

TRAINING NEEDS TO IMPROVE CITES IMPLEMENTATION ON RAMIN IN INDONESIA

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**IN COOPERATION WITH
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION**



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**THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER LOSS AND THE PROMOTION OF REHABILITATION
AND PLANTATION OF *GONYSTYLUS SPP* (RAMIN) IN SUMATRA AND KALIMANTAN**

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FOREWORD

Ramin as a genus has been listed into CITES Appendix III in 2001 and up-listed into Appendix II in 2004. Since its inclusion into CITES, the international trade of this species should comply with the rules and regulation, such as (1) the harvest of the species is not in contravention with the existing rules and regulation of the country and (2) the harvest will not cause detrimental effect to the survival of the species. The successful implementation of the above regulations requires supporting conditions. This report is intended to identify necessary conditions and several efforts to improve CITES implementation on ramin in Indonesia.

Project Coordinator

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Author

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*) is one of the most valuable timber in Indonesia. The growing stock of this species, based on finding of pre-project, has dramatically decreased in last several years, habitat rehabilitation and field plantation of this species are extremely slow. Therefore, in 2001 Indonesia listed ramin as appendix III in Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) and further up listed into appendix II in 2004. Joining CITES hoped as one of solution to monitor and control ramin trade and utilization among countries.

The causes of the drastic decrease and slow progress in rehabilitation and plantation are many. Some of them are primarily due to over exploitation, the use of unsustainable method of harvesting and insufficient regeneration both natural and artificial. This condition is also aggravated by weak of human resource of designated institutional dealing with CITES implementation to control ramin trade.

The success of CITES implementation in Indonesia depends on capacity of the key stakeholders in related institution such as Ministry of Forestry (Management Authority), Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, Scientific Authority), Custom Office, Quarantine Office, Police. Several institution such as Attorney and Court also play an important role particularly in law enforcement. As a matter of fact, Ministry of Forestry as CITES Management Authority has been struggling to meet its obligation. Despite limited officer number, government also kept changing the people in charge of CITES i.e. for the last 11 years Ministry of Forestry has replaced eight Director (Mardiastuti and Soehartono, 2002). Thus, the officer in charge were never given enough time to become familiar with CITES matter.

Low human resource also has been one of barrier to over come the biggest challenge in CITES implementation namely law enforcement. It is particularly needed in combating smuggling. For that reason, human resources capacity to tackle smuggling such as in Ministry of Forestry, Custom office, Police, Attorney and Court is an urgent issue.

Lack of communication is also one of major problem among government institution. Lack of communication happens within central and local government. It becomes more complicated when we are observing coordination among government institution. Obstacles are mainly occurs from ineffective bureaucracy practice as it has been widely known that coordination is a classical problem in Indonesia. Coordination is also hampered by lack of commitment where related institution feels the duty is not included in their TUPOKSI.

Barrier or difficulties will be able to manage when sufficient human resource is available. It is not only sufficient in term of number but also excellent in term of quality and dedication. Therefore, in order to successfully conserve and sustainably manage this species, institutional and human resource capacities need to be improved.

1.2. Objectives

This activity is aimed at identifying the causes of the poor implementation in general with specific to institutional and human resource capacity.

1.3. Methodology

Data and necessary information were collected from various source and the following methodology is employed namely:

a. Literature search

Data and necessary information is collected from books, internet, scientific journal, magazine, newspaper, proceeding and report.

b. Interviews

Interviews were done with key authorities and expert whose dealing such as Ministry of Forestry (CITES

Management Authority), LIPI (Scientific Authority), Custom Office, BKSDA, Provincial and District Forestry Service, Researchers.

c. Small workshop (consultation meeting)

Related participants were gathered in panel discussion to share information and cross check relevant aspect among institutions.

II. BARRIER OF CITES IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA

2.1. An Overview on History of Indonesia participation on CITES

Indonesia has been widely known as one of mega biodiversity country and high number of endemic species. 10 - 20 percent of worlds plant and animal was presented in Indonesia. Bappenas (1993) reported that Indonesia contains about 10% of worlds flowering plant (25,000 species), 12% of worlds mammals species (515 species, of which 36% are endemic), 16% of reptile and amphibian species, 17% of worlds bird species (1531 species, of which 20% are endemic) and about 20% of all fish species. It is become possible for Indonesia to trade its flora and fauna to

obtain economic benefit. Of course, serious respect should be given in to flora and fauna sustainability. One of condition to secure biodiversity is consistent implementation of harvest quota.

Recently, ramin is one of most valuable tree of Indonesia. Mardiasuti and Soehartono (2002) reported that ramin was once not as a valuable timber as it is now. In the past, the market for ramin limited to Asia such as Japan and Taiwan. However, the trade has been gradually extended to Europe and North America, making the wood become more popular. Export of this species are mainly in form of sawn timber and legal log trade is almost negligible.

