

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Sixty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

ASIAN BIG CATS

Report of Indonesia

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat in relation to agenda item 38.
2. The Annex to the present document presents Indonesia's* report on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) on *Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species*, in response to Notification to the Parties No. 2013/037, of 27 August 2013, in the language in which it was received. The report was received by the Secretariat on 4 July 2014 and therefore could not be taken into account in document SC65 Doc. 38.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

**Questionnaire on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) on
 Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species**

Indonesia

The Secretariat has created this questionnaire to assist Parties in responding to CITES Decision 16.68, paragraph a), which encourages the Parties to support the Secretariat in conducting a review of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), for submission of a report at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee (scheduled for July 2014). The Secretariat invites Parties to use this Questionnaire as the basis for the format of their reports on implementation of the Resolution, in order to facilitate analysis of the reports.

The Asian big cat species listed in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) are, the tiger (*Panthera tigris*), the snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), the clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) within its Asian range, and the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*).

If your responses to the questions below vary for different species, please provide the requested information for each.

The range States for Asian big cat species include: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan*, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan*, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen.

* non-Party to CITES.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
1	LEGISLATION
1.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraphs a) and b)
1.1.1	Has your country adopted legislation that prohibits international commercial trade (import, export and re-export) in wild-taken specimens of Appendix-I Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives? Yes, Under The Act No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem
1.1.2	If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'yes', specify the titles and provisions of such legislation, penalties (administrative, civil or criminal), and how the legislation is implemented. If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'no', explain the reasons for not adopting such legislation. Tiger is protected under The Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Wildlife Preservation and The Government Regulation No.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<p>8/1999 on Wildlife Utilization, Tiger is prohibited for commercial trade purpose, only for non commercial purpose such as research and zoo (shall be permitted by President).</p>
1.1.3	<p>What are the minimum and maximum penalties that can be imposed in accordance with your national legislation, upon conviction of a person for the illegal trade in or illegal possession of specimens of Asian big cat species? max 5 years prison or IDR 100.000.000 Article 21 (2), + IDR 200.000.000 administrative penalty</p>
1.1.4	<p>Does your national legislation clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating wildlife trade within and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives, such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc.? If your answer is 'yes', explain the division of responsibilities. <i>N/A</i> Yes, the legislation regulates wildlife trade within PAs only for non commercial purposes and outside PAs for commercial and non commercial purposes. Detail of national legislation as describe in Ministerial Decree No 447/2003 as attached. Management Authority : Ministry of Forestry Law Enforcement AGENCY: Ministry of Forestry, Police, Customs, Quarantine, Attorney, Court Scientific Authority : LIPI</p>
1.1.5.	<p>Has your country voluntarily introduced any measures to prohibit internal trade in Asian big cat parts and derivatives? If 'yes', describe these measures and how they are implemented. Yes, ID has voluntary measures in prohibiting internal trade in Asian big cat parts and derivatives such as legislation (PP7/1999, PP8/1999 declare Tiger as protected species) campaign, awareness activities, and formal education materials</p>
2	NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT
2.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)
2.1.1	<p>Which enforcement agencies in your country are responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of crime involving Asian big cat species? The government institutions responsible for detection, prevention and investigation of wildlife law enforcement namely Ministry of Forestry, Police, Attorney, Customs, Quarantine, and Court. NGO may be possible as partner for Government in wildlife law enforcement.</p>
2.1.2	<p>Have anti-poaching teams or enforcement units been established in your country to combat wildlife crime? Yes, all provinces in Sumatera (tiger range habitats), the team namely Tiger Protection and Patrol Unit (TPPU) and Wildlife Conflict and Crime Response Team (WCCRT).</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
2.1.3	<p>If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate the number of staff assigned to work in anti-poaching teams or enforcement units.</p> <p>In Provincial scale, Ministry of Forestry Office have been working with NGO's by assigned its enforcement as follows: 25 persons of Forest ranger and 397 persons of community forest ranger</p>
2.1.4	<p>If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate whether these units are adequately resourced to perform their duties. If they are not, indicate what their needs are.</p> <p>Ratio between ranger/enforcement staff and within and outside protected area is 1: 14,000 ha, our target to increase the ratio to be 1 : 5,000 ha by 2019. The units of both TPPUs and WCCRTs are equipped adequately with standard health and safety equipment, operational vehicles, dart guns and immobilization tools, satellite phones, claxons, box trap, speed boat, canoes, small engine boats, life jackets, emergency kits</p>
