

GLOBAL WILDLIFE PROGRAM

PROJECT: Combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia

INDONESIA



Image by Abraham Hendrikus / Flickr

OVERVIEW

Project Sites: Landscapes around 1) Gunung Leuser National Park (northern Sumatra) and 2) Bogani-Nani Wartabone (northern Sulawesi)

Species Focus: Sumatran and Javan Rhinoceros, Sumatran Tiger, Asian Elephant and Sunda Pangolin, Sunda Pangolins, Babirusa, Anoa and Black-crested Macaque

Total Project Cost: US\$7 million

Executing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Forestry (DG of Law Enforcement on Environment and Forestry), Indonesian National Police, Wildlife Conservation Society

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

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CONTEXT

Indonesia is one of the world's top 10 megadiverse countries, and is also the largest supplier of legal and illegal wildlife products in Asia. Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is the preeminent threat to Sumatran rhinoceros, Sumatran tigers, Asian elephants, and Sunda pangolins. Indonesia is also becoming an important transit point for the IWT, including African Ivory from Africa to East Asia. Combatting IWT in Indonesia is hindered by low capacity and poor collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the legality of the trade and sale of African ivory and non-native tiger or rhino parts.

Indonesia has taken several steps towards combating wildlife crime, including being a signatory to the Declaration agreed upon at the London Conference on the IWT in February 2014. The country is also a participating state in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force and a CITES and Livelihoods working group member. Indonesia is engaged in regional dialogues to reduce IWT, the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), and various capacity-building efforts for law enforcement agencies.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The GWP Indonesia project aims 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. The project's main components are:

- Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade
- Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels
- Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems
- Scaling-up project approaches by effective knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

PROJECT FOCUS

- Strengthen national frameworks to reduce IWT (Policies, legislation, regulations and procedures; improve implementation of CITES; operationalize a National Wildlife Crime Taskforce)
- Economic assessments to quantify the value of legal and IWT and its impacts on the national economy
- Develop institutional capacity for implementation (National Strategy in Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, Communication Strategy & social marketing campaigns; training modules ; participatory approaches to patrolling & surveillance)
- Capacity development, inter-agency coordination & technical assistance to improve enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems
- Involving local communities in combating wildlife crime through surveillance mechanisms and HWC mitigation actions