Table 1. Export destination of ramin in global market

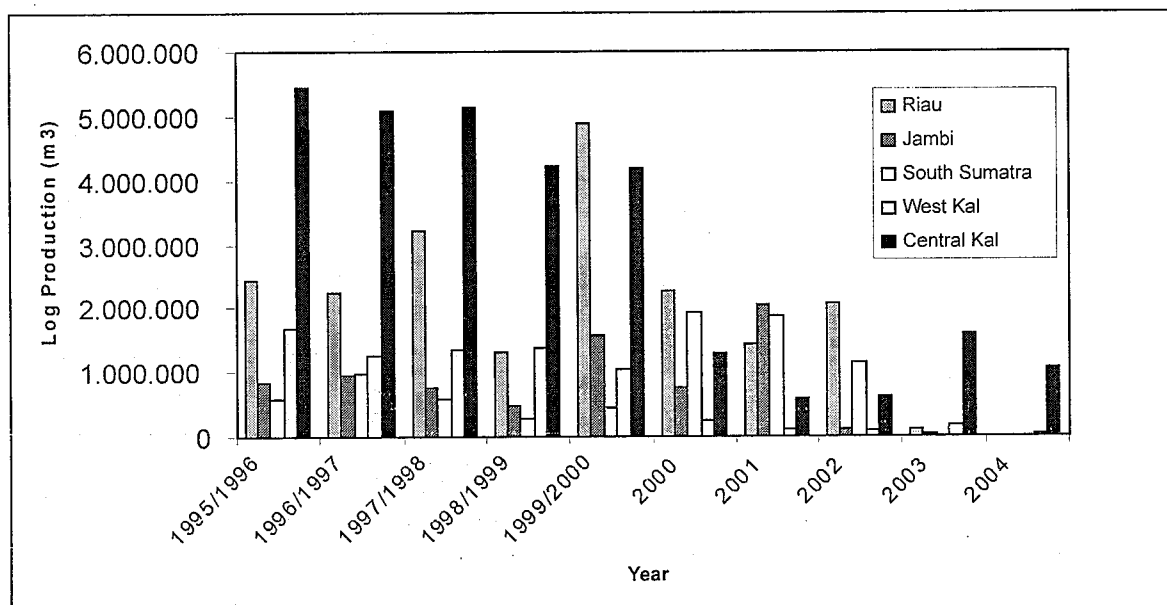
No	Destination	Export (%)
1.	Asia	79.20
2.	Europe	16.30
3.	North America	4.30
4.	Australia and New Zealand	0,30

Based on pre-project study, ramin population has been dramatically decrease in the last decade. The causes of drastic decrease and slow progress in rehabilitation and plantation are many. Some of them are primarily due to over exploitation, the use of unsustainable harvesting method and insufficient regeneration both natural and artificial.

Therefore, Indonesia realized the need to conserve and sustain ramin species. Indonesia decided to join CITES an important international instrument to assist Indonesia tackling illegal logging and illegal international trade. The initiation to include ramin in CITES appendix II was come from the government of the Netherlands in 1992. the proposal was submitted at the 8th CITES COP in Kyoto, Japan. At the time, Indonesia and Malaysia

successfully fought against the proposal, arguing that the population status of ramin in the wild was in no way threatened. In 1994 World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) under contract of the Netherlands, submitted new proposal for ramin in the 9th COP and once again its failed as no support is gained from Indonesia and Malaysia. However several year latter, Indonesia realized that its decision in 9th COP was some what mistake. Therefore, in through the Minister of Forestry, Indonesia decide to band trade of the species both domestic and international. A notification was transmitted to CITES secretariat in order listed ramin in appendix III. CITES secretariat listed ramin in Appendix III in October 2001 with annotation 1³ (Mardiasuti and Soehartono, 2002).

Figure 1. Log production of ramin in five province (1995-2004) (in m³)



Source: Bismark *et.al* (2005)

2.2. Barrier in CITES Implementation in Indonesia

Indonesia ratified CITES in 1978 and according to the convention its come into force 90 days after ratifying. The convention was ratified through Presidential Decision No. 43/1978. So, referring to 28 years Indonesia involvement in CITES we assumed that that will be significant achievement on its implementation. Yet, Saleh (2005) reported that CITES regulation has not implemented as it should be.

CITES implementation in Indonesia mainly obstacles from the following aspect:

A. Poor Human Resource Capacity

Poor condition of human resource comprises aspects of knowledge and skills both in Management Authority, Scientific Authority and others institutions in relation to CITES activities. The institutions and designated institution to manage and control its implementation. There are numerous institution involved in CITES implementation such as Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian Institute of Science,

Custom Office, Police, Attorney, Court, Ministry of Trade, Quarantine. Poor knowledge on CITES occurs within working unit or individual within the same institution and among institution as well. Therefore, misunderstanding often arises that lead to blaming other institutions for ineffective implementation of CITES (Saleh, 2005). It also mainly occurs in local level such Provincial Forestry Service and the provincial offices of CITES Management Authority (BKSDA). For domestic trade, ramin should be accompanied by SKSHH from Local Forestry Service and a CITES permit is required for international trade. BKSDA as the local acting point for CITES permit must be familiar with CITES regulation. Up to now, there has been an annual training for BKSDA officer conducted by PHKA but it only participated by limited number of officer due to lack funding (Faustina, *pers.comm*). Hence, mutation is periodically happens in the institution make it become ineffective for CITES implementation as they no longer appointed CITES relevant position. In central level, government also kept changing the people in charge of CITES i.e. for the last 11 years Ministry of Forestry has

replaced eight Director (Mardiastuti and Soehartono, 2002). Thus, the officer in charge were never given enough time to become familiar with CITES matter. In case of Custom office, low capacity of some the officers are still low particularly in validation a CITES permit. According to resolution of the 13th COP specific information should be included in a CITES permit such as CITES name and logogram, unique number, type of document, validity time, exporters address, importer address, port of departure and port of destination, etc. Some of custom officers are unaware that the CITES permit of a subject should be exported from certain port and it is should be invalid when using in different port departure (Samedi, *pers.comm*). Poor knowledge in CITES at working unit is also caused by insufficient manual on ramin trade and utilization. Therefore, in the future, a manual on CITES implementation is necessary to be prepared.

