

Terms of reference



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Title: Wildlife Crime Expert

Project Name: Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes

Reports to: National Project Manager for project 'Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes'

Duty Station: Home Based

Expected Places of Travel Jakarta, Bogor, Jambi, Kota Agung, Medan, Sungai Penuh

Duration of Assignment: 40 working days (August – December 2018)

REQUIRED DOCUMENT FROM HIRING UNIT

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TERMS OF REFERENCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIRMATION OF CATEGORY OF LOCAL CONSULTANT , please select :
<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Junior Consultant
<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Support Consultant
<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Support Specialist
<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Senior Specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Expert/ Advisor</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	CATEGORY OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT , please select :
<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Junior Specialist
<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) Specialist
<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) Senior Specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	APPROVED e-requisition

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FROM CONSULTANT

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	signed P11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Copy of education certificate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Completed financial proposal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Completed technical proposal

Need for presence of IC consultant in office:

partial (at least three days for presentation & consultation with IP)

intermittent (explain)

full time/office based (needs justification from the Requesting Unit)

Provision of Support Services:

Office space: Yes No

Equipment (laptop etc.): Yes No

Secretarial Services Yes No

If yes has been checked, indicate here who will be responsible for providing the support services: N/A

Signature

Rudijanta Tjahja Nugraha
NPM Sumatran Tiger Project

I. BACKGROUND

Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world spanning 480,848 km². It is characterized by the 1800 km long Bukit Barisan mountain range that runs the length of the island and gives rise to the 3805 m asl Mount Kerinci, the highest point on Sumatra. The main forest types of Sumatra include lowland (0-300m asl), hill (300-800m), submontane (800-1400m), montane (>1400m) and peat swamp (0-50m) and, in part, give rise to the island's rich and varied biodiversity that is recognized through several international conventions and designations. Sumatra contains 13 Important Bird Areas, two Ramsar sites (the wetlands of Berbak and Sembilang national parks) and the UNESCO World Heritage Site's Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra sites (covering the national parks of Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has established a wide-ranging protected area network system for Sumatra that covers 4.52 million ha. This includes some of Asia's largest protected areas, such as Kerinci Seblat National Park (1.39 million ha) and Gunung Leuser National Park (1.01 million ha), which have been shown to significantly lower deforestation rates against comparable areas outside of the network. Nevertheless, deforestation still occurs inside all Sumatran protected areas indicating that they are not entirely secure. From 1985 to 2009, Sumatra lost approximately half (12.8 million ha) of its entire forest estate and from 2000 to 2012 lost 1.5 million ha of primary wetland forest and 1.2 million ha of primary lowland forest. The deforestation was primarily caused by large-scale agricultural plantation expansion.

Across Sumatra a range of barriers undermine efforts to conserve forest and biodiversity. These include poor governance, poor institutional coordination, insufficient resource allocation (both human and financial) and limited monitoring, together with the economic pressures associated with rural poverty and agribusiness growth. The GEF project seeks to consolidate a range of successful site-specific strategies that have been developed and enhanced by the MoEF and NGO partners in Sumatran protected area landscapes through the realization of a fully operational partnership. The project will focus on three levels: i) individual protected areas will receive training and support to strengthen institutional management (technical, administrative and financial) and to prioritize their core activities; ii) landscape sites will be targeted to increase coordination and cooperation between multiple government and civil society organizations to collectively tackle natural resource violations, especially illegal wildlife trade, outside of the project protected areas; and, iii) national support will be provided to effectively coordinate project implementation between multiple landscapes to provide island-wide coverage.

The Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) is Indonesia's last remaining tiger subspecies, since the extinction of its unique subspecies from the island of Bali (*P. t. balica*) in the 1940s and Java (*P. t. sondaica*) in the 1980s. The most commonly used present day estimate for the number of Sumatran tigers is 400-500 adult individuals, even though this figure originates from a 1994 Sumatran Tiger Action Plan. Despite being outdated, this estimate only considered tiger populations in seven protected areas and was therefore conservative. A more recent and reliable estimate does not exist and updating the tiger population size estimate remains a government priority. Nevertheless, recent assessments of Sumatran tiger status have revealed its widespread distribution, being present in 29 of 38 available forest habitat patches that cover 97% of the 144,160 km² available forest. Following on from this, a more detailed island-wide survey was completed in 2009, covered 59% of the available habitat and revealed a high (72%) tiger occupancy here.

