

Country Profile: Indonesia



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OVERVIEW

Project Title: Combating Illegal and Unsustainable Trade in Endangered Species in Indonesia

Project Sites: large regions centered around 1) Leuser ecosystem (northern Sumatra) and 2) Bogani-Nani Wartabone (northern Sulawesi)

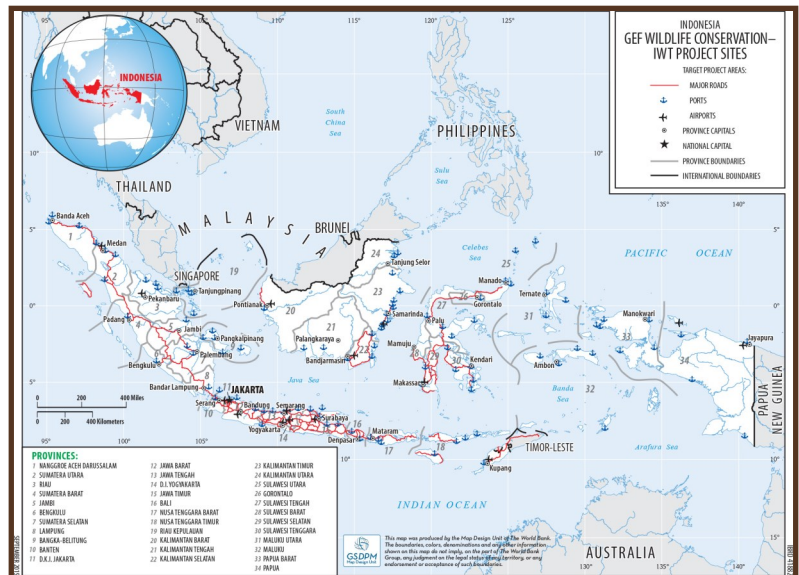
Species Focus: Elephants, rhinos, tigers and endemic wildlife in northern Sulawesi including Babirusa, Anoa and Black-crested Macaque

Total Project Cost: \$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 a lack of interest 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 CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force and a CITES and Livelihoods working group member. Indonesia is engaged in regional dialogues of action to reduce IWT, ASEAN wildlife enforcement network (ASEAN-WEN), and various capacity-building efforts for law enforcement agencies. Additionally, it participates in regional cooperation with Vietnam on wildlife law enforcement.

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 components are:

1. Effective national framework for managing wildlife trade
2. Institutional capacity for implementation and enforcement at the national and international levels
3. Scaling-up improved enforcement strategy at key trade ports and ecosystems

See the World Bank website for more information: [Global Wildlife Program](#)