CITES implementation on ramin is also challenging because the diversity of Indonesia timber species. This condition particularly occurs in custom check point such port due to so many tree species of Indonesian. Thus, custom officer experiences problem in identifying ramin species and necessary document on its trading (Samedi, *pers.com*). Furthermore, There are also many species have similar characteristic with ramin. Low capacity of designated authority has been one of barrier in CITES implementation. It can be shown by ramin exploitation and trade which classified as non ramin timber (Tajudin, 2005). BKSDA as local office of CITES management authority holds a crucial key in CITES permit process. BKSDA obligates to conduct stock mutation report, BAP export stock and provides recommendation for CITES permit. In fact, BKSDA capacity to execute its obligation is low (Samedi, *per.comm*). BKSDA does not have officers whose able to identify ramin species, so far BKSDA cooperated with BP2HP in justify and clarify timber. Therefore, in the future capacity building particularly to identify ramin species is necessary to be done within BKSDA. Furthermore, current study

by this project found that in respect to skill aspect, BKSDA of Riau province facing difficulty to identify ramin and ramin processed wood. So far, BKSDA provided recommendation and stock mutation report only based on company report.

Traffic study in 2004 found that custom officers in many areas were not implemented or knowing the regulation of CITES appendix III on ramin timber. It also can be revealed from PHKA study to identify knowledge of custom officer, local forestry officer regarding restriction on ramin trade. The study was conducted in the keys port which are Jakarta (Bandara Soekarno-Hatta dan Tanjung Priok), Palembang, Selat Panjang (Riau), Nanga Badau (Kapas Hulu). The study found custom officer in Palembang and Badau are unaware of ramin export regulation. Moreover, low knowledge also occurred where officer in Selat Panjang thought domestic trade of ramin also needs CITES document (Samedi, 2005).

B. Insufficient guidelines, rules and regulation (SOP)

As previously discussed that the export process of species subjected to CITES species requires a lot of document and involves many institutions. The recent study of this project in Riau Province found that insufficient guidelines, rules and regulation occurs almost in each institution that related to timber and CITES permit. The study also revealed that District Forestry service faced difficulty in timber administration as regulations continuously changing. Recently, new regulation released by Ministry of Forestry regarding timber administration PP. No.6 in February 2007. So far, there have never been socialization on technical implication of the regulation or SOP for this new regulation. Therefore, officers are a bit confusing in procedures of timber permit and administration within the institutions. Yet, there is also different interpretation occurs among officers about the regulation. Thus, officers feel the need for SOP in conducting the duties to ensure all process done

correctly and effectively. Recently, the new regulation (PP.6) is now in review for new changing in near future. For sure, the same condition is expected to be occurred.

According to direction of KKH director, there are several duties of BKSDA in relation to CITES namely:

1. Recommendation letter for wildlife trader (pengedar TSL)
2. Recommendation letter for CITES permit (SATS-LN)
3. Stock mutation report of species subjected to CITES

To obtain the recommendation, company should submit a request letter to BKSDA. Based on the request, BKSDA will conduct review and establish BAP report. Stock mutation report is done regularly and it is not only based on a request letter. BKSDA of Riau as local executing agency of PHKA is also facing numerous difficulty particularly in ramin timber. So far, there is no skilled officer available to review ramin and ramin processed product and no guidelines provided as well. Thus, BAP is established based on company report. Officers designated to tackle CITES recommendation letter confessed that they absolutely do not know and unaware of ramin processed product. Therefore, in May 2007, several officer visited PT. Uniseraya in Selat Panjang to record and take pictures of each product. Hence, there was also no officer posses SIM as timber examiner. Therefore, in the future training on ramin and processed product of ramin need to be done. Current study of this project in Riau province also revealed that Custom Office are quite aware of CITES document and its product. Custom officer has been provided with technical guidelines in export permit procedure but no training has been done for further explanation of the guidelines. So, the duties is done based on each officer interpretation.

C. Insufficient scientific data of ramin species

Despite ramin has been considered to be extinct, there is lack of data on ramin

standing stock (Suhartono and Mardiasuti, 2002). The first survey was conducted in 1975 and followed by the second survey in 1983. Fourteen years later, forestry planning conducted the third survey (1997). The recently survey was carried out in 2005 (Hendalastuti and Hidayat, 2006). Different survey interval is then causing difficulty for scientifically comparing ramin dynamic over time. Moreover, limited number of survey at limited area also has not showed wide range scientific data and more accurate estimation of ramin standing stock. However, result from the latest survey revealed that ramin standing stock continuously decreasing. Up to now, the only concession possessed permit to log and trade ramin is Diamond Raya Timber (DRT). LIPI conducted survey to provide recommendation for its logging quota. Ministry of forestry is obligated to prepare map of Indonesia forest area. The data was collected from local forestry service in each province. Unfortunately, the data seems to be the old record and thus never up dated by local forestry service (Partomihardjo, *pers.comm*). As we may aware that each year forest area continuously converting in to plantation, agricultural land and etc. In the last decade plantation establishment particularly for palm oil plantation boomed almost in each province in Indonesia. Thus, an update forest cover is an urgent program to be done in particular on peat swamp forest, the habitat of ramin species.

