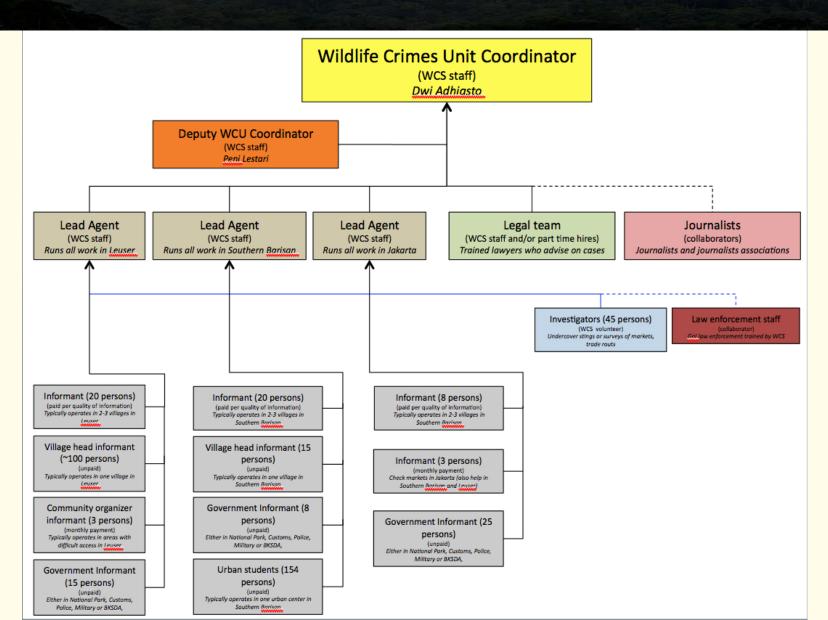


An overview of the Wildlife Crimes Unit



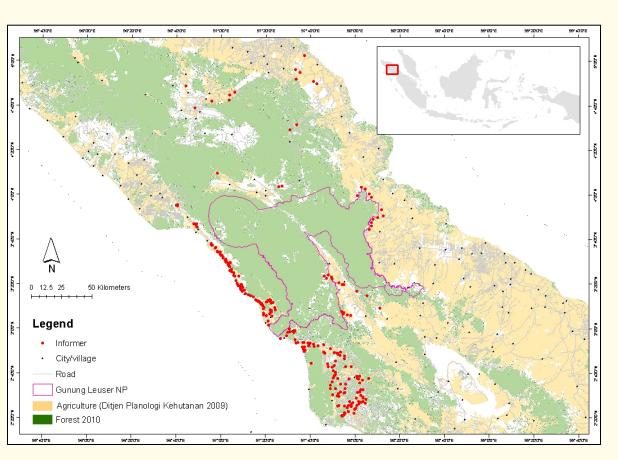


Wildlife Crimes Unit - organigram





Wildlife Crimes Unit Informants help gather information



Informants are:

- 1. Heads of village in WCS working area (no payment)
- 1. Local people in WCS working area (paid based on information)
- 1. Full hired informants (monthly payment)
- 1. Government officer in WCS working area (no payment)
- 1. Anyone who give information to WCS (unknown people)



Wildlife Crimes Unit WCS investigators gather and verify further information

hidden camera



Face to face meetings while wearing hidden cameras



These cameras can obtain incriminating proof

Investigations can include SMS interactions with traders to build trust



The Wildlife Crimes Unit has 45 trained investigators to gather and verify further information





Regularly trained by National Intelligence Bureau's trainers. Trainings include:

- sneaking wildlife through airport customs
- detecting corruption in hospital's outpatient process
- •buying drugs from inmates in prisons
- •physical & security mapping in hotels
- •etc.



The Wildlife Crimes Unit has 45 trained investigators to gather and verify further information





Only 10% of the trainees pass all the tests to become a WCS investigator



Wildlife Crimes Unit Stings





So far WCS-Indonesia has collected evidence for ~600 separate wildlife criminals.

Of those 600 we have conducted 252 sting operations.

240 successful sting operations and 12 failed sting operations (due to leaks or late response by forest rangers).

= 95% success rate for attempted stings.