2.1.5	<p>If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate to what extent these anti-poaching teams and enforcement units engage in activities to counter the illegal killing of and trade in Asian big cat specimens.</p> <p>Our teams are working with local informants and community rangers. At this stage, we are aiming to collect information on wildlife poaching and illegal trade pattern. In order to prevent illegal activities inside national park, we have been supporting WCCRTs and TPPUs.</p> <p>Law Enforcement: Conducted directly where within the National Park's area of jurisdiction or in coordination with the appropriate government agency holding jurisdiction where outside the national park. In 2013-2014 three Tiger Law Enforcement Actions and one Clouded Leopard Law Enforcement Action were successfully conducted resulting in the arrest and prosecution of 10 individuals.</p>
2.1.6	<p>Do your national enforcement agencies require any special permission to cooperate with each other, for example to share intelligence? If your answer is yes, kindly explain if this requirement benefits or poses any challenges to effective cooperation?</p> <p>No, as long as in the same legal framework, we can cooperate each other in wildlife law enforcement</p>
2.1.7	<p>Is there any formal multi-agency cooperation structure at the national level that brings law enforcement authorities and relevant departments, such as police, Customs, environmental agencies, revenue departments and judicial authorities, together to combat wildlife crime and to promote information and intelligence sharing? If your answer is 'yes', describe how the structure operates.</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<p>Yes, Indonesia have National Task Force for ASEAN Wildlife Law Enforcement involve Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Justice, General Attorney, Customs, Quarantine,</p>
2.1.8	<p>Have joint investigations involving different enforcement agencies in your country been conducted in relation to illegal trade in Asian big cats? If your answer is 'yes', provide a summary of the investigations and their outcomes (excluding sensitive information). Also include information on best practices identified if any.</p> <p>Yes, currently, we are heading towards to have collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. At the moment all government units under Ministry of Forestry have been working closely with police department and attorney to scaling up cooperation onto formal engagement. In addition, regional collaboration to tackle any illegal wildlife trading have also been initiated through the ASEAN WEN.</p>
2.2	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph e)</p>
2.2.1	<p>Do your national enforcement authorities receive any training to enhance the effectiveness of anti-poaching patrols, for example, training in the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) or the Monitoring System for Tigers'-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STRIPES). If your answer is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the training curriculum of the enforcement authorities, and elaborate on the nature of the training and on the benefits or challenges associated with such training.</p> <p>Yes, ZSL and key government partners in Jambi and South Sumatra Provinces have been conducting SMART Patrol training and SMART software training. The trainings were attended by forest rangers from Sembilang NP, Berbak NP, BKSDA Jambi, BKSDA South Sumatra, Kerinci Seblat NP. ZSL has been intensively communicated with Directorate General PHKA (Directorate of Conservation Areas and Protected Forest Management) to set Sumatran-wide SMART Patrol and software training. This initiative is being developed with close communication with Sumatran Tiger Conservation Forum (Forum HarimauKita).</p> <p>Kerinci Seblat National Park: Tiger Protection & Conservation Units and Sumatran Tiger Monitoring Team and National Park officers seconded to or working with these teams all trained in SMART reporting method and with SMART database at team and National Park level operational.</p> <p>Ulu Masen: both the community rangers and CRU have been well trained in and operated following SMART patrol system standard. FFI have also provided SMART training for the governments, including the provincial forestry and biodiversity conservation agencies.</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
2.2.2	<p>Do your national enforcement authorities responsible for the prevention and investigation of wildlife crime receive any training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of Asian big cat specimens; YES b) Information and intelligence gathering and management; YES, but need further trainings c) Risk-profiling and targeting of offenders; NO d) Identification of suspicious financial transactions; YES, but need further trainings e) Crime-scene management; NO f) Evidence collection; YES, need further trainings g) The use of wildlife forensics; and YES, but need more and further training, because the laboratory facilities are still limited. h) Any other wildlife crime investigation techniques (specify which).
2.2.3	<p>If your answer is to 2.2.2 is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the standard training curriculum of staff, or if it is delivered on an ad hoc basis. Please elaborate on the benefits or challenges associated with such training.</p> <p>Currently we do not have any standard training curriculum. However we already got support to host such trainings in Jakarta and Sumatera.</p> <p>Challenge: training coverage and budget support.</p> <p>Benefit : skill, knowledge and networking of our staffs are gaining</p>
2.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c)
2.3.1	<p>Describe any innovative enforcement methods that may have been introduced in your country to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens, for example the use of new technology, wildlife forensics, specialized investigation techniques, anti-money laundering and asset-recovery legislation, etc.</p> <p>We start testing new instant-wild camera trap (poaching cam) developed by ZSL. It's novel approach to detect illegal activities through GSM based data transmission and further development of this tool is with satellite-based data transmission.</p> <p>Kerinci Seblat National Park: actions presently underway to pilot use of Poacher Cam units to remotely monitor sensitive areas for human activities that may threaten Sumatran tiger and other species.</p> <p>Ulu Masen: drone for conservation, a pilot project initially dedicated for elephant conservation, has also been focused on rapid monitoring on illegal encroachment inside the overlapped tiger and other key wildlife habitats in Ulu Masen landscape.</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	National: In early 2014, the Indonesian Ulema Council issues a religious fatwa No. 4 / 2014 against the illegal hunting and trade in endangered and protected wildlife.
