

Terms of Reference (TOR)

CSO SUPPORT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL for project entitled “Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia”

A. Background Information

The illegal trade in fauna and flora (other than fisheries and timber) has been estimated by different sources to be worth US\$ 7-23 billion dollars annually¹ and US\$ 2.5 billion in East Asia and the Pacific alone². Some of the values associated with wildlife products are huge; ivory is being traded at over \$2000/kg whilst Rhino horn can fetch over \$66,000/kg, Helmeted Hornbill beaks trade for \$6400/kg in China, Sun Bear gall bladders up to \$2000 each, Tiger canine pairs at \$6200-7200 and Pangolin scales \$3000/kg³.

The development challenge that this project seeks to address concerns the devastating impact of unsustainable and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) on wildlife populations in Indonesia and SE Asia. The value of the *illegal* trade in Indonesia alone is estimated at up to US\$ 1 billion per year. Factoring in the unsustainable *legal* trade, the value rockets, representing an enormous economic, environmental, and social loss. This trade has already caused the decline and local extinction of many species across SE Asia. Much of the trade is highly organized, benefits a relatively small criminal fraternity, whilst depriving developing economies of billions of dollars in lost revenues and development opportunities. Within SE Asia, a significant amount of this trade starts from Indonesia, one of the world's top 10 'megadiverse' countries and the largest supplier of wildlife products in Asia, both 'legal' and illegal. The IWT and associated bushmeat trade are an immediate threat to the existence of key endangered species such as the Sumatran and Javan Rhinoceros, Sumatran Tiger, Asian Elephant and Sunda Pangolin amongst a wide range of less prominent species. Indonesia is also becoming an important transit point for IWT from Africa to East Asia, such as African Ivory. The consequence of the unsustainable trade is a massive threat to globally important wildlife.

MoEF has many regional offices called Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA). Currently there are 31 BKSDAs, spread out all over in Indonesian territory. In relation to wildlife trade, BKSDAs have roles to proposed number of annual quota for harvestable species and its monitoring, issue a letter of domestic transportation of wildlife specimens (Surat Ijin Angkut Tumbuhan dan Satwa Dalam Negeri, SATS-DN), and as law enforcers against wildlife trafficking in their areas.

¹ Nellemann, C., Henriksen, R., Raxter, P., Ash, N., Mrema, E. (Eds). 2014. The Environmental Crime Crisis – Threats to Sustainable Development from Illegal Exploitation and Trade in Wildlife and Forest Resources. A UNEP Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme and GRID-Arendal, Nairobi and Arendal, www.grida.no.

² UNODC. 2013. Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific. A threat assessment. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

³ Values quoted from various sources in: USAID Report Changes for Justice Project Wildlife Crime In Indonesia: A Rapid Assessment Of The Current Knowledge, Trends And Priority Actions. 2015. Prepared for Chemonics International Inc. by the Indonesia Program of the Wildlife Conservation Society. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00KH52.pdf

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID, Bareskrim POLRI) of the Indonesian National Police (INP) is a key agency in combatting nationwide illegal wildlife trade. Unit 1 is specifically tasked with targeting environmental crimes and has 7 staff and an annual budget of \$50,000. It has played a leading role in the majority of high-profile prosecutions brought successfully in Indonesia over the past 5 years, however is hampered by limited staffing, budgets, capacity and the limited importance attached to wildlife crimes by prosecutors, the judiciary and customs. Other relevant Indonesian Law enforcement agencies include the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Customs, Quarantine, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Trans-projects Analysis and Reporting Centre (PPATK).

Despite a relatively adequate national policy framework and institution, gender equality in performing biodiversity conservation management is still weak. The predominant role of men is primarily due to biophysical, cultural and structural factors. As to date, the majority of Indonesians perceive that particularly forest management activities are not suitable for women to do because they involve physical power, masculinity and extended periods of stay in the field. Examples are hunting of wildlife and harvesting of NTFPs. For reasons of traditional beliefs and values, the majority of households in rural areas still believe that wives' primary task is to rear children and do domestic chores like cooking and cleaning. Another limiting factor is the established structure of state employees that is dominated by men, thus decision-making on biodiversity conservation management is also male-dominated.

