

**UNDERSTANDING THE POACHING  
AND TRAFFICKING THREAT  
ASEAN PERSPECTIVE:  
WILDLIFE CRIME IN INDONESIA**

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WORKSHOP ON COMBATING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING  
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# POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

- 2013 Transnational Organized Crime threat Assessment for the Asia-Pacific region estimated the value of illegal wildlife trade at **USD 2.5 billion**
- Value of illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia up to **IDR 10 billion/year**
- 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**
- Indonesia is also becoming an important **transit point** for the illegal wildlife trade from Africa to East Asia, such as African Ivory
- Potentially leading to a **decrease in Indonesia's biodiversity**
- Triggering on poaching and illegal use of **protected species** with high economic values

# POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

- Common poached and illegally traded species:
  - ✓ **Sumatran Rhinoceros** (Critically Endangered),
  - ✓ **Sumatran Tigers** (Critically Endangered),
  - ✓ **Asian Elephants** (Endangered), and
  - ✓ **Sunda Pangolin** (Critically Endangered)
  - ✓ **Sea turtle** (Critically Endangered)
  - ✓ **Some reptiles species: Pythons, Cobra** (Vulnerable) → camouflaged with legal trade



# DRIVERS AND TRIGGERING FACTORS

- Human-Animal Conflicts → **wildlife is victimized**
- Socio-economic factors (population growth; poverty; limited job opportunities) → **local people are forced to engage in illegal activities for subsistence and additional incomes;**
- High demand of wildlife and its product in illegal markets → **growing overseas markets, e.g. In East Asia for Traditional Chinese Medicine and Exotic Foods**
- Ineffective control and law enforcement →
  - **limited law enforcement personnels,**
  - **archipelagic geographic setting → porous national borders**
  - **Lack of understanding regarding laws and enforcement procedures**
- Poor public awareness on wildlife conservation → **not sufficient campaign**

# WILDLIFE CRIME



# ENDANGERED WILDLIFE POACHING



# ILLEGAL POACHING



# PROBLEMS WITH BIODIVERSITY RICHNESS AND GEOGRAPHIC SETTING → ILLEGAL TRADES

- Over-exploitation → problem on sustainable harvesting, where **quota for legal harvest are often exceeded**;
- **Camouflage with legal trade** (Illegal trade in Appendix-II species):
  - Indonesia sets harvest and export quotas at precautionary levels, and in many instances below the sustainable level (because of the lack of scientific findings)
  - Quota is voluntary, and not all countries set quota
  - International demand is high (legal and illegal)
  - Legislation gap at regional level
  - Enforcement gap at regional level



# ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING



# National Efforts taken to reduce the problems

- **Strengthen protection of the species:**
  - Strengthen the legal systems → Amendment of Conservation Law → increase the penalties on wildlife crimes
  - Increase effectiveness of law enforcement
    - Recruit additional RANGERS and strengthen their capacity through regular training, etc.
    - Build collaboration with local community and NGOs through development of many ANTI-POACHING UNITS: RPU, TPU, CRU
    - Build collaboration with other law enforcement agencies → Police, Customs
    - Developing wildlife forensic system → designate reference laboratory
- **Strengthen protection of the habitat:**
  - Increase the management effectiveness of Protected Areas
  - Build Wildlife Corridors and Connectivity to reduce human-wildlife conflict
- **Strengthen legal wildlife trade control to reduce unsustainable and illegal trade**