Safety is major priority. No WCS persons have ever been injured in any operation. The police know and approve all sting operations beforehand. 3-5 WCS and/or government staff involved always involved. Safety protocol also includes:

- exit strategies
- safe house
- high rank police, military and Ministry of Forestry backup
- insurance



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Wildlife Crimes Unit Training police investigators, prosecutors and judges





WCS has brought ~600 cases to the relevant authorities (MoF, Customs, Quarantine, Police). At this point in time only 40% are agreed upon by the authorities for WCS to work on.

To increase the 40%, WCS train civil investigators from MoF, Customs, Quarantine and Police. Trainings include:

*species identification

*legal document preparation

*investigation training

*modus and sting operation training

OPDAT, ICITAP, INTERPOL training are not specific in wildlife matters. They do increase capacity but they do not increase the 40% value.



Wildlife Crimes Unit Training police investigators, prosecutors and judges



Teaching the intricacies of wildlife law



Teaching lots of them

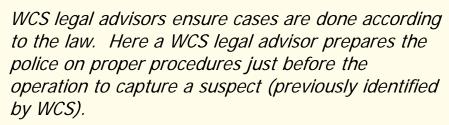


Wildlife Crimes Unit Legal handholding throughout a case

WCS legal advisor

WCS legal advisor







Once a suspect has been captured WCS legal advisors ensure evidence is properly handled by Government officials.



Wildlife Crimes Unit Legal handholding throughout a case

WCS legal advisors can participate in all aspects of the case due to three reasons:

- •the trust WCS has from helping on prior aspects of the case in question
- •the trust WCS has from a long history of working with law enforcement
- WCS turns a blind eye to smaller illegal activities the police themselves do.

18 stuffed tigers found in trader's warehouse









Leuser – intervention – Wildlife Crimes Unit Media is a key component



Jakarta **Globe**

Monday 10 August 2009



Illegal trade and habitat loss has left species like this wild Sumatran Tiger fighting for their lives. (Photo: Irwin Fedriansya, AP)

Man Arrested for Illicit Wildlife Trade

Metro Jaya Police, the Ministry of Forestry and a nongovernmental organization scored a big victory in South Jakarta on Friday when they arrested a man who they said claimed to control 80 percent of the illegal trade in rare wildlife in this country.

Officials arrested a man identified as Wardi, who they said supplied a range of stuffed animals and animal parts to big-name buyers with the help of corrupt police and conservation officers.

The raid was conducted by the police, the Forest Ministry's ranger rapid response unit (Sporc) and the NGO Forum to Stop the Trading of Wild Animals.

Forum representative Pramudya Harsani said it had been working with Spore and police since July 29, watching Wardi and three employees in a rented house in Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, which had been converted into a warchouse for the animals.

Pramudya said security forces had not acted earlier because they didn't have enough evidence to arrest Wardi.

They only moved when they received word that he was about to participate in the sale of a tiger pelt, he said. "The boss will not be out so often unless there is a big transaction." he said.

At the scene, police officers seized a number of items as evidence, including three glass display cases containing birds of paradise, a cassowary, a Brontok eagle, three wildcats, a Sumatran tiger carpet, a Surili monkey and a bear's head.

Also recovered was a set of deer horns that police say would have sold for millions of rupiah.

Pramudya alleged that the suspects admitted to having the protection of senior police in West Java.

It was also discovered that a number of the dead, rare animals might have been provided by corrupt conservation officers, he said.



Ensuring the names of good police, prosecutors and judges are listed helps with their promotions

REUTERS



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Indonesia finds huge haul of endangered pangolins

Tue Aug 5, 2008 9:04am EDT

JAKARTA. Aug 5 (Reuters) - Police have found 14 tonnes of frozen pangolins, the largest-ever seizure of the endangered animals in Indonesia, after a raid on the island of Sumatra, conservation groups said on Tuesday.

Police had arrested 14 people after the animals were found stored in containers in a warehouse, the Wildlife Conservation Society and TRAFFIC said in a statement.