D. Poor Law Enforcement and Coordination

Law enforcement maybe one of the most significant aspect influenced CITES implementation in Indonesia. Even though the initiative to protect ramin species has been started by ratifying CITES and listed ramin in appendix III for further uplisted in appendix II, there has not been any significant impact in sustain ramin population. Government also has provided numbers of regulation such as criteria and indicator of sustainable forest management (252/Kpts-II/1993) followed by ministry decree number 127/Kpts-

IV/2001 regarding ramin moratorium. In accordance to this regulation some important aspect were decided:

- No logging activity of ramin is allowed in production forest, conversion forest and community forest and no trading activity is allowed both domestic and international.
- Round wood (log) of ramin yielded before this regulation come into force is forbidden to be traded and only secondary product such as sawn timber and panel is allowed.
- Provincial and District forestry service along with Natural Resources Conservation Institute should conducted inventory of round wood stock before this regulation is approved where the inventory result should be freeze (article 4).

For unknown reason, in 2004 government decided to trade and utilizes ramin through regulation 168/Kpts-IV/2004 (Suhartono and Mardiasuti, 2002). Based on this regulation company is allowed to harvest and trade ramin under certain circumstances, such as:

- Concessions are allowed to log and trade ramin if have obtained certificate

of sustainable forest management from independent organization such as LEI and FSC.

- Ministry of forestry will issue permit on ramin trade and utilization after gaining recommendation from LIPI.

Domestic transport of species subjected to CITES must be accompanied by SATS-DN case of International trade, export should be completed by CITES permit (SATS-LN). In February 2007, KKH launched new CITES permit procedure called First In First Out (FIFO). Request on CITES permit should be addressed to Director of PHKA and the following documents should be submitted:

- (a). Export Application Form (Form C)/recommendation of Natural Resource and conservation Institute (BKDSA)
- (b). BAP export stock from BKSDA
- (c). Stock Mutation Report
- (d). Origin of specimen (i.e. Capture permit, SATS-DN, CITES Import permit)
- (e). Recommendation from wildlife (TSL) association and quota.

Table 2. Indonesian Decrees and Corresponding CITES Notifications

Source	Date	Reference Number
Indonesian Decree	11/Apr/2001	No. 127/Kpts-V/2001
CITES Notification	18/May/2001	No. 2001/026
Indonesian Decree	11/Jun/2001	No. 168/Kpts-IV/2001
CITES Notification	9/Jul/2001	No. 2001/040
CITES Notification	10/Aug/2001	No. 2001/053
Indonesian Decree	30/Oct/2001	No. 1613/Kpts-II/2001

Source: Traffic Southeast Asia

Lim *et al* (2004) reported that Ramin which has been illegally logged in Indonesia still makes its way onto the world market directly from Indonesia to consumer countries and also via Malaysia and Singapore. This illegal trade is shown to be a result of weaknesses in the CITES implementation and enforcement systems of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. In

particular, there is general ignorance regarding the requirements of CITES by key Customs officials in the three nations. This lack of understanding is combined with inadequate or conflicting local legislation and regulations. Some traders may be exploiting these administrative and legal loopholes to 'launder' a certain amount of illegal Indonesian Ramin.

Custom offices have to deal with more than 150 regulations in export and import process. Many of them are conflicting each another and conflicting with local regulation as well. Consequently, custom officer gains difficulties to implement the regulation. As an example, when Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Trade issued ban on logging export, local government issued the opposite regulations which allow the commodity to be exported (Samedi, 2005). Moreover, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation (KKH) (2006) reported that modus on smuggling activities are:

1. Bribe related institution such as Forestry, Custom, Police etc.
2. Collusion to issue permit against regulations.
3. Collusion to manipulate origin of species.
4. Collusion on transportation permit.
5. Manipulation on SATS-DN.
6. Illegal harvesting and trading.

Based on KKH report, it can be seen that lack of law enforcement occurs within forestry department, Custom, Police etc. Another example of lack of law enforcement also can be seen when Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau (Jikalahari) pushed Riau Police Service to arrest Ali Jambi, the actor behind illegal logging and smuggling of ramin from Riau to Malaysia. He once was arrested but unknown reason police free him from all supposition (Noviriyanti, 2005). Law enforcement in Indonesia mainly associated with lack of stakeholders motivation of the chain from Ministry of Forestry to court office.

Custom office is optimist to save more than Rp 30 billion up to the end of 2006 due to smuggling activity (Kontan magazine, 2006). Moreover, for the first semester of 2006 loss from smuggling reached Rp 25 billion which increases Rp 4 billion compared to the same period in 2005 (Rp 21 billion). According to Srimulyani, Minister of Finance, barrier to overcome smuggling are: low salary that is not equal to the risk of duty, integrity of officer, lack of facility, lack of funding

including for operational cost and failure of custom system. Yet, this condition also includes service integration and application that should be tackled systematically and structurally (Kontan magazine, 2006).

On the other hand, government has difficulty to conduct law enforcement also due to limited of government officer quantity, lack of facilities and funding. Vast area of forest is also one of barriers in securing and protecting the forest. Therefore, law enforcement on illegal trade of ramin becomes more complicated.