2.3.2	Has your country implemented any measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens? No
3	INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION
3.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c), and under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph d)
3.1.1	Does your country participate in any regional wildlife enforcement network (WEN)? If 'yes', which ones and through which national agencies? Yes, ASEAN WEN. (National Focal Point : Ministry of Forestry, Police, and Customs).
3.1.2	Is your country party to any bilateral or multilateral agreements, memoranda of understanding or other similar instruments on enforcement cooperation to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat species? If it is, describe the nature of these agreements, for example indicating whether they relate to the exchange of information, skills sharing, joint training, etc. N/A
3.1.3	Has your country established any cooperative bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other countries for the management of shared wildlife populations and of protected habitats with common boundaries, in order to achieve more effective control over illegal international trade in specimens of Asian big cat species? If your answer is 'yes', please provide details. Yes, MoU Indonesia and Vietnam : Cooperation in Wildlife Law Enforcement signed on 27 Desember 2012 MoU Indonesia and USA : Conserving Wildlife and Combating Wildlife Trafficking signed on 17 Februari 2014
3.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph e)
3.2.1	Has your country, between 2010 and 2013, convened or participated in any regional workshop on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of Asian big cat species? No
3.2.2	If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate which enforcement agencies responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of wildlife crime in your country participated in these regional workshops.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
3.2.3	<p>If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate whether these workshops covered any of the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Extent of illegal trade in Asian big cat species; b) Smuggling routes used for illegal trade in Asian big cat species; c) Methods used to smuggle specimens of Asian big cat species; and d) Final consumer markets for Asian big cats (live specimens and parts and derivatives).
4	RECORDING OF INFORMATION
4.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph d)
4.1.1	<p>Has your country put in place a national system for recording information on the illegal trade in Asian big cats? If 'yes', please indicate:</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.1.2	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such a system until now and indicate whether its implementation is foreseen.</p>
4.1.3	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', elaborate on best practices identified, if any.</p>
4.1.4	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', has this national system resulted in increased information sharing leading to coordinated investigations and enforcement? YES</p> <p>If your answer is 'yes', provide an example if possible.</p> <p>If your answer is 'no', elaborate on the possible reasons for this.</p>
5	CAPTIVE BREEDING
5.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph g)
5.1.1	<p>Are Asian big cat species bred in captivity in your country? Yes.</p>
5.1.2	<p>If your answer to 5.1.1 is yes, provide detailed information on the management practices and controls that have been put in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade through these facilities.</p> <p>Captive breeding of big cats are usually under the zoo management. Management practice and control to prevent any illegal trade of parts and derivatives is achieved through detailed record and report from the zoo to the management authority (MoFor).</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
6	STOCKPILES
6.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph h)
6.1.1	Are there, in your country, stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species (such as tiger bones)? Exclude pre-Convention specimens from your answer. No
6.1.2	If your answer to 6.1.1 is 'yes', explain what steps have been taken to consolidate and ensure adequate control of these stocks.
6.1.3	Have parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species been lost from stockpiles in your country since 1 January 2010? If your answer is 'yes', describe the incidents and the results of any follow-up investigations.
6.1.4	Has your country destroyed stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species? Yes we did it in 12 November 2012
7	CONSERVATION MEASURES
7.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUC TS, paragraph a)
7.1.1	<p>Provide detailed information on the status of Asian big cats in the wild in your country, including comparative statistics on population growth or decline.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia and NGO partners applied a robust detection/non-detection sampling technique to produce the first reliable population metric (occupancy) for Sumatran tigers. They surveyed seven landscapes through 13,511 km of transects in 394 grid cells (17 x17 km). Estimated tiger occupancy was 0.72 ± 0.048. Site specific tiger population assessment involving camera trapping Capture – Recapture techniques are available for 8 Tiger Conservation Landscapes, including Bukit Barisan Selatan, Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Tigapuluh, Tesso Nilo, Kampar, Berbak – Sembilang, Leuser – Ulu Masen, and Batang Gadis with mean estimates ranging between 0.3 and 3.3 tigers/100 km-sq. Several of them have been published in peer-reviewed journals.</p>
7.1.2	<p>Provide detailed information on ongoing activities in support of Asian big cat conservation in your country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tiger population monitoring using camera trap (CMR) - Human-wildlife conflict mitigation and socialization meetings - Education and awareness for public and specific target audience (school visit) - Participate in public campaign on Annual Global Tiger Day celebration - Forum HarimauKITA - Forum Matul