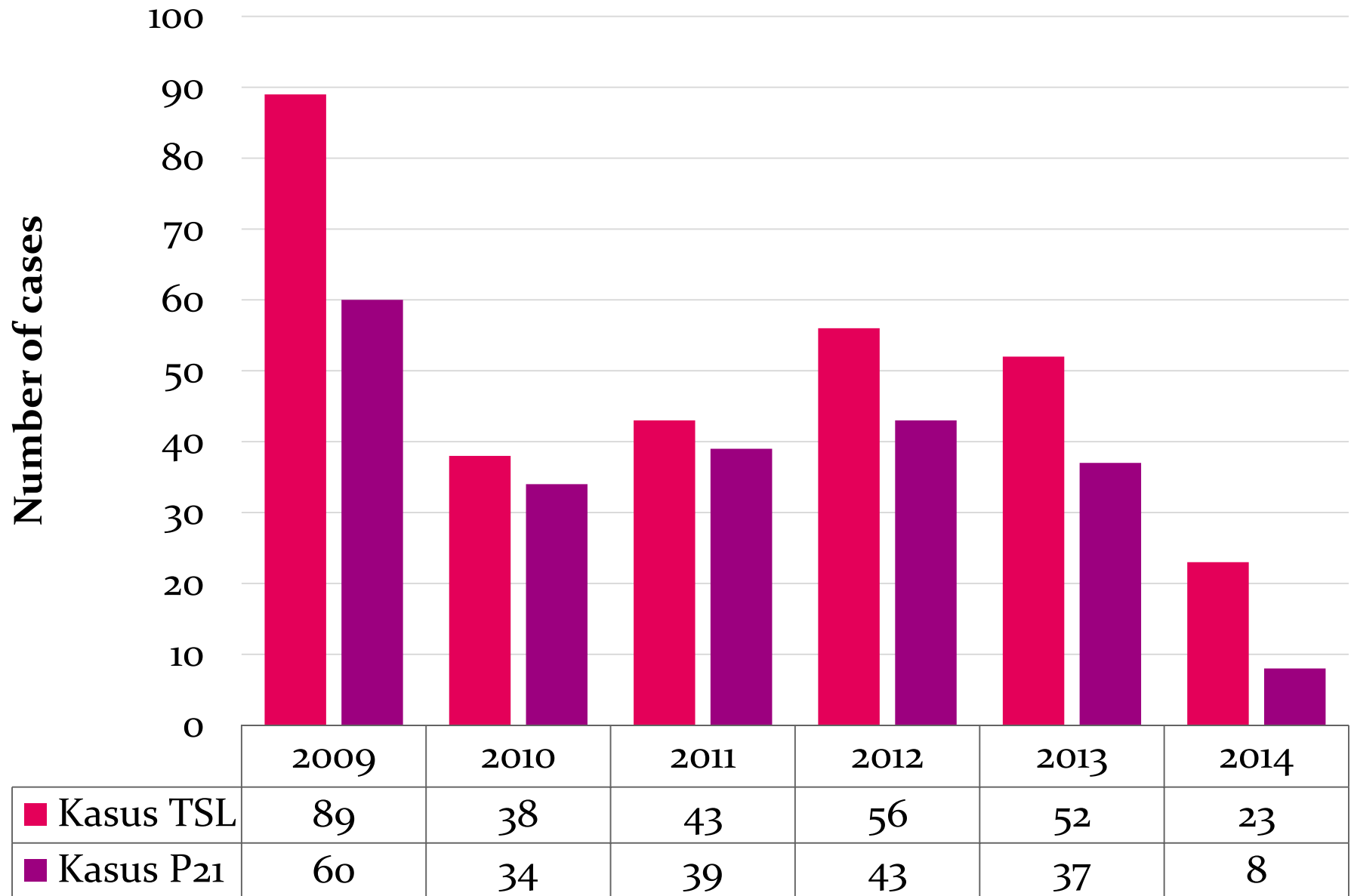


- Conservation Response Unit (CRU) to help mitigate human-elephant conflicts

- Well-trained Rhino Protection Units (RPU), community-based anti poaching and law enforcement team



## Wildlife cases in Indonesia 2009-2014



# CONFISCATED SPECIMEN



# CONFISCATED SPECIMEN



# CONFISCATED SPECIMEN



# SOME SUCCESS STORIES ON ENFORCEMENT

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## Sindiket Perdagangan Trenggiling Dibongkar



METRO BANJARONDYNNY SOPHANDI

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 Iragasi, Kecamatan Sukرامي, Palembang, Rabu lalu.

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

Menurut Ito, selama ini perdagangan trenggiling yang berpusat di gudang tersebut tidak

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 pangolins, the largest-ever seizure of the endangered animal 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 nocturnal 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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Selasa, 17 Juli 2012 | 17:15

## 20 Kulit Harimau Disita dari Pengrajin di Cimanggis

Berdasarkan UU 5 tahun 1990, penjualan bagian-bagian tubuh dari satwa dilindungi secara ilegal bisa dikenakan penjara paling lama 5 tahun dan denda Rp 50 juta - Rp100 juta.

Sekitar dua puluhan kulit harimau yang diawetkan berhasil disita polisi di kawasan Cimanggis, Depok, Jawa Barat, sore tadi

"Kita masih menayai pemiliknya saat ini. Masih belum dihitung, tapi memang ada sekitar 20-an



Ilustrasi—Barang buki harimau awetan yang disita dari rumah pelaku di Kampung Palsigunung, No. 102, R001105, Kelurahan Mekarsari, Depok, Jawa Barat, Juli 2012. (GOTO)

Success due to good collaboration between enforcement and regulatory agencies (MoEF, Indonesia National Police, etc)



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 whose 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 (Sposc) and the NGO Forum to Stop the Trading of Wild Animals.

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

Pramadya 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 pet, 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 Surti monkey and a bear's head.

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

Pramadya 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.

## Stuffed tigers send two soldiers to jail in Indonesia

Diana Parker, Mongabay-Indonesia correspondent  
October 28, 2013

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A military court in Indonesia's Aceh province has jailed two soldiers for illegally possessing two stuffed Sumatran tigers (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) and a stuffed sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), a rare verdict in the Sumatran province where crimes involving wildlife are seldom prosecuted.

The Banda Aceh court on Thursday sentenced Chief Sgt. Joko Rianto to two months in prison and a 5 million rupiah (\$454) fine. Chief Pvt. Rawali was handed a three-month jail term and a fine of 2.5 million rupiah. The two men were found guilty of violating sections of a law on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. Their crimes carry a maximum sentence of five years in jail and a fine of 100 million rupiah.

According to Judge Budi Parnomo, who handed down the verdict, Joko said he was keeping the taxidermed animals because having sun bear claws and a tiger skin in his house was a status symbol. Rawali, meanwhile, claimed he was keeping the second stuffed tiger as a gift from a friend who had borrowed 9 million rupiah.

As given by the men, Budi said they had still broken the law by possessing the animals and had to be convicted. "If we hadn't prosecuted them, other soldiers would have followed their example, which would lead to the extinction of tigers," Budi said, as quoted in The Globe Journal, a Banda Aceh



accused soldiers in Aceh Military Court, who found to have offset the tiger and bear skins. Photo: Yusriadi



## **RECOMMENDATION ON THE FUTURE PLANS FOR ASEAN REGION**

- **To strengthen the regional network in wildlife law enforcement (National Police, Customs, Quarantine, Attorney and Rangers)**
- **To strengthening the network with international partners in wildlife law enforcement INTERPOL, UNODC, NGO's)**
- **Extend bilateral cooperation (Indonesia&Vietnam; Indonesia&USA)**
- **To propose joint intelligent operations and joint patrols along the prioritized shared borders**
- **To prioritize wildlife crime as regional and national issues**
- **To exchange information on wildlife trafficking among ASEAN countries**
- **To exchange programme in wildlife enforcement**