"The pangolins were packed and ready for export to China via seaports in Sumatra and Java, the conservation groups quoted Indonesian Police Commissioner Didid Widjanardi as saying after the raid in Palembang in South Sumatra

The solitary and noctumal ant eater is found only in Asia and Africa. Its meat is considered a delicacy for some, its scaly skin can be made into handbags and shoes, and its scales and blood are used in Chinese medicine to treat allergies and sexually transmitted disease. (Additional reporting by Evelyn Djuwidja, Writing by Ed Davies; Editing by Paul Tait)

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KOMPAS.com

Sindikat Perdagangan Trenggiling Dibongkar



KAMIS, 31 JULI 2008 | 18:13 WIB

PALEMBANG, KAMIS - Tim Bareskrim Mabes Polri membongkar sindikat perdagangan satwa dilindungi yaitu trenggiling (Manis javanica) yang berpusat di Palembang, Sumatera Selatan, Jaringan perdagangan trenggiling tersebut memasok daging trenggiling secara ilegal ke luar negeri selama beberapa tahun terakhir.

Berdasarkan informasi yang dihimpun Kompas, polisi telah menahan 12 tersangka termasuk dua orang warga negara Malaysia. Kegiatan penjualan trenggiling itu terbongkar setelah polisi menggerebek sebuah gudang di Jalan Irigasi, Kecamatan Sukarami, Palembang, Rabu

Kepala Kepolisian Daerah (Polda) Sumsel, Inspektur Jeneral Ito Sumardi, Namis (31/7) saat meninjau gudang tersebut mengatakan, pengungkapan kasus perdagangan trenggining makukan Mabes Polri karena merupakan kasus lintas provinsi bukan hanya di Sumsel.

Menurut Ito, selama ini perdagangan trenggiling yang berpusat di gudang tersebut tidak terungkap karena para pelakunya menyamarkan gudang itu sebagai tempat pengolahan dan pengemasan ikan (cold storage).

Suwancik (60) seorang warga sekitar mengatakan, gudang tersebut berdiri tiga tahun lalu. Sepengetahuan Suwancik, gudang tersebut dulu merupakan tempat menampung biji pinang. Suwancik sering melihat truk tangki berisi air masuk ke dalam gudang.

WAD

Dapatkan artikel ini di URL:

http://www.kompas.com/read/xml/2008/07/31/1813154/sindlkat.perdagangan.trenggiling.dibongkar



Ensuring the names of good police, prosecutors and judges are listed helps with their promotions



Different ways to ensuring promotion and 'intimidate' judicial process in the courtroom for the successful prosecution







When WCS-Indonesia senses a case is going to be corrupted it calls in the media

http://www.thejakartapost.com/detailnational.asp? fileid=20040716.D04&irec=10

Officials 'complaint' in ivory trade: Activists

Oyos Saroso H.N., Bandarlampung

The trade in elephant tusks has been thriving, as can be seen from unchecked poaching and trade over the past two years in the South Bukit Barisan (TNBBS) and Way Kambas (TNWK) national parks due to park authorities turning a blind eye to the illegal practice, say environmental activists.

The TNBBS, spanning 360,000 hectares from Tanggamus and West Lampung regencies to Bengkulu province, is said to be a haven for elephant poachers, as is the TNWK, comprising 180,000 hectares in East Lampung province.

The two are home to an abundant variety of rare flora and fauna, and the lax protection of species and monitoring of the parks by authorities have made the parks a haven for poachers, say activists of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They have also cautioned that dishonest park officials have even tolerated poachers' activities.

Surveys by the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU), founded by environmental NGOs and journalists' organizations, show that in addition to poachers who live around the parks, a syndicate involved in elephant tusk trade is present at the Elephant Training Center in Way Kambas. Strangely, most local residents are aware of the illegal practice, but have done nothing about it.

"If you happened to visit the elephant center in Way Kambas, an employee would most likely offer you an ivory pipe, even an entire, intact tusk," said an activist. "This corresponds with the number of ivory craftsmen who have admitted that they get their supply from poachers and insiders (at Way Kambas)."

A manager of Way Kambas National Park, Mega Haryanto, disagreed the park was involved, even to the point of claiming that poaching no longer occurred there.

His claim contradicts the finding of a number of park wells full of elephant carcasses only a couple of years ago. The find seemed to indicate that the park area was a killing field for poachers, allegedly involving park employees.