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<p>Kerinci Seblat National Park: population estimate for Sumatran tiger and large mammals, Tiger Protection and Conservation Units, tiger trade investigations, village forest initiative, SMART implementation, and assessment on the conservation status of clouded leopard and Sumatran wildcats.</p> <p>Ulu Masen: population estimate for Sumatran tiger and large mammals, community rangers, Conservation Response Units, village forest initiative, SMART implementation.</p>
7.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph i)
7.2.1	<p>Does your country support or participate in any international conservation programme, such as the Global Tiger Forum, the Snow Leopard Network, the Global Tiger Initiative?</p> <p>Yes,</p> <p>Indonesia has been actively involved in the Global Tiger Initiative since 2008. In July 2010, the Government of Indonesia facilitated the tiger pre-summit in Bali http://globaltigerinitiative.org/news/2010/06/pre-tiger-summit-partners-dialogue/), leading to the International Tiger Forum conference in St. Petersburg, Russia in November 2010 (http://globaltigerinitiative.org/news/2010/12/international-tiger-forum/). In 2011, the Government of Indonesia launched its National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP) which has been part of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (http://www.globaltigerinitiative.org/download/St_Petersburg/GTRP_Nov11_Final_Version_Eng.pdf). The NTRP aimed to increase the tiger population and distribution in six priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes in Sumatra by 2022. The 2012's implementation report of the Indonesia NTRP can be accessed in http://globaltigerinitiative.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/GTRP_Implementation_Report_2012.pdf).</p> <p>Indonesia attended the First Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) Stocktaking Conference, New Delhi May 15-17, 2012.</p>
8	EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, CAPACITY BUILDING
8.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)
8.1.1	<p>Have education or awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups been conducted in your country on the ecological and cultural significance of Asian big cats, and the significance for ecotourism of these species, their prey and habitats? YES</p>
8.1.2	<p>If your answer to 8.1.1 is 'yes', describe when and where these campaigns have been conducted, their nature and effectiveness, and best</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<p>practices or challenges identified, if any. Every 29th July, along with local NGO partners and youth organization, we celebrate Global Tiger Day through a day campaign at certain locations in Jambi and South Sumatra capitals.</p> <p>ZSL and Berbak NP authority are conducting series of education programme to junior high school students in four main junior schools, conduct conservation education workshop for teachers, and initiate new approach of conservation education through establishment of Kawan Imau (Tiger Comrade Initiative) to be embedded in provincial school curriculum.</p> <p>Our work on education also introduce new perspective by combining critical education system with “Art meets Conservation” programme.</p> <p>Challenge : mainstreaming wildlife (including Tiger) conservation education in all levels (district, province, and National) to be part of curriculum Best practice : is being initiated in Kerinci Seblat NP and Berbak NP that teachers become key role partner in implementing wildlife conservation education in regular meeting, annual evaluation, providing material and replicate it to other areas/parks.</p>
8.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)
8.2.1	<p>Have measures been put in place to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade among prosecution and judicial authorities in your country? If your answer is ‘yes’, please elaborate, indicating whether such activities included specific reference to Asian big cat species.</p> <p>Kerinci Seblat National Park:- routine informal liaison with key district police agencies by national park personnel</p> <p>In March 2013: a training workshop to introduce ASEAN WEN and to brief key police agencies from key districts and provinces adjoining Kerinci Seblat National Park and Ulu Masen on the nature and extent of organised illegal wildlife trade with particular reference to Sumatran tigers and linkages to international criminal syndicates</p>
8.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph f)
8.3.1	<p>Have studies been conducted in your country to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of Asian big cats? Yes</p>
8.3.2	<p>If your answer to 8.3.1 is ‘yes’, have these studies resulted in the recommendation of any measures to address this motivation? If so, describe these measures.</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	Key government (ministry forestry, local government, etc) and ZSL have been developing Berbak Sembilang Tiger Threat Assessment. This is a live document which will be reviewed bi-annually to rank threats pressure by current situation but not reach the motivation of those incidents.
9	DEMAND REDUCTION
9.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)
9.1.1	Have programmes been implemented in your country to work with traditional medicine communities and industries to develop and implement strategies for gradually replacing, reducing and eventually eliminating the use of Asian big cat parts and derivatives? N/A
9.1.2	If your answer to 9.1.1 is 'yes', describe the nature and results of these programmes. If your answer is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such programmes.
9.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)
9.2.1	Have measures been taken in your country to remove references to parts and derivatives of Appendix-I Asian big cats from the official pharmacopoeia and to include acceptable substitute products that do not affect the survival of other wild species? N/A
9.2.2	If your answer to 9.2.1 is 'yes', describe these measures, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any. N/A
9.2.3	Have programmes been implemented in your country to educate the industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from Appendix-I Asian big cats and to promote the adoption of appropriate alternatives? N/A
9.2.4	If your answer to 9.2.3 is 'yes', describe these programmes, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any. N/A
9.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)
9.3.1	Have education and awareness campaigns been carried out in your country to eliminate illegal trade in and use of illegally acquired Asian big cat skins as trophies, ornaments and items of clothing, or for the production of other materials? Yes
9.3.2	If your answer to 9.3.1 is 'yes', describe these campaigns, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	Refers to 8.1.2

