018 against a baseline of 0 cases per year in 2009-2013. All crime statistics will be gender-disaggregated.</p> <p>5.2 At least two meetings, joint training events or collaborative enforcement actions between Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations designed to combat</p>	

collaboration to combat illegal wildlife trade.	illegal wildlife trade between 2016 and 2018 (baseline = 1 in 2013).	
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.		<p>WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) provided key information to facilitate sting operations conducted by government agencies in several transnational cases. The Indonesian National Police (INP), supported with key information from the WCU, conducted a sting operation to arrest two Indian nationals in Jakarta in August 2017. The suspects were arrested smuggling a baby siamang and two albino long-tailed macaques through the airport, with the end destination of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The arrest took place after a two year WCU investigation that identified the suspects, their modus operandi and plan to transport these animals from Indonesia to Bangladesh. The investigation started in 2015 when WCU investigators uncovered illegal smuggling of birds of paradise and cockatoos to India. After the main suspect was identified, his whereabouts were lost, but in July 2017 the WCU received a tip-off that he was back in Indonesia and trying to buy orangutans, bears, and Sulawesi macaques.</p> <p>WCS i2 network analysis also supported the arrest and prosecution of an animal smuggler in Jakarta International Airport. A Japanese man, initialed <i>Nai</i>, was arrested by the Aviation Security with 63 live reptiles, including green tree pythons, Timor pythons, Timor monitors, mangrove monitors, blue-tongued skinks, pig-nosed turtles, Borneo earless lizards, and frilled-necked lizards. After i2 analysis revealed a wider network and previous convictions for animal trafficking (in 2015), the suspect was sentenced to 2.5 years in prison (Output 5.1)</p> <p>During the project period, WCS also signed 7 technical agreements with key law enforcement agencies, including East Nusa Tenggara police, North Maluku police, North Sulawesi police, Riau police, Batam police, the Indonesian Police Education and Training centre (LEMDIKPOL), and with the Attorney General's Office. 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</p>

	<p>collectively will support the ability of the enforcement agencies to undertake transnational enforcement operations with other countries, particularly Vietnam. Facilitated by WCS Indonesia and WCS Vietnam, a bilateral meeting to follow up the MOU (signed 2014) between both countries was held on 1 – 2 August 2017 and hosted by Vietnam CITES MA. From Indonesia, the representatives were from the Directorate General of Law Enforcement for Environment and Forestry (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), the International Cooperation Bureau of MOEF, the Indonesian national police and the Indonesian Institute Science as the CITES Scientific Authority, and from Vietnam there were representatives from the Department of Anti-smuggling and Investigation (Customs Administration), the Department of Anti-smuggling Police, the Department of Environmental Police, the Department of International Cooperation (Ministry of Public Security), the Forest Protection Department, and the Supreme People's Procuracy. The delegates discussed measures to further increase the effectiveness of the existing cooperation mechanism to destruct transnational illegal wildlife trade networks and handle wildlife trade cases. The meeting resulted on an agreement on priorities cooperation and both countries have also identified information channels and focal points from law enforcement and functional agencies of their counterparts to facilitate the cooperation and information sharing process for the future activities. (5.2)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Activities under Output 5.2 (key international strategic partnerships, transnational wildlife crime supply chain network research) made slow but positive progress throughout the project period. In follow up to Indonesia/Vietnam side meetings at the Hanoi Conference on International Wildlife Trade in November 2016, in June 2017, in collaboration with WCS Vietnam and WCS China, WCS Indonesia facilitated an informal meeting between the Indonesian Government and China Government. The meeting aimed to promote initial cooperation on law enforcement for actions against wildlife trafficking networks between Indonesia and China, focusing on pangolin, tiger, and hornbill trade networks. From Indonesia, the meeting was attended by Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Directorate</p>

	<p>General of Law Enforcement, CITES Management Authority), Indonesia National Police and Indonesia Customs. From China, the meeting was attended by Coastal and Anti-Smuggling Office, Guangxi Anti-Smuggling Office, Guangdong Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau and WCS China.</p>
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Annex 3 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.	