



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Half Year Report



(due 31st October 2017)

Project reference:	IWT027
Project title:	Strengthening institutional frameworks to combat wildlife trafficking in Indonesia 2
Country(ies):	Indonesia
Lead organisation:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Collaborator(s):	Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE, the CITES Management Authority) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Government of Indonesia; Directorate general of Customs, Ministry of Finance; Criminal Investigation Division, Indonesian National Police of Republic of Indonesia; Yayasan Auriga .
Project leader:	Matt Leggett
Report date and number (e.g. HYR1):	HYR 3 - September 2017
Project website/blog/social media etc:	programs.wcs.org/Indonesia

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

The Project

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

Project updates (end of September 2017).

The project started in April 2016, and has been under implementation for 18 months. Major achievements during this period have included:

(1) Legal and regulatory reform:

WCS achievements during the reporting period include:

- 2 policy papers containing recommendations on specific issues for draft revision of Law No. 5/1990 submitted to Indonesian Parliament (DPR) for consideration. The documents highlight issues on law enforcement, protection of species, conservation area management and community engagement.
- A paper on legal assessment of wildlife utilization and the quota system has been

produced and will be submitted to MOEF and LIPI.

- DEFRA support enabled WCS to provide technical resources for the CSO coalition POJKA Kebijakan (the Conservation Policy Working Group) to lead technical discussions on the review of Law No. 5/1990, as well as directly facilitating discussions with MoEF. During April – September 2017, in collaboration with POKJA, DEFRA supported WCS's coordination and participation in a series of 15 meetings focusing on the revision of Law No. 5/1990 (10-15 participants in each meeting).
- In collaboration with POKJA Kebijakan and USAID-BIJAK, and with the support of DEFRA, WCS organized a hearing with DPR (18 September 2017) to convey the set of recommendations based on policy papers prepared by WCS and POKJA Kebijakan. The hearing was led by the Head of Commission IV DPR and was attended by 15 member of Commission IV and their technical experts, member of POKJA (NGOs), members of FORETIKA (University forum and journalists).
- Following the Focus Group Discussion in March 2017, a paper on legal assessment of wildlife utilization and the quota system (according to GR No. 8/1999) was finalized (May 2017). The findings highlighted that the GR8/1999 was not harmonised with other related regulations (e.g GR No. 7/1999), and that this has led to differing interpretations on species protection classification determination. Moreover, CITES implementation is not clearly regulated under Government Regulation Number 8 Year 1999, but more in its subsidiary regulation the Forestry Ministerial Decree Number 447 Year 2003. (SK 447/2003) Therefore the recommendation is to revise the GR No. 8/1999 and some of the articles in SK 447/2003 need to be put in the GR level because Ministerial Decree (SK) is a regulation in ministerial level, not in the formal structure of legislation and focus only on determining something while government regulation is more strong as it's part of the formal structure of legislation and the material is regulate on something. .

(2) Capacity building on tackling wildlife crime for targeted law enforcement agencies

- On August 7-10th, WCS conducted a training for prosecutors. The training was carried out in Yogyakarta, with 20 state prosecutors from Yogyakarta and Central Java office. The training was also invited 5 police investigators from INP as observer and presenter. During the training, the prosecutors was trained by various experts from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), MoEF, experienced judge, Attorney General Office, the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), and WCS. The training materials consist of modus operandi of wildlife trade, case study, species identification, wildlife regulation, and field trip to wildlife rescue center (PPS Yogyakarta).
- On September WCS collaborated with Aviation Security (AvSec) to deliver training sessions in Sultan Syarif Kasim II International Airport in Riau, Kualanamu International Airport in Medan (North Sumatra), Minangkabau International Airport in West Sumatra, Supadio International Airport in Pontianak (West Kalimantan). 84 officers were trained in total. These areas were targeted as they are key hubs for trafficking wildlife, including tiger parts, birds, reptiles, hornbills, and tortoises. The training was attended by 30 participants from Avsec, corporate legal, cargo business, airport operational, branch communication, airport services, human capital, and airport safety. The materials were presented by WCS and LIPI related to modus operandi of wildlife smuggling, reptiles and mammals identification, and transnational wildlife trafficking issue.
- On September 27-29th, In House Training for state prosecutors was carried out in Manado (North Sulawesi). A total of 20 state prosecutors from East Java and North Sulawesi participated to the training. During the training, the prosecutors was trained by various experts from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), MoEF, experienced judge, Attorney General Office, the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), and WCS. The training materials consist of modus operandi of wildlife trade, case study, species identification, and wildlife regulation.