In relation to law enforcement, it can be seen that there is a strong correlation between lack of commitment and motivation of stakeholders. Lack of commitment happens in most of institution related to CITES implementation. LIPI (2007) reported that Diamond Raya Timber as the only concession permitted to utilize and trade ramin has not consistently implement regulation in sustaining ramin utilization such as not provided sufficient nursery for replanting, ineffective logging process since LIPI found ramin leave neglected after logging. DTR did not provide tag for mother trees which could lead to failure in logging activity. Furthermore, lack of community participation to protect the forest is worsening this condition. As we may know community is an effective agent for forest protection since they are geographically near to forest area. Promote better awareness of community is necessary to do with welfare approach.

Moreover, government commitment is also low as the responsible authority in combating illegal logging and smuggling (Saleh, 2005). Lack of commitment particularly occurred in law enforcement institution. Indonesia Corruption Watch reported court office has been one of "justice market" where you can buy the judge decision. Moreover, the corruption happens in every level within of law enforcement chain which are:

- Police investigation, suspect can bribe police to suspend the investigation

(code 86) and release SP3 to stop investigation process. Automatically, when investigation stopped, the case is also closed. As an example, in November 2001, three cargos, Mandarin Sea, Rong Chen, Fonwa Star, were loading timber to be smuggled from Central Kalimantan to China. National army seizure more than 25.000 cubic ft log. Police then stopped the investigation by issuing SP3 and argued that the ship is still in process to smug in the port and no prove that they on the way to China. This can happen as the owner of the ship is a strong intelligence actor that has strong connection with police institution. Police also directly involves in illegal logging and trading (Telapak, 2007). EIA undercover investigator found that police officer and his partners operated 12 armada to smug timber from Riau to Malaysia and Singapore.

- Attorney, suspect can also bribe attorney to run from all their accuses. Attorney plays important role as executor to suspect some one for crime activity. They also prepared law article to bring some one to court to be judged. There are several ways that usually done by attorney to help the suspect from their suppositions.

1. P 19 process, where attorney, on purpose, using a lot of time to prepare supposition report, therefore the law process becomes slower and finally stopped. Police claimed has proceed 962 cases of illegal logging where only 130 cases tackled by attorney from 2004 up to March 2005 and the rest of its (20 cases) remain in police office. So far, court has failed to judge the mastermind of illegal logging and trading.
2. Stuntman games, So far court has failed to judge the mastermind of illegal logging and trading because attorney only accused the driver or ship's crew. It is done to protect the organizer of illegal logging and trade. It can be seen when three cargos was seizure in November

2001. Attorney suspected Rachmat Nasution who clearly wasn't the owner of the cargos.

3. Attorney postponed the appeal to supreme court within 14 days, as an example in Renouw case (police officer) where supreme court rejected appeal of attorney consequently (Telapak, 2007).

Yet, even if a case is proceed on court, they can buy the decision from the judges (Telapak, 2007).

In term of poor coordination among relevant stakeholders, several aspects can be revealed from current situation. As we may know lack of coordination has always been one of classical problem in Indonesia. Lim (2004) suggested to improve coordination between Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs and the National Bureau of Statistics. Analysis of international Ramin trade statistics reveals significant discrepancies - both in terms of what is reported by the exporting countries compared with reported imports, as well as differences in data between that reported to CITES and that reported to Customs authorities at the national level. The implementation of CITES Appendix III trade controls for Ramin in Indonesia and Malaysia, as key range States, is hampered by a lack of coordination between the various agencies as well as between the central and regional governments in both countries. Indonesia has particular problems with illegal logging and export control. This is coupled with problems in both Malaysia and Singapore regarding the effective implementation of CITES in terms of import loopholes, as well as difficulties in eliminating the illegal re-export of Indonesian Ramin (Lim *et.al*, 2004). This condition occurs due to a manual process in permits issuance on institution related to CITES activities. An online system should be able to tackle the problem, but Indonesia will always be facing problem with limited budget for infrastructure, facilities and human resource as well. Moreover, coordination among institution hampers also by weak commitment of related stakeholder where CITES implementation is not included within its TUPOKSI (Faustina, *pers.comm*).

III. TRAINING NEEDS TO IMPROVE CITES IMPLEMENTATION

This report provides insights view from several studies which have been conducted earlier and up date study by this project. Comments and inputs are obtained also from experts and different perspectives of resource individuals on training need to enhance CITES implementation in Indonesia. Thus, it is hoped the key themes identified are valid and relevant to improve CITES implementation.

As previously informed that in fact existing institution related and designated within CITES activities need to be trained as specific needs arise. Training is believed as one of effective solution for capacity building. For instance, the most important aspect on training is participant selection. Target participants should be selected accurately to ensure the purposes achieved.

Based on barrier of CITES implementation in the previous chapter, we can identify training needs to improve CITES implementation on ramin in Indonesia. Training is considered as one of effective solution to solve

3.1. Training workshop and extension on CITES convention, requirement, rules and regulation

Background

Joining CITES is not only bring benefit in controlling species trade but at the same time also brought some responsibilities for each country. States ratifying the convention must follow all rules stipulated in the convention. Resolution and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties are not binding on the parties although they should be enacted, as appropriate, though national regulation relating to CITES. Facilities and enforcement measures to ensure that the convention is implemented, must be also in

place. Secondly, parties are also required to submit annual report of the trade of CITES specimens. Thirdly, parties must comply with the annual contribution fee in accordance with the United Nation Rate. For 2000, Indonesian contribution was about USD 5,630 (Mardiasuti and Soehartono, 2002). Today, this number of contribution is increasing by USD 8000 (Faustina, *pers.comm*). Parties are also encourage to participate in each COP.