The project entitled "Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes" or shortened as the Sumatran Tiger Project will focus on the national parks of Bukit Barisan Selatan (0.36 million ha), Kerinci Seblat (1.39 million ha), Gunung Leuser (1.10 million ha), Berbak (0.14 million ha) and Sembilang (0.20 million ha). Several of these national parks connect to other biodiversity-rich conservation areas; Batang Hari Protection Forest (0.33 million ha) adjoining Kerinci Seblat, and the Ulu Masen ecosystem (0.75 million ha) connecting to the wider Leuser ecosystem (1.25 million ha; which encircles Gunung Leuser National Park). The project will also include a sample of the forest concessions surrounding these national parks, primarily consisting of production forest. Most of these areas will be selected based on an assessment in the project preparation phase. The Kampar-Kerumutan landscape (0.98 million ha) has already been identified as being strategically important because a portion of suitable tiger habitat in Kampar is being transferred from production forest to Ecosystem Restoration Concessions and this would offer an opportunity to manage this area as a tiger source population for the wider landscape and as a pilot for enabling a positive change in its status. Besides conserving wildlife, the project aims to enhance the protection all of the main Sumatran forest types, namely dryland forest types on mineral soils: Lowland Forest (0-300 m asl); Hill Forest (300-800 m asl); Submontane Forest (800-1400 m asl); and Montane Forest (>1400 m asl); Freshwater Swamp Forest, Mangrove, and Peat Swamp Forest.

The proposed long-term solution for securing Sumatra's forests, wildlife and ecosystem services lies in consolidating a network of effectively managed and adequately funded protected areas that are supported by complementary actions in the adjacent forests and communities to achieve sustainably managed landscapes. The project aims to achieve this through strengthening the management effectiveness and sustainable financing of key national parks and by developing multi-agency partnerships across multiple provinces and providing incentives for communities in key areas to reduce forest encroachment and illegal hunting of protected species. At present, the main barriers to achieving this vision are a combination of weak natural resource governance and protected area management capacity, poor inter-agency coordination, and inadequate financial planning and management for protected areas.

II. SCOPE OF WORK, ACTIVITIES, AND DELIVERABLES

Scope of Work

The Wildlife Crime Expert will work under the supervision of the National Project Manager of the Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes (or shortened as the Sumatran Tiger Project). The expert will support the operationalization of component 2 of the project, specifically related to output 2.1, namely: *'landscape-level and inter-landscape partnerships developed and operationalized between relevant agencies concerned with illegal wildlife trade'*.

The Wildlife Crime Expert will perform the following main activities, including undertaking in-depth desk study, review and analysis related to national law enforcement capacity related to wildlife trade, organizing Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and workshops the aforementioned topics, and undertake consultation and coordination meeting with relevant key persons and institutions to gauge data and information on the topic of interest.

Under overall guidance and quality assurance oversight from the Implementing Partner (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), the National Project Manager and the Environment Unit, UNDP and in coordination with National Parks Authority and the Field Coordinating Unit operating in the four targeted National Parks, the Expert will deliver the following outputs and their corresponding activities:

1. Report and analytical review on law enforcement capacity related to effort to combat wildlife crimes in Indonesia

- Provide access to literature and information relating to the Indonesian law enforcement capacity related to handling of wildlife crime and access to/liaison with relevant individuals in key ministries and other institutions;
- Undertake desktop review on the current state of the Indonesian law enforcement capacities, particularly regarding Illegal Wildlife Trade, which covers: the existing law enforcement initiatives related to wildlife crime, the existing resources (i.e: human resources, equipment and infrastructures), and the existing institutional arrangement and coordination mechanism between key stakeholders related to wildlife crimes handlings.
- Based on the above, identify gaps and weaknesses in the current national law enforcement capacities. This include identification of potential intervention that the project should address to contribute effectively in effort to combat wildlife crimes, within the timeframe and capacities of the project
- Review institutional responsibilities and collaboration needs and weaknesses and propose mechanisms for strengthening inter-institutional collaboration for combating wildlife crimes, including the illegal wildlife trade

2. Lessons learned report on local informant models to combat wildlife crimes in Sumatra

- Undertake review on the existing local informant models in Sumatra Island in light of effort to combat wildlife crimes and illegal wildlife trades, particularly in the targeted national parks of this project;
- Develop compilation of lessons learned from these existing local informant models, by also identifying strength and weaknesses of each of these existing local information model;

- Assess the potential for replication of these existing local informant model in other targeted project sites where the local informant models are not established yet;
- Propose mechanisms or steps for replication of the aforementioned models at certain project sites

3. Implementation report on the series of FGD and workshops

- Preparing ToR, background note and/or other supporting materials needed for the FGD/workshops to consult and collect most updated data and information from the key resource persons and stakeholders, and later on to socialize the results of the works
- Coordinate communication with participants, resource persons, and partner organizations as required to ensure the smooth preparation and functioning of the FGD/Workshops;
- Participate in the delivery of the FGD/workshops and make a clear presentation of the information contained in the Background Note;
- Prepare a meeting report including a synthesis of the findings of the FGD/workshops, outcomes, and agreed next steps.