The GEF project alternative aims to remove the barriers to accomplishing the long-term solution to this challenge, namely to conserve key wildlife species in Indonesia, by ensuring that the legal wildlife trade is ecologically and economically sustainable, while reducing the scale and impact of illegal wildlife trafficking, both from Indonesia and in transit through the country. Even biodiversity within the PA system is not shielded from poaching to supply the domestic and international IWT. Wildlife is a natural resource that, if exploited well, can fuel development, provide considerable state revenues and provide financial incentives to manage wildlife and ecosystems. The key barriers are: 1) the weak policy and regulatory framework and insufficient information and tools to understand, regulate and combat illegal wildlife trade; 2) suboptimal institutional capacity for compliance monitoring and enforcement; 3) ineffective enforcement at the site and landscape levels; and 4) inadequate information sharing mechanisms to support responses to IWT. These barriers will be removed through the implementation of the project's four components leading to the following outcomes that in turn will contribute towards achievement of the **Project Objective**, which is *to reduce the volume of unsustainable wildlife trade and the rate of loss of globally significant biodiversity in Indonesia and East and South-East Asia*.

UNDP-GEF Project assisted MoEF in implementing the IWT Project. In order to assist DG of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement with implementation of the project, a qualified and highly experienced NGO will be engaged to provide technical assistance with key aspects of the three project components. The expected output of this NGO will be used as a benchmark to progress with the overall key project output.

B. Scope of Services, Expected Outputs and Target Completion

Under the guidance of the Director of Forest Protection and Surveillance, DF of Law Enforcement, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and Programme Manager/Technical Officer for NRM,

Environment Unit, UNDP, the selected organization will be responsible for achieving following project outputs in coordination with project focal point at MoEF and other relevant consultants.

Output as per ProDoc	Expected outputs	Key Activities (including but not limited to below list)	Target of completion
Component 1: Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade			
1.2	A Network protocol mechanism on IWT reporting	Under coordination and guidance from DG Gakkum and its UPT in East Java and Jakarta, facilitate coordination between stakeholders in East Java and Jakarta	
	Number of IWT case prosecuted rising	Investigation and coordination with National Police on tackling the IWT cases	
	Alternative income based campaign on wildlife trade, targeting local community	Community development and public awareness	
Component 2: Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels			
2.1	Training guidelines on how to handling, rehabilitate up to release the IWT evidences	Capacity building training for Gakum and related stakeholder on how to handling up to release the IWT evidences	
2.2	Guidelines on how to use money laundering regime to combat wildlife crime Authority of forestry civil investigators improved	Conduct desk analysis and interview/in deep discussion with relevant stakeholders/experts	
2.5	Three Media release /article on the community based approach to tackling IWT	Develop articles together with local community member, and distribute through social media	
2.5	One set material for Public Services Announcement on community based approach on combatting wildlife crime to be announced in local and national media	Develop short video for campaign on community based approach on combatting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking under close coordination with the DG of Law Enforcement of MoEF, and Attorney General Office of Indonesia	
Component 3: Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems			

3.3	Four IWT volunteer group developed in Surabaya, and Jakarta	Volunteer group development through training on how to help the law enforcement agencies Awareness campaign in Jakarta and Surabaya	
3.3	Community based patrolling system developed in 2 villages	Local community group development through training on how to help the law enforcement agencies	
3.4	Livelihood alternative program is developed and implemented based on the local potential in specifically selected sites	Community development strategy targeting poachers and villagers in general for 2 villages in Surabaya	

In addition to the above expected outputs and activities, the selected organization will also provide continuous support and expertise, contribution and participations in relevant event, as requested by Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the course of this project implementation.