Even thought Indonesia has joined CITES a long time ago (1978), up to now the management authority is still struggling to socialize the treaty and its consequents to relevant communities and authorities dealing with CITES. This condition lead to ineffective process in CITES implementation. Lack of knowledge particularly occurs in local level such provincial and district forestry service, BKSDA and custom office. This condition discovered from numerous study such TRAFFIC, PHKA, WWF and others institution. It becomes not realistic to conduct regulation properly when related stakeholder whose dealing with are not of the regulation.

Therefore, to enhance understanding and awareness on CITES regulation, training workshop and extension on CITES convention and its regulations need to be done.

Objective:

The training is aimed:

1. To enhance knowledge on CITES convention and its regulation.

The Convention is available in several languages but none of it is Indonesian. So far, English translation maybe one of most using form by the parties. Therefore, to obtain correct and comprehensive understanding on CITES, it is necessary to conduct extension on CITES and its regulation.

2. To increase understanding on Government regulation in relation to CITES implementation on ramin species.

One of obligation of party when ratified CITES is to provide supporting regulations. In responding to this obligation, Indonesia has issued several regulations. Therefore, it is necessary to provide information and explanation regarding this supporting regulations.

This training will be conducted by presentation from appropriate expert on each themes with sufficient discussion session.

Beneficiaries:

1. Natural Resource Conservation Institute (BKSDA)
2. Provincial and District Forestry Service
3. Custom Office
4. Police
5. Court Office
6. District Attorney
7. Ministry of trade
8. University
9. Non Government Organization.
10. Concession Forest

Estimated cost: USD 25,000

3.2. Training workshop on the adoption of guideline, manual and SOP

Summary

In order to give the exact interpretation of technical aspect, training on available guideline, manual and SOP need to done. This workshop is more focus on technical aspect, therefore, target participant should be selected properly. The priority is given to institution that legally tackling the permit such as BKSDA, local ministry service and custom office.

3.3. Training on Scientific Assessment and Monitoring

Background

Management of natural resource requires scientific based policy. Ramin grows on peat swap area with specific characteristic. There have been number of study regarding ramin potential stock but the number of survey is still limited in term of sampling intensity and number of area. More over, habitat loss is gradually happened in peat swamp forest. So far, there was no data base regarding ramin population dynamic over time. Therefore, to sustain ramin forest management, a scientific training on assessment and monitoring of ramin is necessary to be done by keys stakeholders such provincial forestry service and BKSDA.

Objectives:

The objectives of the training are to increase capacity on:

- 1) Sampling technique
This training session will provide knowledge on sampling technique with high accuracy and at the same time save time, budget and energy.
- 2) Permanent sample plot establishment and monitoring
The establishment of a permanent sample plot requires specific considerations. It should ensure the representation of the population and secure of the location for long time period.
- 3) Computer analysis on sampled data to estimate standingstock of ramin.
- 4) Determining Allowable Annual Cut method and Quota Adjustment.
- 5) Database application.

- 6) Non detrimental investigation for securing species survival.
- 7) Mapping and GIS application

This training will contain presentation sessions and practical session.

Beneficiaries:

1. Natural Resource Conservation Institute (BKSDA)
2. District Forestry Service
3. Local University
4. Concession.

Estimated cost: USD 80.000.

3.4. Training workshop on fulfilling CITES recruitment

Summary

Permit issuance of specimen subjected to CITES involves a wide range of institution from ministry of forestry into export designated authority which is custom office. As an illustration, legal document requires for conducting export of CITES listed species are CITES permit from Ministry of Forestry, Health certificate from quarantine, Invoice from exporter, packing list, Bill of Landing or Airway Bill (AWB), STBS from Ministry of Finance, NPWP (Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak), Letter of authorization when using broker company, Aproval letter from BRIK, Surveyor report from independent institution, EPIK from Ministry of trade and industry. Exporter is also an important target participant of the training.

3.5. Training workshop on Chain of Custody (CoC)

Summary

Even though the initiative to protect ramin species has been started by ratifying CITES and up listed ramin in appendix II, there has not been any significant impact to

protect ramin population. The result from latest survey revealed that ramin population continuously decreasing. The biggest challenge in CITES implementation is to enhance law enforcement activity particularly in combating illegal logging and trading.

3.6. Training workshop on quick identification of ramin and ramin-like product

Background

Ramin as one of most valuable timber in Indonesia has been massively logged and traded over the last decade. The growing stock of this species, based on finding of pre-project, has dramatically decreased in last several years, habitat rehabilitation and field plantation of this species are extremely slow.

The further question is how Indonesia could implement CITES particularly for ramin processed product. Indonesia consists of many tree species and thus it becomes a challenging to identify each species. Ramin is exported as processed product such Louvre Door, Moulding E4E., Moulding profile, Laminated board, Laminated dowel.

Many study found that officers capacity dealing with CITES are still weak. Wood identification skill becomes important particularly for the officer dealing with the legal process of CITES permit. The following process such as issuing SKSHH by District forestry service, CITES permit recommendation by BKSDA and verification process of custom office require excellent skill in identification. In case of BKSDA, so far, there was no officers with sufficient identification skill on wood and proceed product of ramin.

Therefore, training on wood identification technique is one of priority of training needs to improve CITES implementation in Indonesia.

