

Implementasi convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) 1973 dalam perlindungan harimau Sumatera di Indonesia = The implementation of convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) 1973 in protecting Sumatran tiger in Indonesia

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Abstrak

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CITES 1973 merupakan konvensi lingkungan internasional yang bertujuan untuk melindungi tumbuhan dan satwa dari perdagangan internasional yang berlebihan. Konvensi ini menggerakkan upaya global untuk melakukan konservasi terhadap keanekaragaman hayati. Salah satu satwa yang terancam bahaya kepunahan adalah harimau Sumatera. CITES 1973 memasukkannya ke dalam kategori Appendiks 1 yang berarti tidak boleh ada perdagangan komersial terhadap satwa tersebut. Indonesia, sebagai negara habitat harimau Sumatera, telah meratifikasi CITES 1973 dan mengesahkan peraturan-peraturan hukum untuk melindungi tumbuhan dan satwa, termasuk harimau Sumatera. Selain itu, Indonesia juga terlibat kerja sama regional dan global dengan negara-negara habitat harimau lainnya. Namun, populasi harimau Sumatera terus menurun, tidak hanya karena perdagangan, tetapi juga karena kerusakan habitat, perburuan liar, dan konflik dengan manusia. CITES 1973 belum diimplementasikan dengan baik di Indonesia terlihat dari lemahnya penegakan hukum yang menyebabkan populasi harimau Sumatera terus terancam. Penanganan kasus-kasus kriminal terkait harimau Sumatera tidak dilakukan secara tuntas dan sanksi-sanksi yang diberikan tidak memberi efek jera. Perdagangan liar bersifat terbuka dan terorganisir, baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri. Hutan di Pulau Sumatera mengalami degradasi karena banyaknya konversi fungsi hutan untuk kebutuhan komersial. Masyarakat belum dilibatkan dalam perlindungan harimau dan habitatnya; sementara peran NGOs sering terhambat oleh respon yang lambat dari pemerintah. Komitmen Indonesia terhadap CITES 1973 harus diperkuat agar harimau Sumatera tidak lagi terancam kepunahan dan ekosistem di sekitarnya juga turut dilestarikan.

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ABSTRACT

CITES 1973 is an international environmental convention aiming to protect flora and fauna from excessive international trade. This convention drives a global effort to conserve biodiversity. One of the animals that are in danger of extinction is Sumatran tigers. CITES 1973 has categorized the species in the Appendix 1, which means there should be no commercial trade against the

species. Indonesia, as the habitat for Sumatran tigers, has ratified CITES 1973 and passed the legal regulations to protect plants and animals, including Sumatran tigers. In addition, Indonesia is involved in regional and global cooperation with the other tiger range countries. Nevertheless, the population of Sumatran tiger continues to decline, not only because of trade, but also due to habitat destruction, illegal poaching, and conflict with humans. CITES 1973 has not been implemented properly in Indonesia as seen from the lack of law enforcement causing the population of Sumatran tigers continues to be threatened. Criminal cases towards Sumatran tigers have not been solved completely and sanctions given have less deterrent effect. Illegal trade has become increasingly open and organized, both domestically and globally. Forests in Sumatra have degraded because of the conversion of forest lands to fulfill commercial needs. Local communities have not been involved in the protection of tigers and their habitat; while the role of NGOs is often hampered by the slow response from the government. Indonesia's commitment to CITES in 1973 should be strengthened so that Sumatran tigers are no longer in danger of extinction and the ecosystem around them is also conserved; CITES 1973 is an international environmental convention aiming to protect flora and fauna from excessive international trade. This convention drives a global effort to conserve biodiversity. One of the animals that are in danger of extinction is Sumatran tigers. CITES 1973 has categorized the species in the Appendix 1, which means there should be no commercial trade against the species. Indonesia, as the habitat for Sumatran tigers, has ratified CITES 1973 and passed the legal regulations to protect plants and animals, including Sumatran tigers. In addition, Indonesia is involved in regional and global cooperation with the other tiger range countries. Nevertheless, the population of Sumatran tiger continues to decline, not only because of trade, but also due to habitat destruction, illegal poaching, and conflict with humans. CITES 1973 has not been implemented properly in Indonesia as seen from the lack of law enforcement causing the population of Sumatran tigers continues to be threatened. Criminal cases towards Sumatran tigers have not been solved completely and sanctions given have less deterrent effect. Illegal trade has become increasingly open and organized, both domestically and globally. Forests in Sumatra have degraded because of the conversion of forest lands to fulfill commercial needs. Local communities have not been involved in the protection of tigers and their habitat; while the role of NGOs is often hampered by the slow response from the government. Indonesia's commitment to CITES in 1973 should be strengthened so that Sumatran tigers are no longer in danger of extinction and the ecosystem around them is also conserved; CITES 1973 is an international environmental convention aiming to protect flora and fauna from excessive international trade. This convention drives a global effort to conserve biodiversity. One of the animals that are in danger of extinction is Sumatran tigers. CITES 1973 has categorized the species in the Appendix 1, which means there should be no commercial trade against the

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