(3) Wildlife Crimes Unit facilitated arrests and prosecutions

- During the reporting period the WCU supported investigation and sting operations with various agencies, including INP, MoEF, Customs, Quarantine (for terrestrial cases) and MMAF (for marine cases). A total of 22 sting operations were carried out by WCU and agencies, and succeed to arrest 33 offenders. To date, the officers are still pursuing 5 offenders in Java and Kalimantan. From the offenders, hundreds of live animals and parts were confiscated, such as; 1 Sumatran Orangutan, 3 tiger skins; 1 ton pangolins and 6.5 kilograms pangolin scales; more than 60 pythons and lizards; 2 Siamangs; 4 Yellow-Crested Cockatoos; 21 crocodiles; 3 elephant ivories; and many more.
- From 33 arrests, five suspects were sentenced, the legal process for 24 suspects is ongoing, and 4 suspects received letter of confiscations. The highest penalty was imposed to tiger skin trader in Bengkulu; 4 years in prison and fine.
- Building on data collected and analysed within the DEFRA IWT funded i2 database, the WCU produced and disseminated 8 Target Intelligence Packages (TIP) for key species and major trafficking networks to law enforcement officers. Wildlife trafficking networks, including Sumatran Tiger, pangolin, the Borneo Earless Lizard, and online trade were analysed and updated by WCU operation room using i2 Intelligence analysis. The analysis directly catalysed the arrest of 13 suspects, including the arrest of online bird traders in Lampung, Manado (North Sulawesi), and Makassar (South Sulawesi), Sumatran Tiger skin traders in Lampung, protected stuffed animals trader in Bandung (West Java), Lamongan (manta gills), pythons and various reptiles (Jakarta).
- In a continuing collaboration supported by DEFRA IWT, WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit worked with the Eijkman Institute to support DNA testing on evidence from wildlife crime cases. Samples tested by Eijkman included Sumatran tiger skins, fangs, and bones, sea turtle carapace, bear fangs, manta gills and bones powder, manta meats, shark fins, and also Sumatran and African ivory. In this period, Eijkman also agreed to conduct paternity test for pangolin from the Probolinggo captive breeding centre to determine if the sample was from a wild caught or captive bred animal. Results are pending, but the intention was to provide strong evidence to MOEF to demonstrate that the 'laundering' of wild caught as captive bred animals is a significant problem.

(4) Human-wildlife conflict mitigation

- The Wildlife Response Unit teams responded to 17 incidents of human-tiger conflict, and 34 incidents of human-elephant conflict during the reporting period. Human wildlife conflict remains an ongoing challenge in these landscapes, and during this period resulted in the loss of 1 buffalo, 1 cow, and 1 dog to tigers, and a large amount of crop damage from elephants. No retaliatory action was taken by the communities in any of these cases, which represents a considerable progress, as previously tigers in particular would be hunted down and shot. DEFRA IWT support is attributable to mitigating 26 of these incidents during the reporting period, with the remainder supported by co-funding.
- The availability of trained veterinarians in the field is also an important part of the human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategy. If vets are available, injured tigers in snares can be rescued quickly, which prevents them from causing injury to people or property, or from being killed and entering the illegal wildlife trade. However, in the Bukit Barisan Selatan landscape the availability of veterinarians with good skills in handling wild animal is very limited. Support from DEFRA IWT enabled WCS-IP and the Indonesian Veterinary Association to hold a 3-days veterinarian training session (23-25 August 2016) conducted in Prof.Dr.Ir Rubini Atmawidjaja Animal Hospital (Lampung). In this training, eleven veterinarians from eight districts around Bukit Barisan were trained in handling wild animals to support the reduction in the impacts of human wildlife conflict.
- In total within the reporting period DEFRA supported the construction of 4 Tiger Protective Enclosures (TPEs). 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.

- On the 25-27 September 2017, and working with the Aceh Nature Conservation Agency, WCS conducted veterinarian training in Banda Aceh. 25 trainees were trained in handling wild animals to support the reduction in the impacts of human wildlife conflict, and also in collecting samples from livestock, pets and conflict wildlife (when possible) for monitoring of disease, particularly the potential occurrence of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) that can threaten the tiger population in the Leuser Landscape.

(5) Support and facilitation transnational enforcement cooperation

- During the reporting period the WCU supported 3 transnational and transcontinental cases. Two smugglers from Japan and Saudi Arabia were arrested at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta. 124 reptiles, including Pig-nosed tortoses, various lizards, and pythons, and crocodiles from Papua were confiscated. One case related to the illegal keeping of Critically Endangered Ploughshare tortoise and 7 Radiated tortoises from Madagascar.
- Activities related to cooperation between Indonesia-Vietnam are making limited progress to date due to limited political engagement on this issue. Although there is an existing MOU between the Vietnam and Indonesian Governments (signed in 2014), national follow up on the MOU has been slow during the reporting period. WCS WCU staff attended a regional meeting in Bangkok in 2016 designed to increase collaboration among law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Indonesia. WCS-Indonesia was engaged as a part of the meeting to facilitate communication between the Indonesian National Police and Vietnam Police in Bangkok, especially to address the online trade of big cats and pangolin smuggling. More concrete outcomes are expected during the next reporting period. WCS is stepping up efforts in the next reporting period to facilitate the Indonesian/Vietnam existing MOU on wildlife crime – joint cases and training exercises will be explored and implemented.

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

The progress on revision of Law no 5/1990 has been slow since it was formally included in Prolegnas 2017. It is now a political process and subject to delays that may be beyond the control of the project team. To date progress remains positive, but the likelihood (and impact) of any further delays on the timeline is difficult to judge at this stage.

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

Discussed with LTS: Yes/No

Formal change request submitted: Yes/No

Received confirmation of change acceptance Yes/No

3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

n/a

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

n/a

If you were asked to provide a response to this year's annual report review with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document. Additionally, if you were funded under R3 and asked to provide further information by your first half year report, please attach your response as a separate document.

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

Please send your **completed report by email** to Victoria Pinion at IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: IWT001 Half Year Report.**