C. Institutional Arrangement

The selected organization will work closely with focal point of the IWT project under Directorate of Forest Protection and Surveillance and under the supervision of Director of Forest Protection and Surveillance as National Project Director (NPD), Directorate General of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement, Ministry of Environment and Forestry; and Programme Manager/Technical Officer for NRM Cluster, UNDP Environment Unit. The selected organization has responsibility to submit the expected outputs according to agreed timeline. They required to obtain technical clearance from National Project Director through the NPD's focal point at MoEF and Technical Officer for NRM, UNDP Indonesia on each deliverable. It is important to keep active respons of the selected organization for any request from the NPD and and other partner institutions in all project sites. Further, the selected organization will present report results/outputs to audience as required/asked.

D. Duration of the Work

The assignment will cover for maximum 12 months of work, from April 2018 to March 2019 to allow for proper evaluation of the output and to allow administration-related matter to be settled in timely manner. Detail estimate of the time table as per below:

No	Expected outputs	Expected Date of Completion
1	A Network protocol mechanism on IWT reporting	
2	Number of IWT case prosecuted rising	
3	Alternative income based campaign on wildlife trade, targeting local community	
4	Training guidelines on how to handling, rehabilitate up to release the IWT evidences	
5	Guidelines on how to use money laundering regime to combat wildlife crime	
6	Three Media release /article on the community based approach to tackling IWT	
7	One set material for Public Services Announcement on community based approach on combatting wildlife crime to be announced in local and national media	
8	Livelihood alternative program is developed and implemented based on the local potential in specifically selected sites	
9	Community based patrolling system developed in 2 villages	
10	Four IWT volunteer group developed in Surabaya, and Jakarta	

The above timetable has considered lead time needed by the NPD and Technical Officer for NRM, Environment Unit, UNDP to review outputs, provide feedback and certify on the outputs/workdone. Delay on the completion of the work might affect total budget approved unless it is due to reasons beyond the selected organization's control.

E. Location of Work

The selected organization will work at national level a, mainly in Jakarta in coordination with the focal point of the project, namely Director of Forest Protection and Surveillance, Directorate Geateneral of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and their technical implementation unit and project sites (UPT) at,

as well as with UNDP Environment Unit They shall responsible for their own logistic arrangements for necessary field work.

F. Qualifications of the Successful Service Provider at Various Levels

Institutional Experience:

- At least 5 years or more of work experience in the area of biodiversity conservation, protected area management, community development and human-wildlife conflict management. The proposal shall includes structure of Team Leader and members and their background and areas of expertise.
- Three years experiences in providing policy and strategy advisory services to national government.
- At least 5 years experiences working with the Government of Indonesia at national park and/or protected areas, with strong understanding of Indonesian key policies related to biodiversity conservation and management effectiveness of protected areas would be an advantage.

G. Scope of Proposal Price and Schedule of Payments

A result-based budget proposal shows amount required to achieve each output and a breakdown of cost of inputs for each activity to be carried out for a given output should be submitted. The budget should also specify cost component items, i.e: professional fees, travel, living allowances, etc.

The schedule of payment will be made as per following timetable:

No	Expected Deliverables and Indicators	Target Date	Payment (%)
1.	1 st payment: upon signing of contract	March 2018	40%
2.	2 nd payment shall be made upon submission of satisfactory outputs and approval by UNDP and Implementing Partner on the following: a.	June 2018	40%
3.	3 rd payment shall be made upon submission of satisfactory outputs and approval by UNDP and Implementing Partner on the following: a.	December 2018	20 %

H. Recommended Presentation of Proposal

Given the attached Terms of Reference, the candidate should submit technical and financial proposal form as provided in Section 6 and Section 7.

Where and When

Applicants are expected to submit proposals both via email and in hard copy. Project proposals must be submitted in English language.

The deadline for submission of the Project Proposal is on 5 March 2018

Project Proposals received after the deadline will not be considered.