Sharks and Rays in Indonesia

**FIGURE 2**
Top chondrichthyan producers, 2000–2011

- Others
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- United States of America
- Mexico
- Argentina
- Taiwan Province of China
- Spain
- India
- Indonesia

# Sharks and Rays in Indonesia

## Legal framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation of Natural Resources and its Ecosystems (UU No.5/1990 and subsidiary regulations)</th>
<th>Green Sawfish (<em>Pristis zijsron</em>), Dwarf sawfish (<em>Pristis clavata</em>), Largetooth sawfish (<em>Pristis pristis</em>, listed as <em>Pristis microdon</em>)</th>
<th>All fully protected under the protected species list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries laws (UU No.31/2004, UU No.45/2009 and subsidiary regulations)</td>
<td>Whale shark (<em>Rhincodon typus</em>), Manta rays (<em>Manta spp.</em>)</td>
<td>Fully protected under Ministerial Decrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oceanic whitetip sharks (<em>Carcharhinus longimanus</em>) and hammerhead sharks (<em>Sphyraena spp.</em>)</td>
<td>Partially protected (export ban) under Ministerial Decrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thresher sharks (<em>Alopias spp.</em>)</td>
<td>Partially protected in tuna capture fisheries on the high seas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What we do: Aims

Protect the most vulnerable shark and ray species

Conserve critical shark and ray habitat

Improve the sustainability of shark and ray fisheries and trade
What we do: Activities

Developing the policy and regulatory framework for shark and ray conservation and management at national and provincial levels

Supporting national and local implementation and enforcement of shark and ray regulations

Implementing tailored site- and species-focused shark and ray conservation programs at priority locations our focal geographies
Where we do it: geographic focus

National

Provincial

Site-based

West Nusa Tenggara

Aceh

Acceh Jaya

Tanjung Luar

Lamakera

Aceh Jaya
Fisheries Management
Tanjung Luar, West Nusa Tenggara

• 4.5 years of daily landings data collection for sharks and rays (since Jan 2014 - present)
• Data from >25,000 individual sharks and rays
• Using data to inform practical approaches and regulations for sustainable fisheries management
Fisheries Management
Tanjung Luar, West Nusa Tenggara

Landings by species / group

- **Silky shark** - *Carcharhinus falciformis*
- **Hammerhead shark** - *Sphyrna spp*
- **Thresher sharks** - *Alopias spp*
- **Manta and mobula rays** - *Mobula spp, Manta spp*
- **Non – CITES listed species.**
Supporting CITES-implementation

- Supporting development of full- and partial- protection regulations for CITES-listed species
  - Full protection for mantas and whale sharks
  - Export bans, NDFs and trade quotas for other CITES-listed species
- Supporting the government to develop traceability systems for shark products in trade
Species Protection
Lamakera, East Nusa Tenggara

- High targeted catch of manta and devil rays
- Implementing site-based law enforcement through marine patrolling with government and police
- Partnering with Misool Foundation to implement community and livelihood-based interventions
Law Enforcement

Investigating, analysing and countering illegal trade

- Supporting gathering and analysis of intelligence on illegal shark and ray trade
- Supporting government and police to conduct investigations and arrests
- Since 2014, WCU have supported 29 illegal shark and ray trade cases involving 35 offenders
Law Enforcement

Investigating, analysing and countering illegal manta ray trade

- To date, 19 shark and ray cases have led to successful prison sentences and/or fines
- Over US$70,000 levied in fines and a total of 122 months of jail time
- Significant declines in manta ray landings at two monitoring sites since 2014

Average prison sentences for illegal shark and ray traders – pre- and post- WCU training

Mobulid ray landings in two case study sites: a) Tanjung Luar and b) Lamakera
Sarawak

Market surveys and data collection

- Market surveys Jan – Dec 2017 in Kuching, Miri, Mukah, Tanjung Manis
- Rapid Fishery Assessment by Market Survey (RFAMS) (White et al. 2014) and SEAFDEC standard operating procedures (Ahmad et al., 2017)
- Sharks: 20 species, 778 specimens
- Rays: 36 species, 1207 specimens

Comparison of maturity size using disc width (DW) for rays species

Veni Tan (WCS Malaysia) and Eric Lau (UNIMAS)
LESSONS FOR SABAH?

• Long-term data collection programs are essential
• CITES is an ideal tool for developing fisheries management plans around NDFs
• Protecting species and enforcing the laws reduces targeted landings
• Shark fishing is lucrative and finding alternatives is hard
Made possible with support from...

Our donors

Partners
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And more......