When asked as to the significance of the find, Mega said. The wells were previously owned by residents. There were many houses here before. The wells have been abandoned since we relocated the residents."

detikNews » Berita

Jumat, 09/01/2009 05:00 WIB Kasus Penyelundupan Trenggiling

Vonis 18 Bulan PN Palembang Beraroma Suap

Laurencius Simanjuntak - detikNews



Palembang - Lembaga Advokasi Satwa (LASA) menyayangkan vonis 18 bulan oleh Pengadilan Negeri Palembang terhadap tiga terdakwa penyeludup 13,8 ton trenggiling AC, MR, dan HS. LASA menduga adanya suap dibalik putusan yang jauh lebih rendah dari tuntutan 5 tahun yang diajukan Jaksa Penuntut Umum (JPU).



Saya mensinyalir ada dugaan konspirasi tawar menawar yang tinggi dari terdakwa sehingga keluar vonis 18 bulan penjara," ujar Ketua Lembaga Advokasi Satwa (LASA) Irma, lewat rilis kepada detikcom, Jumat (9/1/2009).

Sementara itu, Koordinator Wildlife Crimes Unit Dwi Nugroho memastikan perbuatan ketiga tersangka tersebut juga telah menimbulkan dampak penurunan populasi trenggiling yang merupakan satwa yang dilindungi undang-undang. Belum lagi penyeludupan ke Cina dan Taiwan yang dilakukan ketiganya sudah berlangsung sejak tahun 2000-an.

"Vonis ini terasa menyakitkan karena jumlah barang bukti dan nilai kerugian yang ditimbulkan sangat besar. Nilai jual 13,8 ton atau setara dengan lebih dari 2.000 ekor trenggiling itu lebih dari 5 juta dollar atau 60 miliar lebih di pasaran internasional," katanya.

Dwi menambahkan, Bareskrim Mabes Polri melalui Unit I, Dit V dan JPU sebenarnya sudah bekerja maksimal untuk membongkar kasus ini dan menuntut terdakwa dengan tuntutan maksimal. "Namun, sayang hakim tidak tanggap akan esensi kasus ini," pungkas Dwi.

(Irn/mad)



The WCU obtained high-level political support by starting small, building trust and gradually increasing the difficulty of operations

2003 – focused on very easy operations (for example an illegal owner of a leopard cat) with the Head of MoF Lampung Province law enforcement agency. Only letters of warning were issued.

2004 – by that time completed 100 easy operations in Lampung. Started to do harder operations (smuggling wildlife to Jakarta). Still only letters of warning.

2005 – Arrested tiger traders and smugglers in collaboration with the Head of MoF Lampung Province law enforcement agency

2006 – WCU invited to do 'legal support' in collaboration with the Head of MoF Lampung Province law enforcement agency

2007 – Started operations in North Sumatra Province in collaboration with the Head of MoF North Sumatra Province.

2008 – Head of Military Police gives access to WCS in North Sumatra. Ability to call National Level MoF Director of Forest Protection. Ability to call senior policeman who is 4 ranks below top policeman in nation

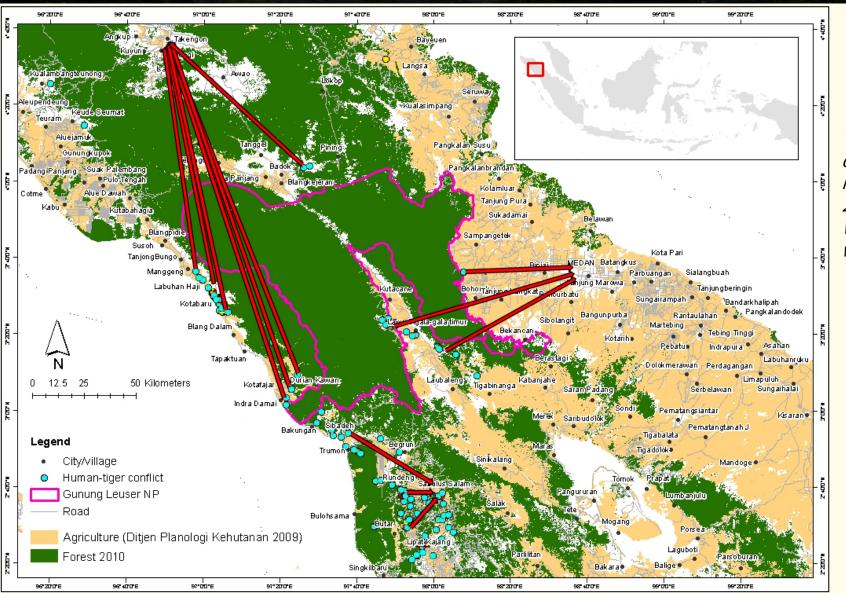
2009 – Ability to call Director General of PHKA. Start to do multinational crime work with Vietnam.