Objective:

This training is conducted to increase skill on identifying ramin timber and ramin processed products.

This training will contain presentation and practical session.

Beneficiaries:

1. Provincial and District Forestry Service
2. Natural Resource Conservation Institute (BKSDA)
3. Custom Office.

Estimated cost: USD 60,000

3.7. Training workshop on development of effective coordination**Background**

Poor coordination among relevant stakeholders can be seen from present situation. Indonesia has been struggling to enhance coordination in particular between Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs and the National Bureau of Statistics. One of the

measures to improve the coordination is through the establishment of online system from which all relevant stakeholders could interact simultaneously.

Area covered:

1. Online system of database management
2. Data confirmation system
3. Accessible of guidelines, manual and SOP

This training will contain presentation and practical session.

Beneficiaries:

1. Provincial and District Forestry Service
2. Natural Resource Conservation Institute (BKSDA)
3. Custom Office
4. Police
5. Court Office
6. District Attorney
7. Ministry of trade
8. University
9. Non Government Organization.
10. Concession Forest

Estimated cost: USD 50,000.

IV. CLOSING REMARK

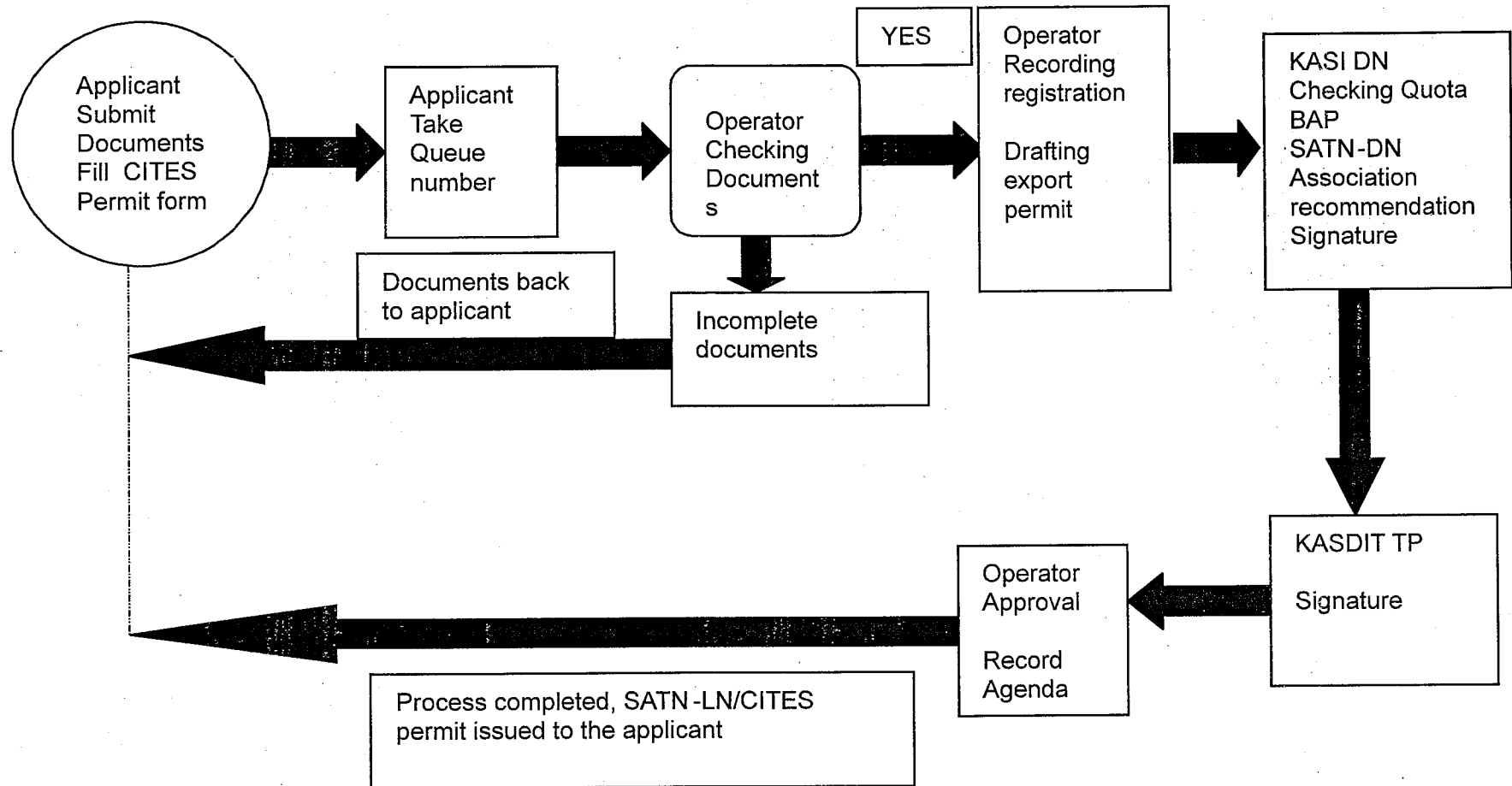
For successful training workshop it is an important that the delegation is the officer dealing with CITES related activities. Mostly, the training is failed to

show significant impact because the training is participated by participant with inappropriate position and occupation.