At its 16th meeting (Bangkok, 2013), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 16.70 on *Asian big cats* (Felidae spp.), which includes the following text:

The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external funds, in cooperation with partner organizations in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and, as appropriate, other experts and organizations:

- a) *arrange national seminars in Appendix-I Asian big cat range States, involving all relevant enforcement agencies, to promote a multi-disciplinary approach that will facilitate improved coordination and cooperation in the detection, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime offences;*

The following questions are designed to help the Secretariat in implementing this Decision.

No.	NATIONAL SEMINARS IN APPENDIX-I ASIAN BIG CAT RANGE STATES
10	Decision 16.70, paragraph a)
10.1	<p>Has your country hosted any national seminar similar to those contemplated by Decision 16.70 during the period 2010 to 2013? Elaborate if your answer is 'yes'.</p> <p>Yes Pre tiger summit, Bali 2010 National seminar on Indonesian wild cats conservation (UNAS-FFI) Book launching on practical guidance on prevention and mitigation of human-tiger conflict ; practical guidance for veterinarian on handling of tiger conflict victims in Sumatra</p>
10.2	<p>Would a national seminar such as those contemplated by Decision 16.70 benefit enforcement authorities in your country? Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Yes. It is an integrated process of scientific based approach to policy makers</p>
10.3	<p>If your answer to 10.2 is 'yes', can funding to host such a seminar be secured from your national budget or any international conservation programmes, such as those referred to in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under "URGES", paragraph i)?</p> <p>Yes we could secure budget for such seminar, but international supports are welcome</p>
10.4	Provide the full name and contact details of a focal point in your country with whom the Secretariat can liaise in connection with the

	<p>implementation of Decision 16.70, paragraph a).</p> <p>CITES Management Authority :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Directorate of Investigation and Forest Protection, Ministry of Forestry. Tel/Fax : 62(21)5700242<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mrs. Indra Exploitasia (Deputy Director of Program and Evaluation) email : exploitasia@yahoo.com2. Mr. Ardi Risman (Head of Section of Program)email : ardi.risman@gmail.comDirectorate of Biodiversity Conservation . Tel/Fax +62(21)5720227<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ms. Badi'ah (Head of Section of Convention for Biodiversity) email : badi_phka@yahoo.com
10.5	<p>Provide any additional information, comments or suggestions that you would like to bring to the attention of the Secretariat in relation to Decision 16.70, paragraph a), or questions 10.1-10.4.</p> <p>Stakeholders (NGO, university, research agency, training agency) could submit the proposal to the international agencies for providing the gap program which is need to support Asian Big Cats Conservation.</p>