2010 – Ability to call senior policeman who is 3 ranks below top policeman in nation. WCS given wire-tapping access by Customs

2012 – WCS given wire-tapping access by Jakarta police and ability to track bank accounts. Permission from Jakarta and National Police, PHKA to do anti-cybercrime.



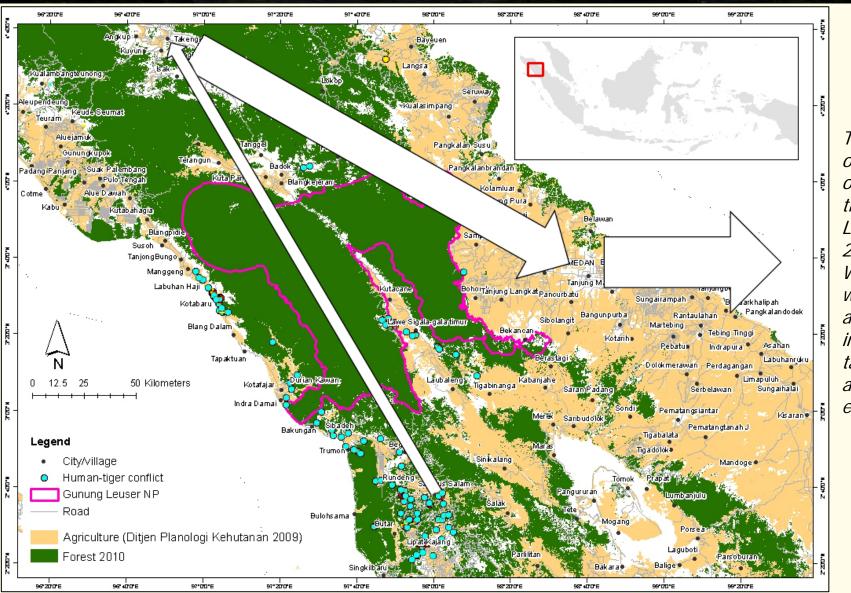
The WCU can now map out with relatively high confidence a tiger trade network



Trade route of 13 tigers in Leuser in 2007 (before WCS began work)



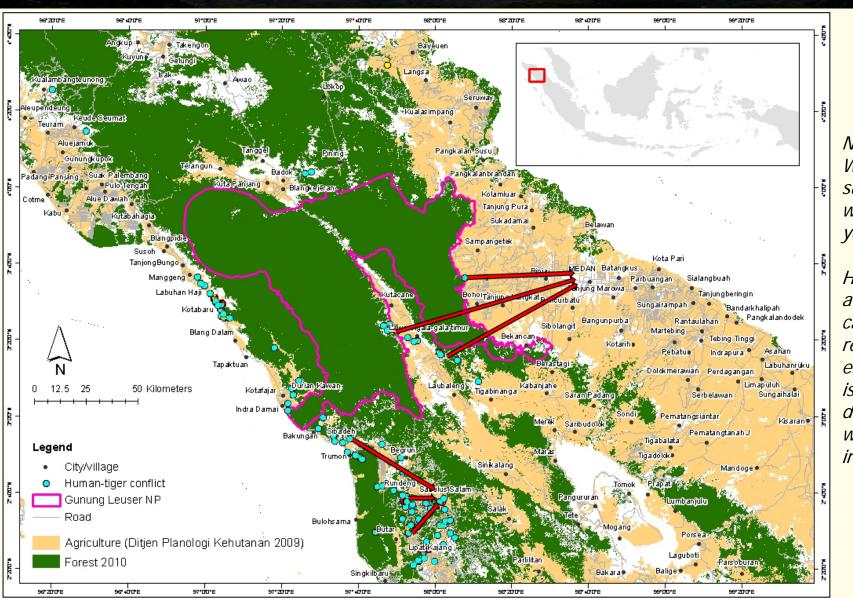
The WCU can now map out with relatively high confidence a tiger trade network



Trade route of the bones of the 13 tigers in Leuser in 2007 (before WCS began work). Skins are turned into taxidermies and sold to end-users.