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Appendix 1. Procedure to obtain SATS-LN/CITES permit



Appendix 2. Registration Form of CITES permit

 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		 DEPARTEMEN KEHUTAHAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION																													
Alamat / Address: Menegkele Widyadiksha, Blok VII Lt. 7 Jl. Galur Sukarno Jakarta 10270 Telp. (62-21) 5729237, 5714901-04 Fax. 769- Fax. 66-21-5720237, 5734818																															
I. Surat Aduka Tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar / Permit No.		<input type="checkbox"/> Ekspor <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Others																													
II. Dibantu kepada (nama, alamat, negara) / Permohon (name, address, country)																															
III. Dibantu kepada (nama, alamat, negara) / Consignee (name, address, country)																															
IV. Berakhir sampai dengan / Valid until		V. Pelabuhan Tujuan / Place/Port of destination																													
VI. Pelabuhan Pemberangkatan / Port of exportation		VII. Maksud transaksi / Purpose of transaction																													
VIII. Pernyataan pemohon bahwa izin ini untuk ekspor/importhutan dan flora sebagai berikut / The above mentioned permit is authorized to export/import the wild fauna and flora specified here under																															
No.	Nama jenis / Name of species (Scientific Name, Indonesian, Common)	Jumlah / Quantity	Keterangan dan keistimewaan lain tentang spesimen / Sex and or other specification of specimens	Apresiasi / Appraisal (Value)	Jumlah yang telah ekspor / kuota (tahun) / Total exported / Quota (Year)																										
CONTOH																															
IX. Syarat khusus / Special conditions: Tidak ada syarat ada persyaratan / tidak berlaku / tidak ada persyaratan lainnya sesuai dengan peraturan IATA untuk satu kali perjalanan / Not valid for any condition / For the amount this permit is only valid for the transport conditions conform to the guidelines for transport of live animals or IATA regulation, and valid for one shipment only.																															
X. Sertifikat ini diterbitkan oleh / This permit is issued by		ATAS NAMA DIREKTUR JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION																													
Tempat/Place _____ Tanggal/Date _____		Cap / Official stamp																													
XI. Dilarikan penerbitan pernyataan / To be completed by official who issued the statement.			XII. Pembayaran / Payment																												
Lihat kolom terlampir / See column of annex <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Jumlah/Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			No.	Jumlah/Quantity	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		Bertemu sampai dengan / Valid until Dibantu kepada (nama, alamat, negara) / Consignee (name, address, country) Pelabuhan pemberangkatan / Port of exportation Pelabuhan tujuan / Port of destination Tanggal / Date		
No.	Jumlah/Quantity																														
1.																															
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Cap / Official stamp Tanda tangan / Signature			Cap / Official stamp Tanda tangan / Signature																												

Lembar 1 Asli (menyertai Spesimen)/Original (Accompanies the specimen)

EA 048912



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



DEPARTEMEN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION



Alamat: Mangrove Waruhhaki, Blok VII L1, 7. JI. Duta-Sudirjo Jakarta 10270 Telp. (62-21) 5720227, 5724504-04 Ext. 762 Fax. (62-21) 5720227, 5734018
e-mail: cdireg@cdp.net.id

I. Surat/Ambar, Tumbuhan dan Siska Liar No.:

ii. Penegang sertifikat ini diberi for untuk mengeksport/mengimport fauna dan flora sebagai berikut
The above mentioned permits is authorized to export/import the wild fauna and flora specified here under

No.	Nama Jenis Name of species (Scientific Name, Indonesia, Common)	Jumlah Quantity	Kelamin dan kelengkapan lain lainnya specimens Sex and/or other description of specimens	Apendiks (Sumbu) Appendices (Sumbu)	Jumlah yang telah dikirim / kualita (tahun) Total exported / Quota (Year)
CONTOH					

iii. Diisi oleh petugas pemeriksa pengimpor
To be completed by official who inspect the shipment

Lihat kolom jenis/See column of species					
No.	Jumlah/Quantity	No.	Jumlah/Quantity	No.	Jumlah/Quantity
1.		11.		21.	
2.		12.		22.	
3.		13.		23.	
4.		14.		24.	
5.		15.		25.	
6.		16.		26.	
7.		17.		27.	
8.		18.		28.	
9.		19.		29.	
10.		20.		30.	

Cap
Official stamp

Tanda tangan
Signature

Appendix 3. List of Interviewed Person

No	Name	Institution	Address
1.	Dr. Ir. Samedi	Head of BKSDA of DKI Jakarta	Jl. Salemba No.9 Jakarta.
2.	Dr. Istomo	National Expert, Lecture Bogor Agricultural University	Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor
3.	Dr. Tukirin Partomihardjo	Researcher Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	Botanical Division Research Center for Biology Jln. Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km 46, Cibinong - Bogor
4.	Dr. Ani Mardiasuti	Lecture Bogor Agricultural University	Kampus IPB Dramaga Bogor
5.	Dr. Irawati	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	Bogor Botanical Garden Research Centre for Plant Conservation Jln Ir. H. Juanda 1 Bogor
6.	Mrs. Faustina	PHKA, Ministry of Forestry	Manggala Wanabakti, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, 10270
7.	Mr. Syahimin	BKSDA of Riau Province	Jl. H.R. Soebrantas Km 8,5 Pekanbaru
8.		District Forestry Service of Riau Province	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 468 Pekanbaru - Riau
9.		Custom Office	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 467 Pekanbaru – Riau 28152
10.	Mr. Suparjo	PT. Uniseraya	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 62 Pekanbaru - Riau

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