4. Technical Recommendation/Strategy for an Action Plan and Policy Brief for an Enhanced Law Enforcement Capacity for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

- Based on the above three deliverables, propose technical recommendation or strategy for an action plan in order to enhance the law enforcement capacity of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- Develop two pages of policy brief that accurately capture the essence on the aforementioned topic, starting from problem identification up to the recommended measures or action to take, in order to allow a scientific-based and robust decision-making process by the relevant authority on the topic of interest.

Expected Deliverables

The assignment will be delivered within 5 months (covering 1 August to 20 December 2018 period), with approximately no later than 40 working days including travel as described in further section. Schedule of payment will be in accordance with the timetable noted below:

Deliverables/ Outputs	Estimated number of working days	Completion deadline	Review and Approvals Required
1 st Payment will be made upon submission of following outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft report and analytical review on law enforcement capacity related to effort to combat wildlife crimes in Indonesia 2. Draft of lessons learned report on local informant models to combat wildlife crimes in Sumatra 3. Progress report on the series of FGD and workshops 	20	20 September 2018	National Project Manager of the Sumatran Tiger Project
2 nd Payment will be made upon submission of following outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report and analytical review on law enforcement capacity related to effort to combat wildlife crimes in Indonesia 	20	20 December 2018	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Lessons learned report on local informant models to combat wildlife crimes in Sumatra 3. Implementation report on the series of FGD and workshops 4. Technical Recommendation/Strategy for an Action Plan and Policy Brief for an Enhanced Law Enforcement Capacity for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). 			
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III. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The National Wildlife Trade Expert will be required to obtain guidance from the PPG Team Leader/Project Design Specialist, the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP CO on applicable formats and templates and ensure that his/her work is compliant with UNDP/GEF and UNDP CO requirements.

Travel Plan

Below is an indicative travel plan for the duration of the assignment. The Consultant will be required to travel to the below indicated destinations and include the relevant costs into the proposal. There may be also unforeseen travel that will come up during the execution of the contract which will be agreed on ad-hoc basis.

No	Destination	Frequency	Total Days
1	Jakarta	5	5
2	Bogor	1	2
3	Kota Agung	2	6
4	Medan City	2	4
5	Jambi City	2	4
6	Sungai Penuh City	2	6

IV. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Academic Qualifications:

Bachelor degree in natural sciences, ecology, biological science, forestry and other environmental-related studies.

Years of experience:

- Minimum 10 years of demonstrable experience in the field of biodiversity conservation and wildlife trade;
- Practical work experience related to biodiversity conservation and wildlife trade (in particular actions to combat wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade) in Indonesia and Southeast Asia;
- Working experience with international organizations on wildlife crime-related projects is an advantage;
- Experience organizing international conferences and/or meetings is an advantage.

III. Competencies and special skills requirement:

- Have good interpersonal and communications skills; Strong coordinating and relationship management skills;
- Proficient with the usage of Microsoft Office applications, such as MS Words, MS Excel, MS and Power Point;
- Ability to work independently and in a group;
- Proven networking, team-building, organizational and communication skills and ability to build strong relationships with government, private sector, local CSOs, international NGOs
- Excellent public speaking and presentation skills;
- Fluency in English with excellent written communication skills, and strong experience writing reports.

V. EVALUATION METHOD AND CRITERIA

Individual consultants will be evaluated based on the following methodologies:

Cumulative analysis

When using this weighted scoring method, the award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

- a) responsive/compliant/acceptable, and
- b) Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation:
 - * Technical Criteria weight (70%)
 - * Financial Criteria weight (30%)

Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 70 points would be considered for the Financial Evaluation

Criteria	Weight	Maximum Point
<u>Technical</u>	70%	
<i>Criteria A: qualification requirements as per TOR:</i>		40
1. Minimum 10 years of demonstrable experience in the field of biodiversity conservation and wildlife trade;		5
2. Have extensive knowledge on and practical work experience related to biodiversity conservation and wildlife trade (in particular actions to combat wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade) in Indonesia and Southeast Asia;		15
3. Working experience with suggest to delete these as will limit number of application other international organizations on wildlife law projects is an advantage;		10
4. Experience organizing international conferences and/or meetings is an advantage.		10
• <i>Criteria B: Brief Description of Approach to Assignment</i>		60
1. Comprehensiveness: have the important aspects of the task has been addressed in sufficient detail?		20
2. Suitability: is the scope of task well defined and does it correspond to the TOR?		20
3. Clarity and logic: is the presentation clear and is the sequence of activities and the planning logical, realistic and promise efficient implementation to the project?		20
<u>Financial</u>	30%	