How quickly can the Takengon trade network become re-established?



Not sure, but WCU staff suspect it will take years.

How quickly a trade route can become re-established is a factor in determining where to invest effort.



Bali Gibbon Trader Example: going from initial evidence to arrest







Evidence Arrest



Bali Gibbon Trader Example: gathering initial evidence

WCS made inquiries with Gcl, an informer in Jakarta, about persons trading in agile gibbons and siamang. Gcl indicated that Y, based in Jakarta, often trades in siamang from BBS. This information matched independent WCU staff investigations online (Facebook, BBM) that showed a Jakarta-based suspect who trades in gibbons and other primates.

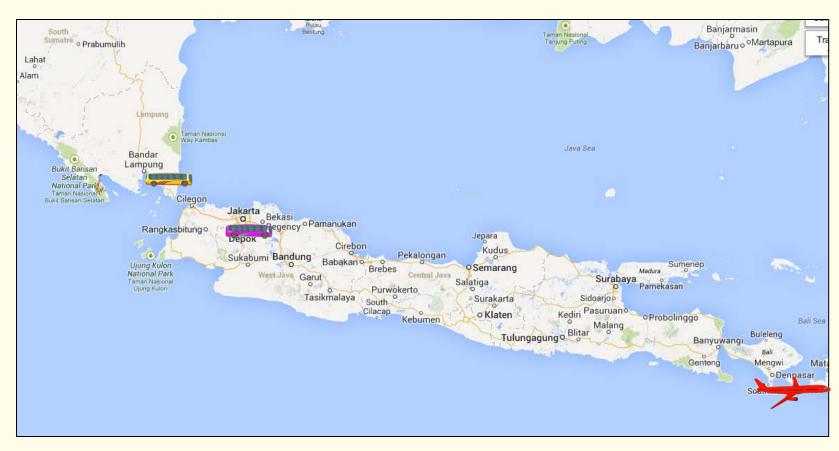
WCU investigator

Gibbon Trader

WCU informant



















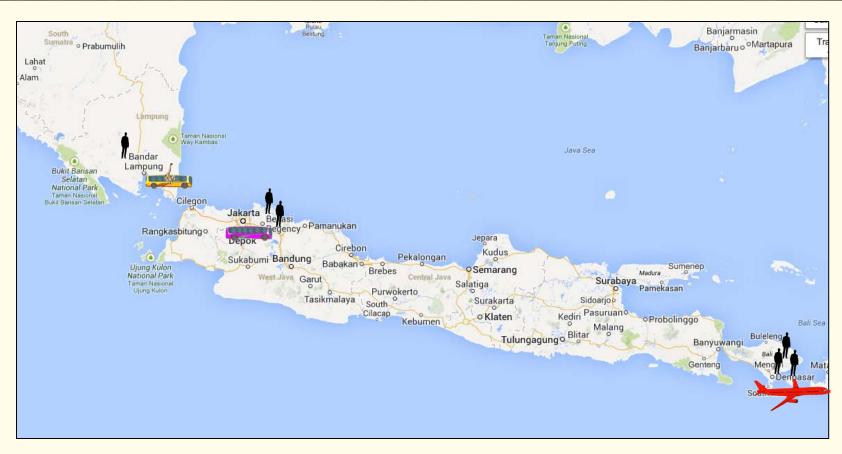




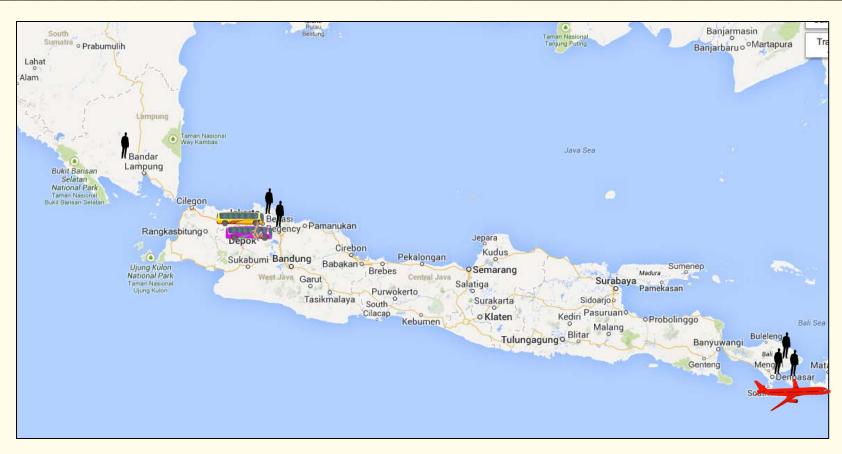




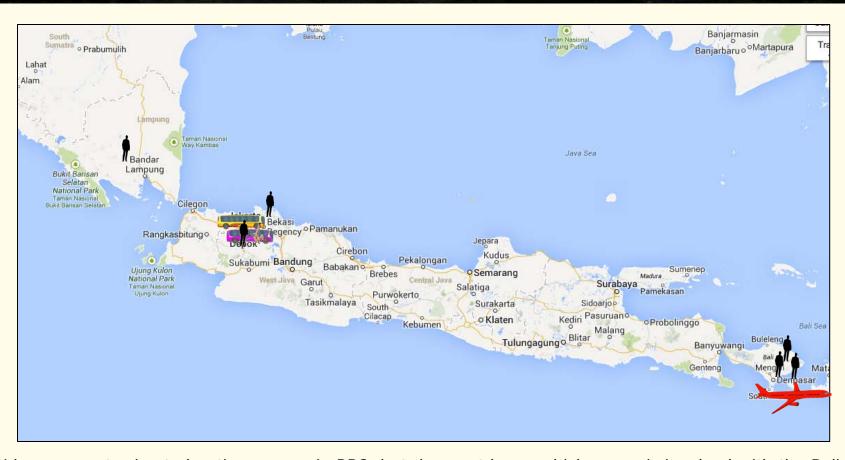




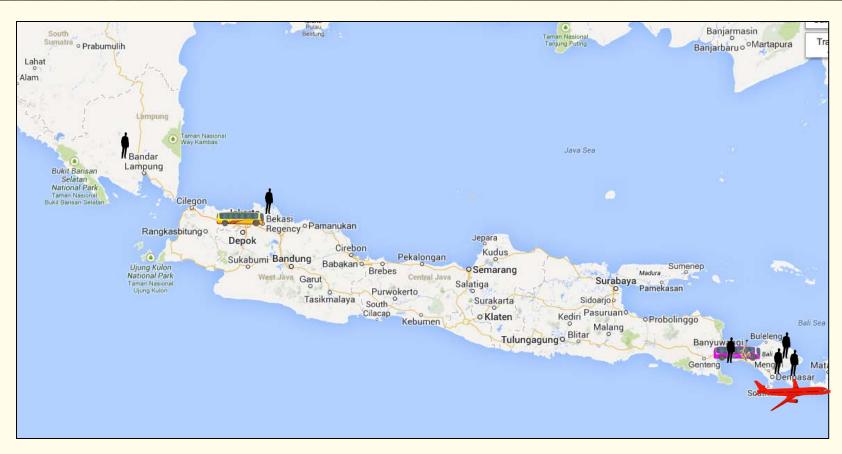














On January 17, with the permission of the police, WCU investigator obtained a siamang from Gcl.





WCU investigator sells siamang to Y (money then given by WCS to the police). WCU agent pretends to Y that he is part of a larger wildlife trade group. Y packages the siamang, along with a second siamang, to ship it to Bali by bus (Lorena is bus company name). Y tells X in Bali that the WCU 'wildlife trade group' is trustworthy.

Siamang before packaging



Y's

W





2 WCU investigators go on Lorena bus to Bali and track the shipment (containing WCU siamang and another siamang) to Denpasar bus station. 4 other WCU investigators in Bali meet the bus and then 2 of these investigators go to X's warehouse. WCU agents have trust of X.

Lorena bus in Bali



Unloading the two





X would not reveal the location of his home and said he himself would pick up the two gibbons. Therefore the WCU said the two gibbons were in one package and were too heavy for X. X agreed to let two WCU investigators carry the gibbons to X's house. WCU investigators then repacked the two gibbons into one package.





Prior to operation, WCU contacted senior national police in Jakarta to ensure that Bali police and BKSDA Bali will participate in the sting. Bali Police and BKSDA Bali went near X's warehouse and waited for our signal. Once siamang entered X's warehouse, WCU investigators tipped the Bali police. Bali police raid X's warehouse and arrest X and one other person. All confiscated gibbons sent to rehabilitation centers (other wildlife was also found).





'X' is wearing orange t-shirt







Police keep arrest of 'X' quiet. Police let WCU use X's cell phone. WCU set up another meeting with 'Y', in part by feeding 'Y' false information from X's cell phone. 'Y' meets with WCU investigator in Jakarta with incriminating evidence, where he is arrested by Jakarta plainclothesmen police.

'Y' (in grey shirt) meeting WCU agent





Police keep arrest of 'X' quiet. Police let WCU use X's cell phone. WCU set up another meeting with 'Y' in part by feeding 'Y' false information from X's cell phone. 'Y'm eets with WCU staff in Jakarta with incriminating evidence (blue arrow), where he is arrested by Jakarta plainclothesmen police (yellow arrows).



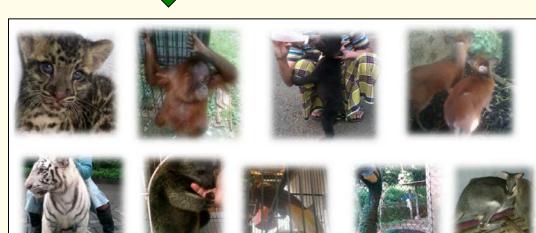


X's cell phone and other records contain information about persons involved in primate trade. One main guy is 'R', a major wildlife trader, based in Central Java. WCU catalyzed the arrest of 'R' on March 2014.

'R'

Wildlife sold by 'R'





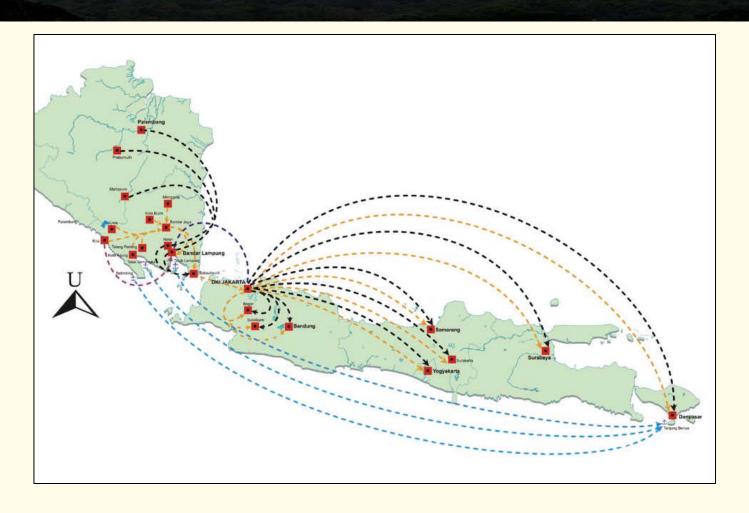


X's cell phone and other records contain detailed information about persons in other countries (Cyprus, Thailand, Russia, Singapore) who purchase gibbons, Komodo Dragons and other wildlife. WCS is cooperating with Government of Indonesia on how to help other countries use this information to do arrests.





Mapping all gibbon trade out of BBS



The WCU has mapped out what we believe is at least 60% of all gibbon trade coming out of BBS. The WCU has taken down two of the most important traders (X and Y) and we are working on the other traders.



Thank you!